SIXTY-EIGHT PAGES. SEVEN SECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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NEWS SUMMARY

THE BALTIC FLEET INCIDENT.

Admiral Rojestvensky, it is said, will not be permitted to take the Baltic squadron to the far east.

Gen. Linevitch has assumed charge of the Russian army's Siberian corps.

It has been suggested that the court of inquiry in the North sea case be composed of five admirals from as many powers, including Great Britain, Russia and France.

An evidently inspired statement from Paris declares that Admiral Rojestvensky was on the watch for Japanese torpedo boats entrapped in the North sea.

Admiral Rojestvensky is reported to have tendered the czar his resignation.

Japan officially denies that she had purchased or ordered any torpedo boats in England.

India was vigorously preparing for hostilities when the war cloud looked blackest.

British warships arrive at Vigo, while Russian warships assemble at Tangier.

Russia, unable to negotiate a war loan in Germany, turns to France.

NEWS OF THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Senator Scott assures President Roosevelt that the poll of West Virginia shows a Republican majority of from 20,000 to 25,000.

Secretary Taft discusses Judge Parker's utterances on national expenses.

Chairman Cowherd claims that the next national house of representatives will be Democratic by a majority of 54.

The non-partisan poll of states made by the New York Herald insures the election of Roosevelt.

DOMESTIC.

Members of the British Iron and Steel institute presented at the White House by Andrew Carnegie.

William H. Ellis, companion of Kent J. Loomis, returns from Abyssinia, and will ask vindication by the state department.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mitchell day was observed in the anthracite region.

A big Republican mass meeting was held at Monessen.

In a speech at Cincinnati Senator Fairbanks says Republican policies brought back the prosperity which was lost to the country under Cleveland.

LOCAL.

Elaborate plans for tomorrow's Hallowe'en celebration.

S. G. Lennox was nominated for select councilman by the Republicans of the Seventeenth ward. Citizens were not allowed to participate in the primaries.

City files exceptions to Judge Frazer's decisions in lineal tax cases.

The architects of the Carnegie technical schools are well pleased with the site.

Senator Knox, Gov. Pennypacker and Speaker Walton are to make speeches in the county this week.

Organ recitals at Pittsburgh Carnegie Music hall will be discontinued after January 12.

Young people's branch of the Missionary societies of Allegheny and Pittsburgh held their nineteenth annual rally.

Controller Larkin levies a car tax of $22,146 against the Pittsburgh Railways Company.

Speedy work by Bethel congregation gets new house of workship ready for today's services.

LEGAL.

Estate of Contractor Walsh, who was shot and killed by Dr. Kountz, insufficient to meet claims.

Answer of a juror in a Sheraden disaster suit.

SPORTING.

Pennsylvania's defeat of Harvard 11 to 0 was another of the football surprises of the season.

By defeating California Normal 40 to 0 the W. U. P. team proved itself one of the strongest in this end of the state.

Barney Oldfield won the motor race for the world's championship and created a new 10-mile record.

Changes of a startling nature are to be made in the Pirates next season.

Local golf players turned in fine scores in the cup contests held yesterday.

FINANCIAL.

Wildest stock market for years in New York. Sales for the two hours exceeded 1,000,000 shares, and prices were strong and higher. Pittsburgh Coal preferred led the local market and advanced to the highest of the year. New York bank loans increased, and surplus reserve decreased. Lower prices prevail in the wheat pit on account of the peaceful settlement of the North sea incident.

HOME JOURNAL SECTION—16 Pages.

Editorial—Sophie Gates Kerr.
Housewives Reciprocity Bureau.
I Go A-Gossiping, Mistress Pepys.
Jiu-Jitsu, Japanese Physical Culture.
"The Second Hanging of Jose Menendez," by Francis Metcalfe.
Little Poems of Greater Pittsburgh, No. 46, The Amateur Accountant, or Dual's Dilemma.
"One Virginia Night," by Kenneth Brown.
Designs for Winter Millinery, by Catherine Howard.
What to Give for Christmas, by Sallie Carroll.
Practical Household—Menus for the Week—Reliable Recipes.
What the Debutante Will Wear, by Madame Fullerton.
Dinners and Dinner Giving, by Mrs. James Brown Courtney.
Beatrix Lee's Counsel.
At Story-Telling Time.

EDITORIAL SECTION—16 Pages.

London Fakes That Fool Americans.
The Evolution of the Ballot.
Stirring Scenes at the Dawn of the War.
French Colonies Face the Yellow Peril.
Mr. Dooley on the Pursuit of Riches.
Bangs' Genial Idiot on Hallowe'en.
Books and Bookmen, by George Seibel.
Plays and Players, by Charles M. Bregg.
The Quiet Observer, by Erasmus Wilson.
Financial Review, by John O. Baglin.

COMIC SECTION—Four Pages.

Uncle Anxious and Those Sidewalk Fellows.
Sammy Sneeze and Betsy Bouncer.
The Handy Man and Little Kity.
Buster Brown in London Town.

When in New York stop at Gregorian Hotel, 35th st. West, near 5th ave.

BRIDE RADIANT AMID CLOUDS

Petty Annoyances Fail to Ruffle Pauline Astor During Ceremony.

RIP! GOES HER LACE

Best Man Smashes Hat—Papa Angry at Mob and Snubs the Groom.

BUT ALL SOCIETY ATTENDS

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Planned on a scale of sumptuousness and display rarely paralleled in England, the wedding this afternoon of Miss Pauline Astor and Capt. Hugh Suender-Clay was attended by a series of petty annoyances under which any bride less self-possessed and confident than Miss Astor would have succumbed.

For some unexplained reason the bride and her father were 12 minutes late arriving at St. Margaret's, Westminster, where the ceremony was performed, the fashionable guests and the bridal party wondering at the delay.

When Miss Astor and her father finally did arrive, they had to drive through a sight-seeing crowd which, for numbers and ferocity, surpassed the mob that gathered at the Roxburghe-Goelet nuptials in New York. Women fainted in the crush, men bawled and the brougham in which the bride and her father were seated narrowly escaped running down some children. Mr. Astor was angry. He didn't wait for the footman to open the door of the brougham, savagely thrusting it open himself and sprang out, leaving his daughter to alight by herself, and afterward neglected to offer his arm as they proceeded, the father slightly in the lead, the bride following with her train thrown over her left arm, through the line of members of the Second Life Guards, of which the groom was once captain, who were acting as honorary attendants.

Astor Cool Toward Groom.

Showing a radiant face, Miss Astor quickly placed herself with the wedding party as though nothing had happened. Capt. Spender-Clay, who had advanced timidly to his future father-in-law, received a curt nod and turned away to his bride.

Proceeding up the aisle, the priceless Italian lace on the gown of the bride caught in one of the pews, and there was an ominous rip. But even this failed to disturb Miss Astor. She jerked the lace loose, doing irreparable damage to the priceless web and unconcernedly proceeded toward the altar.

Midway in the ceremony Capt. Claude Champion de Crespigny, the best man, and Viceroy Curzon's aid-de-camp, who shocked London fashionables by appearing in a cutaway coat, in resuming his seat near the altar sat on the silk hat of a guest, which had thoughtlessly been placed there. A titter ran around the front seats, but Miss Astor gave no heed to it, and at last the ceremony was at an end.

Canon Wilberforce detained the wedding party and guests 20 minutes after the ceremony with a homily on the powerful influence of love. The bishop of London, assisted by Archdeacon Wilberforce and the Revs. Kirkland and Purvis, performed the service.

Pages Become Excited.

When the couple moved forward toward the altar for the final prayer and benediction, the two pages excitedly started to follow them and had to be hauled back by the bridesmaids.

Throughout the ceremony the bride's father curiously clung to his silk hat and shifted his weight from one foot to the other, apparently impatient at the duration of the service. No London clubman would copy Mr. Astor's attire today. It was far from smart. His frock coat hung badly, his unfashionable gray trousers were baggy and badly pressed and his waistcoat bulged at the top, displaying the edges of a mauve Ascot tie, which showed a disposition to climb over an unusually low collar.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal couple took a short cut through the choir stalls. Mrs. Spender-Clay walked very rapidly through the vestry, seeming fairly to drag the bridegroom along after her.

While the bride and bridegroom, William Waldorf Astor and the bishop of London were signing the register the bridesmaids were left standing in the chancel surrounded by a crowd of admiring men and women, among whom shortly the maids distributed from 10 baskets 500 boutonniers of lilies of the valley and bride roses tied with white ribbon, the bridesmaids frequently inserting the flowers in the lapels of the men's coats.

American Girl Thoughtful.

When all the guests had been provided for, Miss Caroline Drayton of New York thoughtfully presented one to each of the soldiers on guard at the church entrance.

The bride and bridegroom passed out of the church first and entered their carriage, and were driven to No. 18 Carlton terrace, the Astor mansion, where a reception was held.

The churchyard was filled with carriages and motor cars, many of them bearing ducal coronets, and it was half an hour before the last guest left the church for the short drive to Carlton terrace. Even royalty was represented, for the king's sister, the duchess of Argyll, attended the ceremony. A wedding breakfast was served. A number of Americans sent presents.

Mr. and Mrs. Spender-Clay selected a motor car in which to make their journey to Cliveden. There the tenants were gathered at the lodge gates, and the arrival of the party was cheered.

American Tars Honor Lipton.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A delegation representing the crew of the United States cruiser Olympia, today presented Sir Thomas Lipton with a loving cup subscribed for by the entire crew.

Hard Up for Something to Scare With.

ELLIS WILL ASK FOR VINDICATION

Companion of Kent Loomis Returns from His Mission to Abyssinia.

CONCESSIONS FOR AMERICANS

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

Vindication by the state department is expected by William H. Ellis, who through the tragic death of Kent J. Loomis, brother of the assistant secretary of state, became the bearer of the first American treaty with Abyssinia.

Mr. Ellis returned today on the steamship Philadelphia from an adventurous and apparently successful mission, for he announced that he was the bearer of valuable presents from Menelik II. to the president of the United States, and that he had obtained concessions for half the mining rights in Abyssinia for the benefit of Americans.

Ellis last drew the public eye when he became the central figure in the investigation of the death of Kent J. Loomis, brother of the assistant secretary of state, who last June mysteriously disappeared from the deck of the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. Ellis' eyes flashed today when the subject was mentioned to him, and indignation gathered on his swarthy cheeks.

"I can say nothing," he remarked, "about either the treaty or the disappearance of Mr. Loomis until I have made a statement concerning both to the department of state in Washington. The exact truth has not been told either about the Loomis case or about the treaty itself. I have been cruelly maligned. Through it all I have been a victim of circumstances, and I think that a statement should be made with regard to these matters. I shall start tomorrow night for Washington, where I will give all the facts concerning my mission. If the authorities do not issue a clear statement which will put me right with the public I shall make one on my own account."

TO PROMOTE BIBLE STUDY.

Institute of Student Y. M. C. A. of Northwestern Pennsylvania in Session at Allegheny College.

MEADVILLE, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The Bible institute of the student Y. M. C. A. of Northwestern Pennsylvania convened in annual session at Allegheny college today and will continue tomorrow. All the colleges of this part of the state are represented, Grove City sending 12 delegates, Westminster 9 and Edinboro normal 14, while Allegheny has 20.

The institute represents the National association's movement to introduce a systematic study of the Bible among college students. The principal speakers are: Dr. C. H. Haas of the University of Michigan; William J. Miller, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and R. H. Edwards of Yale university.

DUE TO SOCIAL RIVALRY.

Wife of Millionaire Tanner Makes Charges Against President of Mercersburg College.

EVERETT, Oct. 29.—Charges made by Mrs. Harry S. Bryon of Mercersburg against the Rev. Dr. William M. Irvine, president of the Mercersburg college, created a sensation at today's session of the Potomac synod of the Reformed church. Mrs. Bryon declares that Dr. Irvine, at a meeting of the college faculty, requested that none of its members should visit the Bryon home.

Mrs. Bryon and Dr. Irvine's wife, it is alleged, have been rivals for social leadership. Harry S. Bryon is a millionaire miner. Ex-Congressman O. C. Bowers of Chambersburg is counsel for Mrs. Bryon.

MOROCCON TOWN BESIEGED.

British Ship Fired Upon and Two Cruisers Sail for Scene of Trouble.

TANGIER, MOROCCO, Oct. 29.—The British steamer Hercules, from Larache, 45 miles south of Tangier, reports that Larache is in a state of siege. The Hercules was fired upon in the river and left without her cargo, bringing an appeal from the British vice consul for the protection of British interests.

The British cruiser Doris and French cruiser Linois sailed for Larache today.

MARKET MADE GATES $4,000,000

Began Buying United States Steel When the Stock Was Down in the 50s.

BIG DEALS IN OTHER ISSUES

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—John W. Gates is reported to have made $4,000,000 in the stock market in the last four months. He was a pronounced bull last July before the market had started on its upward movement and was a heavy buyer of several stocks that have advanced in price from $10 to $30 a share. He was particularly bullish on United States Steel preferred and began buying when the stock was down in the fifties.

Mr. Gates has also been in Union Pacific. He is reported to have sold out 100,000 shares of Union Pacific in one day at practically the top price. He is understood to have bought large blocks of Reading, St. Paul, Louisville & Nashville and Amalgamated Copper.

Mr. Gates' winnings recently, large as they have been, are not believed to have made him even with the losses he incurred in the year and a half on stock market depression previous to the present bull campaign. It is said by some of his friends that during that period of depression his losses aggregated $6,000,000.

INDIA WAS PREPARING FOR GREAT STRUGGLE

Her Troops Were Ready to Mobilize When War Cloud Looked the Darkest.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

DELHI, INDIA, Oct. 29.—The near approach to war between Russia and Great Britain caused intense excitement here, and great activity in army circles. Everything was in readiness to mobilize the entire Indian army without delay, and hurry it to the points on the northern frontier, which would be threatened by Russian invasion in case of war.

It developed the thoroughness and completeness with which Gen. Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the British army in India, has organized for the defense of the empire. Kitchener has completed plans for a thorough redistribution of the English army, the fortification of the only passes through which the northern frontier can be crossed, and for the building of railroads of strategic importance for the quick massing of troops at any threatened point. These plans will cost, when completed, $50,000,000, but it is believed they will make the northern frontier absolutely impregnable.

WOULDN'T GIVE AGES.

Indignant Ohio Female Suffragists Threaten to Bring Registrars Before Courts.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Society women in Avondale, a fashionable suburb of Cincinnati, are furious today because, when they went to register to be able to vote for members of the school board this morning, the registrars told them they must give their ages. When asked their ages each woman replied "21 plus."

This, however, was not satisfactory, and the women appealed to Secretary George Gohen of the board of elections, stating the question had been decided by the courts. His reply was that the matter had been passed upon by the Connecticut courts but not in this state, and that they would have to give their ages in years and months, if they wished to register.

This made the ladies very wrothy and they say they will bring the question before the courts of Ohio.

REMOVED FOR COLLECTING FUNDS FOR THE CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—President Roosevelt has directed the removal from office of Jacob W. Bunn, finance clerk of the Philadelphia postoffice, for pernicious activity in collecting campaign funds from employes of that office. The charges against Bunn have been under investigation for some time by the civil service commission, which recommended that Bunn be dismissed. The president's order was in accordance with this recommendation.

BRITONS VISITED THE WHITE HOUSE

Members of Iron and Steel Institute Presented by Andrew Carnegie.

LOST TRUNKS; WORE TWEEDS

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.

President Roosevelt informally received several hundred members of the British Iron and Steel Institute in the diplomatic room at the White House this afternoon.

The foreigners, who are making a tour of the country and will hold business sessions in Pittsburgh next week, were introduced to the president by Andrew Carnegie. There were no formal speeches except a few words of welcome from the president. Mr. Roosevelt then shook hands with each member of the party and conversed for some time with Mr. Carnegie and several of the other gentlemen with whom he was personally acquainted.

Mr. Carnegie talked with the president for some time and both expressed approval of the turn of affairs in the Russo-England controversy. The Britishers were very much pleased with the president and his greeting.

During their trip from Philadelphia a number of the 400 trunks belonging to the party were lost, and as a consequence a number of the members of the party were without a change of clothing. This appeared to worry them considerably, and Mr. Carnegie, by request, apologized to the president for the appearance of several gentlemen in their "tweeds."

A formal reception was tendered the foreigners at the Corcoran art gallery tonight. The reception committee was composed of all of the cabinet officers in the city and many of the prominent business men and residents.

YOUNG WOMAN CANDIDATE MAKING STRONG CANVASS

Dr. Johanna T. Zelwis Declares She Has Secured the Promise of Many Votes.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 29.—Politicians today discovered upon the official ballot for this county the name of a woman, Dr. Johanna T. Zelwis of Plymouth, the Socialist candidate for coroner, and find that she is a very active young person who is campaigning with much ardor. She is a Lithuanian, and was naturalized and educated at the Woman's Medical college in Baltimore.

She says that she obtained her nomination without corruption or bribery, and that she is making an honest canvass for votes and has been promised many. She is an able speaker and is making her campaign on partly lines, claiming that the government should own the railroads and mines of the country, and that all who are willing to work should have an equal share in the world's goods.

JAPAN DERIDES THE STORY.

Government Officially Declares That It Has Ordered No Torpedo Boats in England.

TOYKO, Oct. 29.—The reported statement of an officer on board the Russian battleship Emperor Alexander III., with the Russian Baltic squadron now at Vigo, containing the insinuation that the torpedo boats with the Hull trawlers were Japanese, has been received in Japan with a mixed feeling of indignation and derision.

It is officially declared in the most positive terms that Japan has neither purchased nor ordered a single torpedo boat in England since the outbreak of the war.

Steel Plate Mills Completed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The plate mills of the Lackawanna Steel Company, which have just been completed, will begin operations on Monday next. It is understood that they have a capacity second only to the plate mills of the United States Steel Corporation.

Six Severely Injured.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS., Oct. 29.—A west-bound Wisconsin Central passenger train jumped the track near Downing today. Six passengers were severely injured.

WEST VIRGINIA SAFE BY 25,000

Senator Scott Gives Result of the Poll of the State.

HE VISITS ROOSEVELT

President Is Assured That the Mountaineers Will Roll Up a Big Majority.

PARKER SPEECHES A BENEFIT

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.

Several months ago Senator Scott called at the White House and told President Roosevelt he would carry West Virginia by at least 20,000. Since that time the battle has waged furiously in that state and the Democrats have concentrated a large portion of their fire upon that division of the Republican lines.

But today Senator Scott called at the White House and again assured the president that his former prediction would be made good on election day. He told the president the result of the recent poll of the state showed that the Republican ticket would be victorious. When seen after his interview with President Roosevelt, Senator Scott said:

"The national ticket will carry West Virginia by 20,000 to 25,000. That is a dead sure thing, and it will be demonstrated on election day. Yes, I'm on my way to West Virginia to spend next week there. I thought I would drop in on the president and tell him a few things. My visit to my state is not because I am needed there, but because there is nothing else to do at national headquarters. The fight is won, and I have time on my hands to get around among my friends.

"Roosevelt is sure of 305 votes in the electoral college, and the probability is that it will be 311. The six votes that I do not positively include are those of Nevada and Montana. There is some doubt as to those states, with leanings in both to the Republican ticket."

When asked what effect he thought the speeches Judge Parker is making would have, he said:

"These speeches will do us a great deal of good; they will have the splendid effect of arousing the Republican vote, something it has been difficult to do up to this time, because of the sanguine feeling of voters everywhere that the success of the Republican ticket was assured, regardless of a turning out of the Republican voters."

L. W. STRAYER.

TRIED TO BLACKMAIL NICARAGUAN MINISTER

Marriage Delayed Because of Anonymous Letters Reflecting on Mr. Corea.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Blackmailers are trying to victimize Luis F. Corea, the minister of Nicaragua at Washington. This is his explanation of the announcement yesterday that his marriage to Mrs. Ilah Dunlop Jordan of Macon, Ga., was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Dunlop of Macon, Ga., Mrs. Jordan's brother, recently received a letter from W. H. Silva of Newark, N. J. This letter casts doubts upon the ancestry and social position of Mr. Corea and termed him a penniless adventurer. In an attempt to ferret out the writer of this letter detectives scoured Newark for "W. H. Silva" and failed to find anyone of that name.

Close on the heels of the anonymous letter came a letter to Mr. Corea himself. The writer declared he knew "everything." No detail of Mr. Corea's life or that of his fiancee was a secret to the writer, and he suggested that his information and advice as to how the minister should settle it was worth $5,000.

Mrs. Jordan was willing to go on with the marriage, but Minister Corea insisted upon first proving the stories false.

WOMAN DREW A REVOLVER.

Telephone Lineman Wrestles With Her for Possession of Weapon—Both Are Arrested.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—C. N. Bear, a lineman for the Central Union Telephone Company, yesterday afternoon was sent to trim trees which interfered with the lines along Glenwood avenue. He began work in front of the residence of John Barrett. Mrs. Barrett objected and produced a revolver. The man tried to disarm her and the revolver went off, burning his hand. The cartridge which was exploded was a blank one, but the next one to it was loaded.

Mrs. Barrett was arrested. Later Bear was arrested on the charge of assault. The hearing of the cases was postponed.

Heffelfinger Sent to Jail.

CRESTLINE, O., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—William Heffelfinger, who fired the shot last night which killed Mrs. Harry Kinley, and caused the death of Mrs. Rosa Schaeffer from shock of the tragedy, was this morning formally charged with manslaughter. He received a preliminary hearing before Mayor Poole this afternoon and was placed under a $10,000 bond to appear before the court of common pleas. He was taken to the county jail.

1,000 May Be Challenged.

BUTLER, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Tax Collector Daniel F. Slater has stated to the chairmen of the Republican and Democratic county committees that 1,000 of the 2,500 voters of this city have failed to pay a state or county tax within the last two years, thus forfeiting their rights to vote. It is expected challenges will be made and the delinquents deprived of their votes.

ADMIRAL WILL REMAIN HOME

Rojestvensky Will Not Go East in Command of the Fleet.

LINEVITCH TO FRONT

Popular Comander in "Boxer" War Has Joined His Siberian Corps.

RUSSIAN LOSSES REPLACED

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—Whatever may be the finding of national tribunal, which is to investigate the firing on the British trawlers by the Baltic squadron, it can be said with practical certainty that Admiral Rojestvensky will not go east in command of the fleet. There is good reason to believe that he already has asked to be relieved from the command, and while his request probably will not be granted until after the present trouble has been finally passed upon, there is little doubt but that his recall will be granted.

Russia will go into the arbitration in perfect good faith and if the court decides that any of her officers, no matter who they may be, have been guilty of action demanding punishment, the necessary punishment will be promptly inflicted. The admiralty, however, is firmly convinced of Rojestvensky's good faith, and of confidence of their ability to prove it.

There is speculation as to who will succeed Rojestvensky if he is relieved of his command. It is said the czar is seriously considering the advisibility of calling Skrydloff home from Vladivostok and placing him in command. No officer in the Russian navy commands the confidence of his majesty in so marked a degree as Skrydloff, and the naval attaches at various legations say that he is better fitted to take the fleet safely to the east and fight it after it gets there, than any man who possibly could be chosen.

Linevitch at the Front.

The arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Linevitch at Mukden to assume command of the Siberian corps is the most interesting item of today's war news. The announcement of his appointment confirms the general expectation that he will be summoned by Gen. Kuropatkin to assume an important part in the conduct of the campaign.

Gen. Linevitch is 66 years of age, but he is as active as a young man and is immensely popular among the Siberian troops, whom he commanded during the "Boxer" war. He acted as commander-in-chief of the Russian forces prior to Gen. Kuropatkin's appointment and arrival in Manchuria.

The first Russian army, which comprises six Siberian and three European corps, is likely to be split into two sections, one of which will be entrusted to the command of Gen. Linevitch. The other will most likely form the nucleus of a third army under Gen. Baron Kaulbars, at present commander-in-chief in the Odessa district. The appointment of the latter is regarded as certain.

Gen. Kaulbars achieved prominence as Russian representative in Bulgaria during the reign of Prince Alexander. He has the reputation of being an energetic and even headstrong commander.

Operations in Manchuria have again lulled during the last two days, the Japanese and Russians apparently contenting themselves with partial successes. The Russians captured a couple of villages on the western flank, while the Japanese carried the Buddhist temple on the hill east of and near to Bentsiaputze.

Losses Are Made Good.

Gen. Kuropatkin has now received sufficient reinforcements to replace the 45,000 men officially admitted to have been killed, wounded or missing in the battle of Shakhe. The hospitals at Mukden are no longer congested with wounded soldiers.

The correspondent says that fine, warm weather has set in and that it looks as if the hour of an advance cannot be delayed if Gen. Kuropatkin still hopes to reach Port Arthur before the fortress falls.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Profound satisfaction over the fact that an arrangement has been reached, and the entire certainty that the result of the commission of inquiry will be to discredit Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's statements concerning the presence of torpedo boats among the North sea fishing fleet, mark the comments of the London newspapers.

The admiral's story, it is pointed out, has the great advantage that it is capable of precise proof or disproof.

"The Russian admiral can only make good his case by producing the vessel whose presence he alleges was among the trawlers," says the Westminster Gazette.

Five Members Suggested.

The composition of the international commission is the immediate subject of communications passing between St. Petersburg and London. It has been suggested that it shall be comprised of five admirals, respectively, French, Russian and English, and two from smaller powers, possibly Denmark and Holland, to be nominated by their respective governments. No American member has been suggested, though there might be an opening therefor, in the proposal that one law jurist from a neutral power shall be included in the commission.

The findings of the court will constitute a binding, moral obligation upon each power, which is expected to take the action called for without further representations from the other, but leaving the aggrieved government free, in case the action taken is not considered adequate, to make such demands as it deems the occasion warrants. The commission is expected to be constituted promptly.

Methods of Investigation.

Freed from the severe tension over the trawler incident through agreement to submit the case to an international inquiry, and relieved by the removal of the prospect of war with Great Britain, the Russian people are

soberly realizing the advantage of a peaceful and honorable solution. The widest interest is displayed in diplomatic circles over the arrangements for the investigation.

According to a high authority, the two governments will draw up a series of questions which will serve as bases for the investigation of the facts in the case by the mixed commissions at Vigo and Hull. The reports of the commissions will be handed to Russia and Great Britain. For the award, an international court will be created by special treaty, in conformity with the provisions of The Hague convention.

It is believed that this court will be composed of a foreign naval official and a juris-consult appointed by each of the two powers. These four members will select a fifth, who will have the casting vote. The treaty to be signed will specify the powers and composition of the court, the main purpose of which will be to give a verdict on the basis of the testimony supplied by the mixed commissions. It will possibly also be given the right of passing sentence in the case.

BELIEVE ROJESTVENSKY.

Russian Admiralty Does Not Credit Report That He Fired on Own Ships.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—There is not the slightest disposition on the part of the admiralty to doubt the entire veracity of Admiral Rojestvensky's report. The admiralty declares that it has no knowledge regarding the statement that Rojestvensky's ships were injured by fire from other vessels of the squadron, and it also declines to entertain the idea that the Russian admiral might have sunk one of his own torpedo boats, mistaking it for a hostile craft.

The version of the affair to this effect which is circulating in St. Petersburg is based on the fact that only seven Russian torpedo boats have arrived at Algiers, whereas Vice Admiral Rojestvensky left Libau with eight such craft.

HELD HIS LIFE LIGHTLY.

Japanese Captain Would Have Blown His Vessel Up With Russian Warship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The whaling bark California, which arrived today, was in Hakodate at the time the Vladivostok squadron ran through the Tsugaru straits.

The captain reports that when Itaki Sah, a young Japanese in command of the Sugno, a merchant vessel of 118 tons, saw the Russian vessels, he secured two large mines filled with high-grade explosives, and fastened one on either side of the bow of the Sugno. He then put on more steam, with the intention of ramming one of the huge Russian battleships, but his plans were frustrated by the authorities, who sent a launch and compelled him to return.

Gratified Over Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—President Roosevelt was much gratified and frequently expressed his satisfaction today at the report Great Britain and Russia had taken to The Hague with their dispute over the North sea incident. It is thought that this one thing will be at least a slight influence in favor of President Roosevelt's suggestion.

"Uncle" Linevitch Joins Corps.

MUKDEN, Oct. 29.—Lieut.-Gen. Linevitch arrived here today to assume command of the Siberian army corps. So popular is Gen. Linevitch among the Siberian troops that he is generally known by them as "Uncle" Linevitch.

WOLFE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Finding of Coroner at Youngstown, O. Strikers Say Gatling Guns Are Mounted at the Mills.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The finding of Coroner Blott regarding the deaths of Thomas Connelly and Patrick McLaughlin was that they met their deaths at the hands of Fred C. Wolfe. Joseph Grandcolus, who was with Wolfe when he shot the strikers who had attacked him, testified that one day recently he was held up by a crowd of strikers and searched for a revolver.

Seventeen men were taken into the plant today. The men claim that the plants are now guarded with gatling guns. Word has been received here that the eight-inch mill at Duncansville has been moved to Pittsburgh for the purpose of taking care of the orders which were formerly made here and at Girard.

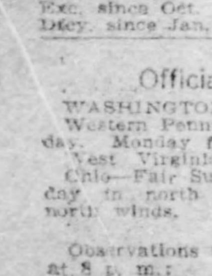
BODY TO LIE IN STATE.

Nash's Body Will Rest in Church Tomorrow Afternoon—Names of the Pallbearers.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 29.—The body of former Gov. Nash will lie in state at the Broad Street Presbyterian church from 12:30 to 2 tomorrow afternoon.

The honorary pallbearers will be Gov. Herrick, Senators Foraker and Dick, Secretary of State Laylin, State Auditor Guilbert, Col. James Kilbourne, George W. Sinks, Joseph H. Outhwaite, Henry C. Taylor and Judge John A. Shauck. The active pallbearers will be L. G. Addison, John J. Lentz, Tod B. Galloway, Carl Burr, Attorney General Ellis, John R. Malloy, Hermann Dennison and R. H. Platt.

THE WEATHER


Colder.

Fair and colder is the weather prediction for today and fair weather is promised for tomorrow, by the Washington observer for Pittsburgh and vicinity. The maximum temperature yesterday was 63 and the minimum 41 degrees. The sun rose clear at 6:48 and set clear at 5:21 yesterday. The daily weather report, as furnished by the local weather bureau, follows:

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m.	30.22	42	67	S.	Clear
8 p. m.	30.16	57	51	N. W.	Clear

Comparative temperature and precipitation for October 29:

	1904	1903		1904	1903
Maximum	63	66	Mean	52	54
Minimum	41	41	Precipitation	..	..
Nor. temp. 31 yrs.	49		Nor. precip. 31 yrs.	.08	
Exc. for day	3		Dfcy. for day	.08	
Exc. since Oct. 1	4		Dfcy. since Oct. 1	.19	
Dfcy. since Jan. 1	515		Dfcy. since Jan. 1	.06	

Official Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Forecast:

Western Pennsylvania—Fair and colder Sunday. Monday fair, fresh north winds.

West Virginia—Fair Sunday and Monday.

Ohio—Fair Sunday and Monday, colder Sunday in north portions, fresh northeast to north winds.

Observations taken at local weather stations at 8 p. m.:

Cairo	60	Clear	St. Louis	62	Clear
El Paso	58	Clear	Cincinnati	60	Clear
Atlanta	58	Clear	Chicago	48	Clear
Omaha	62	Clear	Washington	44	Clear
Memphis	62	Clear	Philadelphia	52	Clear
Salt Lake	56	Clear	New York	52	Clear
Denver	56	Clear	Kansas City	64	Clear
Santa Fe	44	PtCldy	New Orleans	68	Clear
Marquette	34	PtCldy	Norfolk	54	Clear
St. Paul	50	Clear	Dubuque	56	Clear
Huron	54	Clear	Little Rock	64	Clear
Galveston	[illegible]	Clear	Cleveland	54	Clear

FINE PIANO BARGAIN.

A $450.00 Upright $175.00. Hoffmann's, 537 Smithfield Street.

A fine Mathushek Upright, one of the most expensive styles, in beautiful mahogany case, full, rich tone quality, elastic action, reduced to $175.00. This piano cost $450.00 only a short time ago, and at price offered is the greatest piano value ever shown.

See this, or write for further particulars before buying.

J. M. HOFFMANN CO.,
537 Smithfield st.
Sole representatives for Sohmer, Vose and Behning Pianos.

TAFT DISCUSSES PARKER'S FIGURES

Candidate Followed the Course of Sharp Advocate Rather Than Judge.

PICKS OUT CONVENIENT SPOTS

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

BUFFALO, Oct. 29.—Secretary of War William H. Taft addressed a large Republican mass meeting here tonight. He spoke as follows:

Judge Parker has again returned to the discussion of the national expenses. It was pointed out to him that in the selection of the year 1886, the first year of Mr. Cleveland's administration, for comparison with the expenses of 1904, he had hardly followed the course of a judge, but rather of a sharp advocate, for the expenses of the year 1886 were the smallest of Mr. Cleveland's eight years and were $56,000,000 less than the last year of his first term and $118,000,000 less than the average expenses of the years of his second term.

He now transfers his comparison from the year 1886 to the year 1897, the last year of Mr. Cleveland's second administration, and invites comparison between the expenses of that year and the expenses of the year 1904. He says that he has been invited to make specifications of the places in which he would make reduction. Let us see how much more he specifies in his speech of October 21 than he did in his letter of acceptance. He then said he would reduce army expenses, and he now repeats it. He says that he would not reduce pensions. He was asked whether he would reduce naval expenditures for the construction of the new navy, and he does not answer. We may infer, therefore, that he would not reduce those expenditures. He now says he would reduce civil expenses, but as this includes the expenses of all the departments, war, navy and pensions he can hardly be said to be very specific.

The difference between the expenditures of 1897 which were $366,000,000, and of 1904, which were $532,000,000, excluding the $50,000,000 for the Panama canal, is $166,000,000. In the first place, as I have already explained, $532,000,000 are only apparent expenditures; the net expenditures are $34,000,000 less. So, too, the $366,000,000 in 1897 were only apparent expenditures; the actual expenditures were $15,500,000 less. In other words, the real difference between the actual expenditures in 1897 and 1904 is less than $166,000,000 by $18,500,000, or $147,500,000. But for purposes of comparison we may take the larger figure.

Silent About the Navy.

This difference of $166,000,000 between 1897 and 1904 is accounted for first, by an increase in the pensions of $1,500,000, which Judge Parker says he would not reduce.

Second, there is an increase in the naval expenses of $68,400,000. I have already discussed at some length the necessity for the increase in naval expenditures; and as Judge Parker has been challenged to a specification as to whether he would or would not reduce the naval expenditures and says nothing, it would seem as if that expenditure may be passed in silence as concededly one in which we may not look for Democratic reduction.

Then there is an increase in the expenditures of the war department of $66,000,000 in 1904 over the war department expenses in 1897. This is made up of $9,000,000 increase in the improvements of rivers and harbors, an increase to which the Democratic party by its platform is expressly committed; $2,700,000 for the equipment of the state militia, an expense for our citizen soldiery which certainly the Democratic party have not made any objection to; an increase of $5,700,000 in expenditures for national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, for the payment of war debts due to the states, for artificial limbs and appliances for soldiers, and for national cemeteries; $2,700,000 increase for fortifications and necessary military posts, and $46,000,000 for the increase from 27,000 men to 61,000 enlisted men and officers, 3,000 hospital corps and 4,500 Philippine scouts, the cost of the increase being a little more than $1,000 a man.

Judge Parker says that they propose to reduce the army, and this is the only specification of reduction of expense that he vouchsafes to us. He does not say how much reduction he expects to make in the army or in what manner it shall be done.

Mr. Carl Schurz thinks that we might reduce the army and wait until we get into a war and then raise one, because, he says, that the war when it comes would only injure us on "our edges." Inasmuch as our edges are the wealthiest portions of the country, this is not a particularly reassuring policy to adopt, especially for those who live on the edges; and when it is considered that Washington is near the "edge," as shown by the burning of the capitol in the war of 1812.

It is asserted that the policy of the Republican party in maintaining an army such as this is the policy of swagger and imperialism, and no one is stronger in denunciation of such a policy than Mr. Richard Olney. It is curious to read the denunciation of the present administration by this gentleman when we remember his record in reference to the Venezuelan boundary question. Both he and Mr. Parker feel called upon to attack the president for an intimation that the states that came within the Monroe doctrine ought to keep their houses in order when the responsibility is thrown upon the United States for their protection against the aggression of European governments. This would not seem to be a very illogical corollary from the Monroe doctrine.

Olney a Little Swagger Himself.

The United States may not justly prevent a European government from enforcing its rights against a South American republic, and so the United States may be interested in the question whether a country, over which it exercises in a sense a protectorate against European aggression, shall put itself in such a position as to render the United States wrong in its defense. It is somewhat amusing to hear this view condemned in such unmeasured terms by Mr. Olney, who as secretary of state, in dealing with the Monroe doctrine and delivering a message through Mr. Bayard to Lord Salisbury, said:

"Today the United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interpositions. Why? It is not because of the pure friendship or good will felt for it. It is not simply by reason of its high character as a civilized state, nor because wisdom and justice and equity are the invariable characteristics of the dealings of the United States. It is because, in addition to all other grounds, its infinite resources combined with its isolated position render it master of the situation and practically invulnerable as against any or all other powers."

At the time that Mr. Olney used this language in dealing with Great Britain and brought us nearly to the brink of war with that mistress of the seas, we had one gun on our coasts which could have made the slightest impression on an ordinary battleship, and our navy was utterly unable to cope with Great Britain's. It would seem to the unbiased observer that if the term "swagger and bluff" could be applied to the foreign policy of any of our administrations, it was more applicable to that one in which Mr. Olney presided in the state department than in the one which he is now denouncing. The truth is that the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, approved in the most emphatic way by the Democratic party, requires the maintenance and retention of every soldier that we have in the regular army of today. It would only form a skeleton of the army indeed, were we, in the enforcement of this doctrine, to be involved in a war.

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, October 29.

New York—Philadelphia, Southampton.
Rotterdam—Ryndam, New York via Boulogne.
Plymouth—New York, New York for Cherbourg and Southampton and proceeded.
Cherbourg—Bluchen, New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, and proceeded.
Liverpool—Devonian, Boston; Victrian, New York; Lucania, New York.
Shanghai—Housatonic, San Francisco.
Moville—Tunisian, Montreal and Quebec for Liverpool.
Southampton—New York, New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Sailed, October 29.

New York—Pennsylvania, Hamburg, via Dover; Umbria, Liverpool; St. Paul, Southampton via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Mesaba, London; Kroonland, Antwerp via Dover; Perugia, Naples and Genoa.
Antwerp—Finland, New York.
Havre—La Touraine, New York.
Liverpool—Etruria, New York.
Rotterdam—Rotterdam, New York.
Southampton—Minneapolis, New York.
Genoa—Canopic, Boston.
Moville—Columbia (from Glasgow), New York.

Passed, October 29.

Brow Head—Arabic, New York for Liverpool.
Lizard—New York, New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.

ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

No. 316 Fifth Avenue, Opposite Farmers Bank.

Day and Night School for young and old. M. J. Conner, President; J. A. Conner, Secretary; A. L. McCalmont, Superintendent; A. R. Durbin, Assistant Superintendent; Miss Herbert, Principal Ladies' Department. Prepare now for positions secured through our Free Employment Department. Established 25 years.

Principals in Noted Ohio Law Suit

Mayor W. A. Weaver. John W. Wyman.

The Ohio supreme court, sitting at Columbus has brought to close a peculiar case by a decision sustaining the lower court in the East Liverpool chief of police suit. Mayor Weaver of East Liverpool, the only prohibition mayor of the state of Ohio, when the new city code became effective, contended there was no office of chief of police, so one had to be created, and he appointed John W. Wyman. City Solicitor George Davidson, a Republican on the suggestion of council, objected to the appointment on the ground it was illegal, as Wyman was not a member of the police force, when appointed. The board of public safety approved Mayor Weaver's appointment. Ouster proceedings were instituted in the court of common pleas, at Libson, where Judge Hole decided in favor of Mayor Weaver. The case was appealed and the lower court was sustained.

PENNYPACKER AT VALLEY FORGE

Governor Inspects Means Taken by Commission to Preserve Historic Site.

MAKES SPEECH AT BANQUET

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

VALLEY FORGE, Oct. 29.—Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker spent the day at Valley Forge. He was met on his arrival at Washington's winter quarters by President John W. Woodside and other members of the Valley Forge commission.

After inspecting the historic grounds, the party was driven to Norristown where it was tendered a banquet. The object of the visit was to acquaint the governor and the people, through the press, of the amount of work which has been done to preserve Valley Forge camp, and make it accessible to the public.

Gov. Pennypacker made the principal address at the Norristown dinner. Speaker Henry F. Walton also spoke. Gov. Pennypacker, summarizing the results of his inspection said:

In all, 394 acres have been purchased by the state. They include the entire line of intrenchments, and a strip of ground which covers the outer line. The commission has made an avenue which runs the length of the inner line intrenchments, which, in the main, are preserved in such a way as to show to advantage. Fort Washington and Fort Huntingdon, which are in good shape, have been inclosed with iron fences.

The avenues so laid out are good, solid roads. Where necessary, along the declivities, they are protected by fences. The beautiful spots overlooking the Schuylkill and the valley creek have been rendered accessible. A dinner was given by two members of the commission to the guests in Norristown. At this dinner speeches were made by the president of the commission, John W. Woodside; Judges Weand, Schwartz, Solley, Reuben Davenport, Chester D. Potter, A. H. Deben, John A. Herman of Harrisburg, Speaker of the House Henry F. Walton, ex-Senator Thomas W. Cooper of Delaware county, William H. Sayen, and others.

Gov. Pennypacker said in part:

Pennsylvania is a happy commonwealth. Providence has showered upon her good fortune in manifold ways. She has deposits of iron, coal and oil, which have made the prosperity of her people. She has broad rivers and green meadows, and the harvests of her agricultural people are rich and plentiful. Those who live within her borders are happy, contented and prosperous to an extent which is unequaled in the history of the nations who have populated the earth. But the Good Book tells us, 'Man shall not live by bread alone.' The history of the world says that patriotic sentiment is a more lasting force than acquired power or accumulated wealth.

Cleon, the old Greek, had a million acres and what has become of them? Leonidas of Sparta, with 300 men, defeated the pass of Thermopylae by the sea, and his example has been an inspiration for the whole human race during all the ages which have since elapsed.

The governor, without definite pledge, which he could not, in official propriety give, permitted it to be understood that it was the duty of the commonwealth to care for Valley Forge and not let its ownership lapse to the federal government, as was the case with Gettysburg.

The maintenance of Valley Forge, said the governor, was not to be approached in a narrow spirit, but with the idea that the lessons there taught should be regarded as the sublime exemplification of what is not only possible, but necessary in the life of the nation.

REPUBLICANS DECLARE ARE INTIMIDATE

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Oct. 29.—Prosecuting Attorney L. C. Gabbert, a Democrat, today announced he would issue warrants for the arrest of many negroes who, he said, had illegally registered. Several warrants were served and bail was promptly furnished by Republicans, who charge that Democratic officeholders are using this means to intimidate hundreds of eligible voters who would ordinarily cast their ballots for the Republican ticket.

Republicans Hold Ox Roast.

GREENSBURG, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—More than 3,000 Republicans attended the ox roast and mass meeting at New Stanton this afternoon. Three bands were present and delegations attended from almost every section of the county. Speeches were made by former State Treasurer James S. Beacom, Congressman George F. Huff and W. S. Rial of Greensburg. County Chairman James H. Gallagher has arranged mass meetings at Hecla and Ruffsdale for Monday and Tuesday.

Davis to Make Another Tour.

CUMBERLAND, MD., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The Hon. Henry G. Davis, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, will leave Cumberland on Monday next on another whirlwind trip through West Virginia, going over the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh railroad and ending his trip at Phillippi, the home of Congressman Dayton.

Large Republican Meeting.

UNIONTOWN, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—A large Republican meeting was held last night at Fairchance. The Roosevelt Rough Riders and others were present from Uniontown. Lee B. Brownfield presided and the speakers were Attorney T. P. Jones, J. Q. Van Swearingen and R. F. Hopwood of Uniontown.

Gen. Miles Will Make Speeches.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Gen. Nelson A. Miles will speak for the Democratic national committee next week in the middle and western states. The places at which he will appear are not yet announced.

Democrats Have Slim Meeting.

BEAVER, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The Democrats of Beaver county held the only mass meeting they will have in this campaign in the court house, this afternoon. The meeting opened with only 81 men in the room, despite the fact that the meeting had been well advertised and two well-known speakers arranged for. A few more men straggled in but at no time were there more than 100 in the room. James J. Hogan, nominee for district attorney, and Attorneys William J. Brennen and W. B. S. Thompson of Pittsburgh, spoke.

MR. COWHERD HAS HIS LITTLE JOKE

Claims Democratic Majority of 54 in National House of Representatives.

GAINS FIVE IN PENNSYLVANIA

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.

What is considered one of the greatest jokes of the campaign was sprung today when Chairman W. S. Cowherd of the Democratic congressional campaign committee gave out an estimate of the complexion of the next house of representatives. With one fell swoop Mr. Cowherd bowls over a Republican majority of 34 and replaces it with a Democratic majority of 54.

Earlier in the fight it was admitted by Chairman Babcock of the Republican congressional committee that his party had a hard fight to retain its majority in the lower branch of congress, but the most enthusiastic Democrat, in his wildest dreams, never contemplated a revolution that would give the Democrats a majority of 54. That is what Mr. Cowherd has done, evidently believing that when prophesying it is well to prophesy strong and trust to luck to make good. Here is his statement:

The following is my estimate of the result in the congressional districts at the coming election:

Alabama	9	Missouri	14
Arkansas	7	Montana	1
California	4	Nebraska	3
Colorado	3	Nevada	1
Connecticut	3	New Jersey	5
Delaware	1	New York	19
Florida	3	North Carolina	10
Georgia	11	Ohio	9
Idaho	1	Pennsylvania	8
Illinois	10	Rhode Island	2
Indiana	7	South Carolina	7
Iowa	2	Tennessee	8
Kansas	2	Texas	16
Kentucky	10	Utah	1
Louisiana	7	Virginia	10
Maryland	5	West Virginia	3
Massachusetts	4	Wisconsin	6
Michigan	2	Wyoming	1
Minnesota	2		
Mississippi	8	Total	225

As the situation stands at present, the prospects are that the Democrats will carry 225 out of the 386 districts in the United States. In the above table I have included the states of Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. These are all doubtful, as matters now stand. The Democratic chances are excellent in two of the three. Our gains in the east will be due largely to the strength of the national ticket in the middle west they will be due more particularly to local dissensions in the Republican ranks. The long hold on patronage has bred much trouble in Republican districts, and the Democrats will profit correspondingly by reason of it.

It will be noticed that Mr. Cowherd is not very specific in his statement and does not designate what districts he proposes to take away from the Republicans. According to his estimate, the Democrats expect to make gains in the various states as follows: California 1, Colorado 3, Connecticut 3, Idaho 1, Illinois 1, Indiana 3, Iowa, 1, Kansas 2, Maryland 3, Michigan 1, Minnesota 1, Montana 1, Nebraska 2, New Jersey 2, New York 2, Ohio 5, Pennsylvania 5, Rhode Island 1, Utah 1, Virginia 1, West Virginia 3, Wisconsin 3 and Wyoming 1. In only one state does Mr. Cowherd concede a possible loss, and that in Missouri, where he expects to lose one member.

It would no doubt be interesting to the Republican managers in Pennsylvania to know just what five districts Mr. Cowherd proposes to take away from them, but he will not tell. Ohio Republicans will also be surprised to learn that they are booked to lose five congressmen. They admit that they stand a good chance to lose one, but they are certain of gaining one, which will offset their loss.

A politician who heard of Mr. Cowherd's prediction, recalled the experience of another chairman of the Democratic congressional committee some years ago, who, on election night, had a party of convivial friends in his office to receive election returns. He instructed his assistants to send him the returns promptly, but to send only the good news, as he did not care to be worried with the unfavorable results. His lieutenants followed his orders and news of Democratic gains came pouring in to him from every section. Each time the chairman took a drink he raised his estimate of the Democratic majority in congress, until in the small hours of the morning, just before going to sleep on the office sofa, he telephoned a friend:

"Most stupendous victory in the history of politics. Amazing and gratifying. Not a Republican elected in the United States today."

The next morning this friend called the chairman on the telephone and directed his attention to the morning papers, which announced a sweeping Republican victory. The chairman replied in a weary voice: "Oh, last night I had a bottle by the neck and a rainbow by the tail, and nothing could shake me loose from either of them. But I've got a headache and all the facts now."

L. W. STRAYER.

SHAW INVADES VIRGINIA.

Says That Under Cleveland's Administration Men Begged for Work and Then for Bread.

ROANOKE, VA., Oct. 29.—The Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, made three speeches in the Ninth Virginia district today. At Wytheville, Mr. Shaw was well received. His speech was devoted to protection and its results. He said among other things that under Cleveland's administration the workman first begged for work and then for bread.

Mr. Shaw offered his personal check for $1,000 to anyone who would show that good times had attended a Democratic administration. He wanted to know if the farmers of this section had anything to sell for which there was not a market, or a workman who wanted employment who could not get it. He claimed that McKinley had written the first platform against trusts.

GREAT POLICIES OF REPUBLICANS

Protection and Gold Standard Brought Back Prosperity Lost Under Cleveland.

FAIRBANKS AT CINCINNATI

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 29.—Senator Charles W. Fairbanks tonight addressed a great audience in Music hall, concluding a day of speechmaking, which included talks in several Indiana towns and in Louisville, Ky. The Cincinnati meeting was large and enthusiastic. Vice Mayor H. L. Gordon presided. United States Senator Joseph B. Foraker also spoke. Senator Fairbanks spoke in part as follows:

The great questions which engage the attention of the American people are questions of far-reaching moment; they have a direct and important bearing upon our future welfare. About us everywhere are wonderful evidences of prosperity. Prosperity is not the fruit of chance. It is not the offspring of accident. Prosperity comes through an adherence to wise, rational policies. If we overturn the policies under which we enjoy prosperity we overturn the prosperity we have.

In 1892 the American people were enjoying prosperity in an unexampled degree. We were going forward under Republican policies, and under the administration of my late fellow townsman, one of the best presidents this country has ever had, Gen. Benjamin Harrison. The Democratic party said to the American people in the midst of the unparalleled prosperity that was about them, "If you will only overturn existing policies and overthrow the present administration, we will increase, far beyond the present, the prosperity we have."

An Unfortunate Change.

The American people unfortunately accepted its predictions, they accepted its promise in place of Republican fulfillment, and they went to the ballot boxes of the republic and voted to overthrow the then existing policies, and to overthrow the then existing administration. After the election was over the people appreciated the fact that they stood face to face with a new future, that they were to go forward under new policies and under a new administration. The great question then came forcibly to them, what would be the result of the change. Would it be for the better or would it not? Commerce then began to furl her sails. A conservative spirit possessed the great industrial centers; capital went into its hiding place. The doors of industrial institutions began to close, workingmen were turned into the streets, and into the highways and the byways of the republic, in a hopeless search for work. Great financial institutions tottered to their ruin; hope died out of the hearts of our countrymen; yes, my fellow citizens, many of the people of the United States began to doubt the beneficence of our institutions.

In 1896 the people were resolved to think their way out of their distress. They resolved that they had had enough of Democratic distress and Democratic disaster. In 1896 a great convention met in St. Louis. It was one of the most notable gatherings of American patriots that ever assembled upon the American continent. There never was a convention more memorable in all the history of the republic, save one, and that was the great convention which met in Chicago, in 1860, and gave to history the immortal Abraham Lincoln.

Two Great Policies.

The convention at St. Louis resolved upon two great policies deemed essential to bring back prosperity to the American people. That great convention resolved, first, upon a protective tariff. It resolved in favor of wiping the Democratic tariff law from the statute books as with a sponge. It also resolved upon maintaining the gold standard. And having upon these two great policies, it proceeded to nominate a candidate for president who possessed the confidence of the American people and the commanding genius and ability to carry the great policies into our national administration. That was the easiest part of the work that rested upon the great convention, for it had only to nominate the man whose choice had been declared at the firesides of the republic, it had only to nominate William McKinley of Ohio.

A little later, the Democratic convention met at Chicago, and it proceeded to declare in favor of certain policies in the virtue and efficacy of which it had confidence. It resolved, first, in favor of free trade; second, in favor of free silver, two policies diametrically opposed to the policies adopted in the great convention at St. Louis. Both parties could not be right; both platform declarations could not be right.

Brought Back Prosperity.

With the triumphant election of William McKinley a change occurred. The clouds of Democratic distress began to drift away. The effects of the Dingley law, a great measure, was immediate. It inspired the people with confidence, and confidence is the basis of all commercial and industrial prosperity. You cannot prosper if you have not confidence in the fundamental policies of the government. This bill stimulated enterprise, reopened old factories and erected new factories.

In all the history of the republic there has been no greater, no wiser, no better president than our great leader in 1896 and 1900, William McKinley. When he laid down his mighty responsibilities at Buffalo his constitutional successor took up his uncompleted task. It was a serious moment. The American people were bowed with an uncommon sorrow.

In that serious moment Theodore Roosevelt, brave-hearted, honest-headed, loyalty unchallenged and unchallengable, stood up for the American people and said: "I pledge myself to carry out the great policies of William McKinley." For three years he has kept that pledge. The policies of William McKinley have been carried out, and they are the policies upon which the Republican party invokes the intelligent and deliberate judgment of the American people on the 8th day of November.

Senator Fairbanks' special train left at midnight for Indianapolis, where the senator will rest at his home over Sunday, beginning a week's tour of Indiana on Monday.

PREPARED FOR EVERY ISSUE.

Hornblower Says Democrats Are Ready for Opponents.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Justice D. Cady Herrick, Democratic candidate for governor of New York, and Senator Isador Raynor of Maryland, spoke here tonight at a mass meeting in Carnegie hall. William B. Hornblower was introduced as the presiding officer. He said in part:

"We are prepared to meet our opponents upon every proposition which they have chosen to make an issue in this campaign, and we claim that on each one of those propositions the Republicans represent not the standpoint of intelligence, patriotism and virtue, but exactly the opposite; that on the contrary the standpoint of the Democrats on those propositions is the standpoint of intelligence, patriotism and virtue."

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Walnut & 13th Sts.
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Absolutely Fireproof.
EUROPEAN PLAN
New being enlarged and improved. Every modern convenience and appointment. Centrally located. Cuisine unexcelled.
E. G. MILLER, Manager.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

VIRGINIA FARMS.

173 acres, 80 acres in rich bottom land, 20 acres in original timber; splendid water; near good railroad town; house 5 rooms; nice yard. Price $2,200; $300 cash.

150 acres, 75 cleared, balance in original timber; 4-room house; spring at porch; stable and outbuildings; near town and railroad. Price $1,200; $200 cash.

36 acres, half cleared, balance in good timber; near town on the railroad. Price $600; $50 cash.

150 acres, 75 cleared; house of 8 rooms and storeroom used for postoffice; near town and railroad. Price $2,500; $300 cash.

80 acres of good land; house; spring and some fine timber. Price $800 cash.

BRUSHTON REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
7705 Frankstown ave., city.

ADMIRAL KNEW HIS BUSINESS

Rojestvensky Was Watching for Torpedoes Fitted Out in North Sea.

DENY BALFOUR'S STATEMENTS

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The following statement was made today from authoritative sources:

"Mr. Balfour's deduction that Admiral Rojestvensky's statement is pure fancy is based on the premier's declaration that the admiral was looking out for torpedo boats coming from Japan. As a matter of fact, the Russian admiral was guarding against torpedo boats armed and equipped in the vicinity of the North sea.

"This is not a matter of speculation but of fact, upon which the Russian authorities have been furnished precise details. This information establishes that the Japanese fitted up craft as torpedo boats at certain Swedish ports, and that they also had a large number of Japanese officers at Newcastle-on-Tyne and other important English shipping points for the evident purpose of fitting out craft to obstruct the Russian squadron.

"A second important point on which Mr. Balfour's statement creates an erroneous impression is his saying that the Russian squadron on Dogger Banks was many miles away from the usual route. As a matter of fact the Russian naval route through the North sea is across the Dogger Banks. This is not the route of the British and other navies, but the Russian navy has preferred it because the shallowness of the water permits easier soundings for the purpose of locating the positions of the ships.

"There is no doubt that the Japanese informed themselves concerning the probable route of the Russian squadron across the Dogger Banks.

"As a means of indicating the preciseness of the details reaching the Russian authorities concerning Japanese activity near the North sea, the following specific case is cited, which came to the knowledge of the Russian authorities:

"Only two days before the North sea occurrence the consul general of one of the important nations represented here wrote a letter saying that Demetrics Ivilpos, living formerly at Patras, Greece, had made the following statement to the consul general:

"'Ivilpos shipped as master's cook from a port in Scotland on board the Japanese ship Itsma. The ship came to Brest, whence she began making trips of surveillance of channel ships, took in the Japanese flag and raised sometimes the American flag and sometimes the Swedish flag. Ivilpos, perceiving that the Itsima was not upon an ordinary merchant cruise, but was engaged in a dangerous mission of surveillance over Russian ships, left the ship at Brest, came here and reported to the consul general, who reported in writing to the Russian authorities.'"

There is reason to believe that some of the foregoing details will get before the international commission, and that they will constitute some of the features of Russia's viewpoint of the British charges.

It is the understanding in French official and diplomatic quarters that Great Britain and Russia will each make separate, independent investigations, the results being reduced to writing, which thereafter will be submitted to the commission at The Hague for final determination.

The maritime registers available do not contain the name of a Japanese ship of the name of Itsima, either steam or sailing vessel.

PIANO BARGAINS

Uprights, $100, $165

$10 Down and $2 Per Week Buys Many of This Large Stock.

We have a lot of used Pianos that we must dispose of to make room for carload lots of Pianos arriving from now on for holiday stock. Some of these Pianos look and sound as good as new ones, others are slightly marred in the case, but the tone and action good. It might be a good idea to select one of these instruments now and set it aside for a holiday gift; a small payment down and easy monthly payments will be accepted. A limited number of Pianos can be set aside in this manner and our store not too crowded. Here are a few sample bargains:

$300 Stanley Piano for	60
$325 Opera Piano for	$100
$375 Emerson Piano for	$115
$600 Steinway Piano for	$150
$350 Martin Piano for	$165
$375 Kranich & Bach Piano for	$185
$350 Carleton Piano for	$225
$400 Chickering Piano for	$235
$450 Knabe Piano for	$250
$450 Schaeffer Piano for	$265
$500 Decker Piano for	$350

Good square pianos, $25, $50 and upwards. Organs, $10, $20, $30, etc. Easy terms. All goods are exactly as recommended and fully warranted by this old reliable house. Established 30 years. Open Saturday evenings.

To those living out of town and contemplating the purchase of a piano we will allow railroad fare both ways. This will enable you to make a personal selection, which is much better than buying from a descriptive letter.

HENRICKS PIANO CO., Ltd
611-613 Smithfield Street.
FIVE DOORS FROM SIXTH AVE.

Headache

Nervousness, Dizziness, Indigestion, Neuralgia are caused by sick nerves.

By soothing the nerves and stimulating their action Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve almost immediately.

Unlike any other pain remedy, they contain nothing injurious and you will never know you have taken them, except by the relief they afford.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

have become a household remedy in thousands of families, where they never fail to cure all pain and relieve those little miserable ailments which are so common.

"Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills have not only relieved me of severe headache, nervousness and indigestion, but my mother, who has suffered a great deal with neuralgia and dizziness, has been cured by their use."—MRS. G. H. DANKS, 332 W. 3rd St., Moorestown, N. J.

The first package will benefit, if not, the druggist will return your money.

25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

ANNUAL SALE OF RAINCOATS

Continues

Better hurry if you want one of these coats at practically half price—

Very few of the darker shades left—

This sale is the greatest we have ever had—

All this season's styles and patterns correctly tailored—

There were about 350 at the start—but they are going rapidly—

$20 and $22 coats at $12.

$25 and $27 coats at $14 and $16

Paulson Bros. Co.
515 Wood St.

Busy Times at STIEFF'S

The Great Demand for

Stieff Pianos

By musicians and piano buyers in general is proof that "merit wins." Steiff pianos are becoming the favorite pianos in Pittsburgh. They bear the severest criticism and have made a host of enthusiastic admirers. Being sold through the direct branch of the factory, makes the price reasonable. They are undoubtedly the best piano now manufactured, and have received the highest honors wherever exhibited. The Shaw Piano, which we now own and manufacture, is a beautiful instrument and is having a large sale. We can accommodate you with easy payments. Write for catalogues.

STIEFF, 618 PENN AVE.
PIANO MANUFACTURER.
E. S. WALLOVER, Mgr.

THE IMPROVED

MIDGET GAS FURNACE

Manufactured by

SCARBOROUGH & KLAUSS,

3809 Fifth Avenue,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Both 'Phones 142 Park.

PIMPLES

Before Treatment After Treatment

If your skin is oily or dry, red, rough, blotchy, irritated or inflamed and your complexion is clouded with pimples, blackheads, enlarged pores, smallpox pittings or any other embarrassing, humiliating or disfiguring blemish or disease, I permanently and safely cure all these conditions, speedily restore the skin to a healthy, natural state, clear and beautify the complexion.

Consultation and advice free and confidential. Office hours 9-6. Write for booklet, postage 2 cents. Call or write.

A. SPAN, Dermatologist,
Suite 503-504 Nixon Theater Bldg., Sixth Avenue.
Phone 2974-R Grant.

EDUCATIONAL.

Call's College

244 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.
THE SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTING CONDUCTED BY EXPERTS.

HAVE YOU DECIDED to prepare for office work and a good salaried position? If you are interested in bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, penmanship or arithmetic, call and see us at once. Good positions are awaiting experienced people.

BEWARE of the high prices charged for theory bookkeeping. Keep on the safe side. Keep your money in your pocket until you have examined our methods. A young lady who had paid $80 in a preparatory school said: "I wish I had investigated your methods in THE SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTING before I paid my money elsewhere."

Start right and you will not have to unlearn.

STREET CAR TAX LEVIED AT LAST

Pittsburgh Railways Company Pays the City Only $22,146 This Year.

MORROW POINTS TO REMEDIES

Controller Larkin has just levied the car tax for 1904 on the Pittsburgh Railways Company, and the total amount which the corporation will pay into the city treasury within a few days for the valuable privileges it enjoys and the police protection afforded by the city government, is only $22,146 27. In other cities of less size and importance, the revenue from street car companies runs into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The tax, which is levied annually on the traction cars, was due at the beginning of the year, but Controller Larkin delayed levying it because of the linear tax case pending in court. The controller thought if the car tax was imposed in addition to the linear tax, it might give the Pittsburgh Railways Company a chance to raise the cry in court of double taxation. The city has lost the linear tax case, and an appeal having been taken, the city solicitor a few days ago notified the controller that he might proceed to collect the car tax.

Reports Number of Cars.

The car tax is based upon the number of cars which are reported every January to the controller, who levies the tax. The controller is compelled to accept the statement of the company as to the number of cars. The sum of $60 is levied on each car operated wholly inside of the city limits and $30 on each car that operates both inside and outside of the city limits. The statement filed by the Pittsburgh Railways Company last January with the city controller is interesting, as showing the number of cars which are in daily operation.

According to the company's report there are 648 cars in operation on all the lines of the company which all run into the city, or only 35 more cars than the year before. Of this number 603 are motor cars and 45 are trailers. Of the 648 cars there are only 213 that run wholly inside the city limits and 435 cars that run both inside and outside of the city limits. There is a considerable reduction in the tax, the traction company claiming that 144 of the 213 cars which run inside of the city, run only 12 hours every day and on these cars only a half tax, of $30, is collected.

Heavy Reduction in Taxes.

The remarkable statement is made that 352 of the 435 cars that run both inside and outside of the city, are operated only 12 hours each day and, therefore, a tax of only $15 is collected on these cars.

This means that there are only 69 of the 213 cars running inside the city that pay an annual tax of $60 and only 88 cars of the 435, running inside and outside, that pay a tax of $30. The company gets a large number of other exemptions, claiming that 54 cars run only seven hours each day, that 15 trailers run only three and one-half hours, that 53 cars run only eight hours and that 30 trailers run only three hours. In this way the tax is cut down to about half of what it otherwise would be.

Assistant Controller E. S. Morrow, who is handling the collection of taxes from the street car company, advocates increasing the car tax from $60 to $300 a year, and it is estimated that this would bring into the city treasury from $190,000 to $195,000 every year, instead of $22,000. Mr. Morrow so advised the finance committee of council last January when it was levying taxes for this year. He urged the committee to increase the tax on cars to $300, instead of levying the linear tax on the length of car tracks.

Car Tax Should Be Increased.

The committee decided not to take his advice, but to have the linear tax tested in the courts, believing that the gross receipt plan of taxing franchises would be tested also by the city of Scranton. Scranton has taken no steps to have their franchise tax law tested, while Pittsburgh's law has been declared illegal. Mr. Morrow renews his advice to councils to increase the tax on cars, getting at the street car monopoly in that way. He will urge this again upon the finance committee in preparing the tax ordinance for next year.

"The City councils have ample powers to deal with all phases of the traction problem," said Mr. Morrow. "With the act of April 8, 1867, it can regulate the entire traction system. It can fix the fares of both day and night cars and reduce them if necessary. It was always the custom, until recently, when granting traction frachises, to specify in the ordinance the maximum amount that the company could charge for transportation. Councils can also regulate the crowding of cars if it wishes, as well as the heating and the question of transfers. The transfer question was the one in which the city of Chicago gained its notable victory in the Illinois supreme court. The act of 1867 has never been repealed and has never been used by the city because it has only been within the past few years that traction transportation has become such a vital issue."

Councils Have the Power.

The act of 1867, to which Mr. Morrow has called the attention of councils, is as follows:

Said councils of the city of Pittsburgh are hereby authorized and empowered to pass ordinances for the regulation of the business of hackmen, expressmen and all other persons engaged in the business of carrying passengers and baggage for hire within said city, to fix the compensation for all services so performed by them, and to prevent extortion and neglect of duty.

The above statute enacted by the legislature of Pennsylvania, is even stronger and plainer than the statute in which Chicago gained its victory against the traction company of that city. The Illinois statue is as follows:

The city councils in cities and president and board of trustees in villages shall have the following powers: To license, tax and regulate hackmen, draymen, omnibus drivers, carters, cabmen, porters, expressmen and all others pursuing like occupation, and to prescribe their compensation.

This statute enabled Chicago to force the company to give transfers at all connecting points and will also be employed by that city to abolish crowding in cars.

WYMAN FIRES WOMAN.

Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Janitress for Many Years, Is Discharged.

Visitors to the Allegheny city hall, who have seen Mrs. Clara Hoffman cleaning, washing and dusting for many years, will miss her busy personality after tomorrow. Mrs. Hoffman has been "fired," by no less a person than Mayor Wyman. She was pleasurably fluttered yesterday on receiving an official letter, with the mayor's name on the envelope, but when she opened it she felt very bad.

"After October 31 your services will be no longer required," wrote the mayor.

Why her services are thus abruptly dispensed with Mrs. Hoffman does not know. She has been faithful to her duties as janitress, she says.

Deacon's Pockets Filled With Spoons.

James Woodson, who says he is a cook from Vandergrift and a deacon in the A. M. E. church there, was fined $15 as a suspicious person yesterday morning by Magistrate Stewart. He had his pockets full of silver forks and spoons. Woodson attended the class meeting in Bethel church earlier in the evening. He claimed to be a man of good reputation. Woodson had only seven cents and he was sentenced to 20 days in jail.

ASK NEWSDEALERS for THE PILGRIM Magazine for November. You can't miss it.

You are welcome to come here and look. No one importuned to buy.

W. H. KEECH CO.

The only Furniture and Carpet Store that quotes one price to everybody.

All Prices in This Store Are in Plain Figures—They Are Our Prices on Long Terms of Credit—We Allow 10% Discount for Cash or in 30 Days; 7½% in 60 Days; 5% in 90 Days.

Our Annual Sale of BEDDING Begins Tomorrow

SUPERIOR BEDDING FOR THE ONE-THIRD OF YOUR LIFE THAT IS SPENT IN BED—NEW PRICES

The largest Bedding Business in Pittsburgh centers in this store. Why? Because we give it attention and make it an important part of our business—not a side issue. Because it is the nearest approach to made-to-order bedding that is known, for it is made as we want it by expert workmen amid clean and sanitary surroundings. Excellence at each price.

The sale this week brings you money savings that will surprise you. You can save $2 to $10 on a bedding outfit and get good sanitary, restful bedding into the bargain. While present stocks hold out the following prices will rule. Nipping weather will soon break the complete stocks. Come Tomorrow or Tuesday.

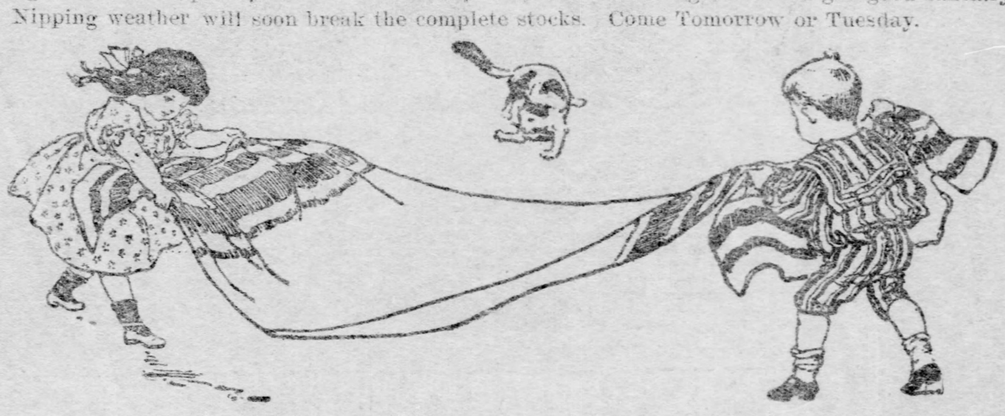
Comfort Bargains
At Every Price Up to $6.50 Each

You will not care about the state of the mercury with our good Comforts on your bed.

$1.25 and $1.75 Comforts
Two big lots of $1.50 and $2 grades. Figured coverings in various colors. Straight quilted. $1.12 or $1.58 Cash.

$2.25 Choice of many styles of covering in any colors you may wish. Tufted or quilted. Generous in size. White cotton filling. $2.02 Cash or in 30 Days.

$2.75 Cretonne and other handsome coverings. Large size. Light cotton filling. Tufted or quilted. Values that will not come again this year. $2.48 Cash With Order or in 30 Days.



Feather Pillows
$1.50 to $6.50 a Pr.

All feathers are steam dressed. The grades vary with the prices and run from the good low-priced mixed to the finest select live geese feathers. Bolsters same price as two Pillows. A mention of three lots:

Feather Pillows. Size 17x26 inches. Six pounds to the pair..... $1.50
$1.35 Cash With Order or in 30 Days.

Feather Pillows. Seven pounds to the pair. Size 20x27 inches. A pair..... $2.90
$2.61 Cash With Order or in 30 Days.

Feather Pillows. Fine live feathers. Size 20x26 inches. 5 pounds. Light and soft. A good sleeping pillow..... $4.50
$4.05 Cash With Order or in 30 Days.

Wool Blankets $3, $4 & $5 a Pair on Credit

If these Blankets are not as good as any Blankets you'll find at $1 a pair more, we're very much mistaken and we think we know Blanket values and Blanket quality.

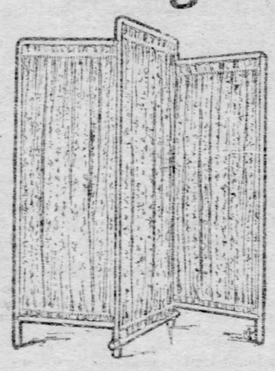
$5 A PAIR
This is the most popular Blanket price. Some people cannot afford to pay more. A great many more simply will not pay but $5. These Blankets of ours are the very best we can get for the money. Every thread wool—of course. Nap is carded long, making them soft and warm to the touch. Generous in size—66x81 inches. In white, black and red plaid, or black and white plaid.
$4.50 If You Pay Cash With Order or in 30 Days.

$4 A PAIR
Colors are white, scarlet, white and blue, white and black, red and black. Size 60x80 inches. Not quite so fine as the $5 grade but better than the best elsewhere at $4. $3.60 Cash or in 30 Days.

$3.00 a pair. Mixed Grey Wool Blankets 60x83 inches.
$2.50 a pair. Mixed Grey Cotton Blankets 72x84 inches.
95c a pair. Grey Cotton Blankets 56x68 inches.

Some Special Offerings in Finer Wool Blankets at $6, $7.50, $9, $12 and $14.

A Clear-Up Sale of Three-Section and Four-Section Folding Screens

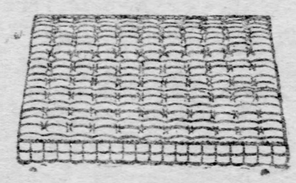


$2.50 to $5
Worth $4 to $9.
Coverings are in silkoline, plain or figured denims and burlap in various colors. All are about five feet four inches high. The widths when open run from 4 ft. 8 in. to 6 ft. 6 in.

$2.50 from $4. Three-section screens. Golden oak frames. Pretty figured fillings. $2.25 Cash.

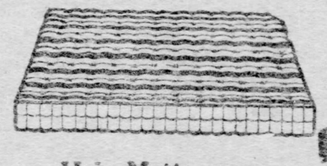
$3.25 from $4 to $6.50. A big variety. Golden oak or mahogany finished frames. Many styles of fillings. $2.93 Cash.

$5.00 from $7.50 to $9. All the popular fillings and a few have pyro-etched panels. Golden or weathered oak and mahogany finished frames. $4.50 Cash.



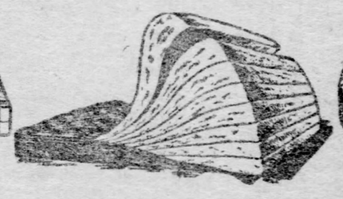
Soft Top Mattress $1.90
Single or full size. Fancy ticking. Tufted and stitched. $1.71 Cash or in 30 Days.

A Special $5.50 Mattress
We have a standard grade Husk and Cotton Mattress at $4. This special Mattress is made of 40 pounds of pure husk with 10 pounds of white cotton on top. Fine ticking. Thick borders. $4.95 Cash or 30 Days.



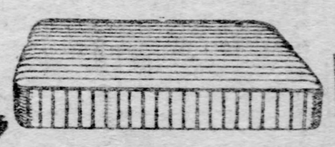
Hair Mattresses $12.50 & $16.50
Black curled hair in each, the grade varying with the price. Double stitched and bound borders. $11.25 and $14.85 Cash.

Hair Mattresses $20 and $25
Weight 50 pounds each. Long curled hair and hand filled. Fine hair ticking. A lifetime of satisfactory service. $18.00 and $22.50 Cash.

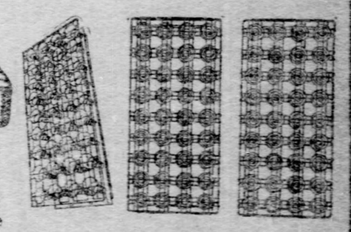


Comfort Felt Mattress $10
One of the most elastic and restful Mattresses made. Layer cotton felt. Clean. Sanitary. Non-absorbent. Vermin proof. Good ticking. Bound and double stitched edges.

Try One 30 Nights
If it isn't satisfactory in every way your money back. $9 Cash or in 30 Days.



Upholstered Box Spring $14
This Spring we have made especially for us, using many of the same principles of construction as are used in the high-priced grades which are beyond the reach of most people.
The long steel Springs are properly set and securely fastened. Fillings are placed by hand. Ticking is good. The wearing qualities and elasticity are probably better than many you've seen at double our price. Made for wood or iron beds. $12.60 Cash or in 30 Days.



A New Spring for Iron Bedsteads
It is made in three sections—making it easy to handle, insuring longer years of service—because the sections are interchangeable, and then it's all steel wire.
We recommend it to you as the best spring we know of under $10..... $6.50
$5.85 Cash With Order or in 30 Days.

New Method Gas Range

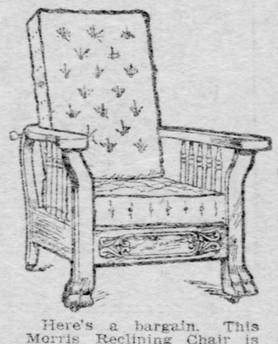
New construction. New results. New principles throughout. Not a novelty, not an experiment, but an established success. Every one guaranteed. Oven doors open across the middle. New style burners. New mixture of air and gas. New pressure regulator on each valve. Body is enameled inside and out—will never rust or burn off and does not require polishing. Full nickel trimmed..... $24
$21.60 Cash With Order or in 30 Days.

New Method Gas Heaters
$2.75, $3.25, $4, $5 to $14

Something New
A strictly odorless Gas Heater. No soot. No smoke. No fumes. Does not require a flue connection. Will heat a room 15 feet square. Just the thing for halls and baths..... $4.50
$4.05 Cash or in 30 Days.

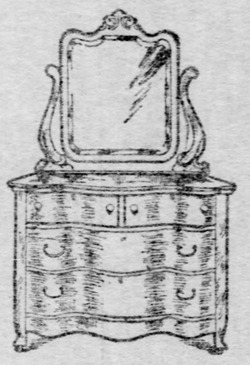
Good Luck Gas Range
Large baking oven with broiling oven beneath. Four gas-saving burners on top. Pilot light. Flue connections. Cast iron frame and ovenplate. Full nickel trimmed. Value $17.50..... $15.25
$13.73 If You Pay Cash.

The best Rocker ever sold at the price Golden oak—not imitation. The seat is wide, the back carved, and it is well made. Genuine cobbler seat. Comfortable, sightly and worth $2.75. While the stock lasts..... $1.55
$1.39 Cash.



Here's a bargain. This Morris Reclining Chair is worth and sells regularly for $12.50. Frames are in quartered golden oak or in mahogany finish and polished. Thick, tufted cushions in plain color embossed velour. Patent seat beneath. Back adjusts to four positions..... $7.50
$6.75 Cash, or in 30 Days.

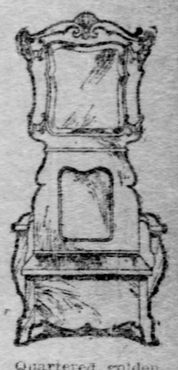
Golden oak Dresser, with round cornered French bevel mirror. Serpentine top. Good construction and finish. Light carvings, at..... $15
$13.50 Cash, or 30 Days.



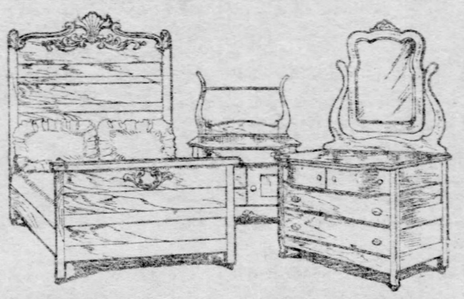
This very fine Dresser in either genuine mahogany or finest quartered golden oak. Four drawers. Full serpentine fronts. Pattern French bevel mirror..... $30
$27 Cash, or in 30 Days.

This Hall Rack is in golden oak. Heavy carvings. French plate mirror. Four double hat and coat hooks, $9.75
$8.77 Cash.

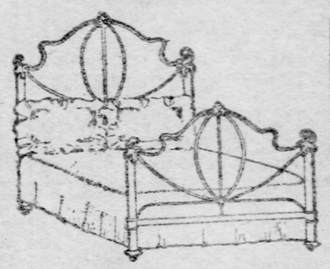
A handsome Hall Rack in quartered golden oak. Cabinet seat. Four double hooks. Pattern French bevel mirror. Value $17.50..... $15
$13.60 Cash.



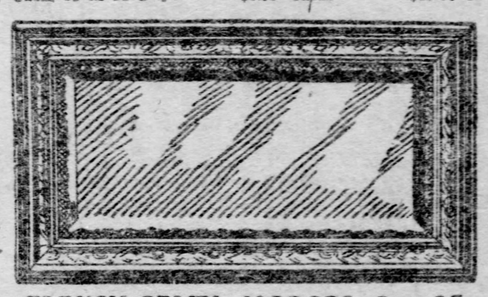
Quartered golden oak Hall Rack with pattern French bevel mirror. Four double hooks. Cabinet seat. Umbrella rack on side. Value $20..... $17
$15.30 Cash.



The best Bedroom Suit in the city at the price. Golden oak—not imitation. Heavy carvings. Pattern French bevel mirror. Swell fronts on top drawers. Value $27.00..... $19.75
$17.78 Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.



An exceptionally good Iron Bedstead at a low price. Fancy cast chills. Strong posts and side rails. Black enameled. Full size..... $3.75
$3.37 Cash, or in 30 Days.



FRENCH BEVEL MIRRORS $4.25
Mirror is 18 inches by 40 inches. Frames are gold or oak and gold, and measure 27 inches by 50 inches outside. Suitable for mantel or pier. $3.83 Cash, or in 30 Days.

A good Mantel Folding Bed at a low price. Rigid construction—no binding points. Quartered golden oak panel front or mahogany finish. Complete with bed spring..... $15
$13.50 Cash.

W. H. KEECH CO.

KEECH'S FURNITURE MAKES HAPPY HOMES

923 TO 931 PENN AVE.

GEO. B. BARRETT CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JEWELERS.
Everything for Retail Jewelers, Especially

DIAMONDS and WATCHES

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GEO. STUTZMAN, No. 30 Calliope St., 13th ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

DR. GEO. B. WIX, RUPTURE AND RECTAL SPECIALIST.

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AS A BUSINESS TONIC TRY GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS.

THREE PLANETS ARE NOW VISIBLE

Venus, Jupiter and Saturn Combine in Making Beautiful Evening Sky.

ASTRONOMERS INTERESTED

By JOHN A. BRASHEAR.

Not for many months has our evening sky been embellished with the beautiful planets, Venus, Jupiter and Saturn, Jupiter rising in the east just after sunset; Venus becoming visible in the west soon after our great luminary has sunk below the horizon and Saturn, the "queen of the night," occupying a place just west of the Meridian, so that the three planets are visible at one time.

Telescopically, Jupiter is now at its best and observations made into the 13-inch refractor of the new Allegheny Observatory, during the past two weeks, have brought to view marvelous details upon this giant world; indeed on the evening of October 17 the delicate markings of the belt system were so exquisitely seen, that the most minute variations of color and density could be traced, and the planet with its satellites, stood out upon the background of the sky like a beautiful steel engraving. The writer has observed this planet in some of the largest telescopes of the world, but never has seen it more exquisitely defined than it was on that night, the visitors on that occasion enjoying the view as well as the writer.

Gaseous Clouds on Jupiter.

On account of the rapidity of the motion of the planet on its axis, the gaseous clouds of the "giant" world form in belts very nearly parallel with the equator. Sometimes the borders of these belts are fringed with undulations like unto waves, while here and there a dark nucleus is formed and is frequently mistaken for the shadow of one of the satellites.

The belts nearest the equatorial regions are usually of a muddy or brownish tint, while those nearest the poles are of a grayish hue. On the night of the 17th and the following night, no less than 13 belts could be counted on the surface of the planet.

There are some remarkable phenomena associated with the belt system of Jupiter, some of which are explained on the hypothesis that there is a differential motion in the various bands of gaseous clouds. This differential or varying motion makes it difficult to determine the time of revolution of the planet with the accuracy demanded in astronomical observations, but by taking a mean of the many thousands of measurements, it is found that the rotation period is very close to 9 hours 55 minutes 39 seconds and 3 tenths of a second.

The Great Red Shot.

Perhaps nothing has interested astronomers, who devote their time to planetary studies, more than the great red spot which the writer first observed in 1878, and of which he has many drawings on his note books. Indeed the great red spot was more prominent in 1878 than it has ever appeared since, but now and then it glows with renewed vigor, reminding one of the tints of a coke fire on fading twilight.

This great red spot lies just south of the equatorial region. It averages 15,000 miles in length and 5,000 miles in breadth, is of an oval shape, and what is most remarkable, does not change its shape greatly and what is still more interesting, as the cloud belts approach it, it acts like a great island in an ocean of gas—diverting the cloud belts from their path as if it were a solid, or projecting mountain from the body of the planet.

This object seems to have a slight drift in longitude on the surface of the great planet, which would indicate that it is not a part of a solid world below it. Indeed its characteristics are such as to make it an enigma to astronomers. The drift or movement in longitude, that is, east and west, amounts to as much as 5 degrees in ten months.

Believed to Be Quite Hot.

This great red spot is likely to be quite hot, perhaps equal to the temperature of incandescence, or about 1,000 degrees fahrenhite. There are yet mysteries surrounding this great member of our solar system, that may take years for the solution; aye, may never be solved by our best telescopes and observers.

The planet Saturn is now a most charming picture in the telescope, but her ring system is gradually closing up and in about four years will disappear to observers on this little world of ours.

On the night of October 17, the delicate detail of the ring system and the ball of this planet came out as the writer has never before seen, a fact worthy of note for the sky of Pittsburgh. The inner and outer bright rings, with Cassini's division between them, some clearly and shapely defined; and the gauze or crepe ring, discovered simultaneously by Bond, of Cambridge, and Dawes, of England, was readily seen, by every observer at the telescope, though they had no previous knowledge of its existence.

Owe Much to Keeler.

To our own astronomer, the late Prof. Keeler, we owe much of our knowledge of the ring system of this lonely "star of the night." The great French astronomer and mathematician, La Place, told us that the rings could not be solid, but were in all probability, either gaseous or fluid. Maxwell, the famous English physic and mathematician, proved conclusively by mathematical reasoning that the rings were neither solid, fluid nor gaseous—but were composed of discreet particles, like meteors, and that each one of the millions moved in an independent orbit and every part of the ring system at a different velocity.

No telescope yet made, proved equal to the task of solving this problem by actually seeing the predicted phenomena, but Keeler applied the spectroscope of the Allegheny Observatory to its solution, and by the aid of this instrument of modern research, and the application of the beautiful "principle" of Doppler, succeeded in giving to the world an actual pysical demonstration of the mathematical theory of Maxwell.

New Interest Is Added.

New interest is added to the "family" of this queen of the night, by the discovery of a ninth satellite, so tiny that only the most powerful telescopes of the world are able to bring it within reach of human vision, and only then under the most favorable circumstances. This ninth satellite seems to move in the opposite direction to its sister moons, an anomalous condition of affairs indicating that it is a stolen asteroid and not one of the original bodies thrown off from the planet.

Venus with all its brightness and beauty as a star, is covered with mists and a glowing gaseous envelope, that astronomers know little about this "goddess of the night." Its time of revolution is not certainly known, although the older astronomers thought it likely that it revolved on its axis in about the same time as the earth, but recent investigation with the spectroscope, using Doppler's method, indicates that, like the moon, it revolves but once on its axis during its entire revolution around the sun. Prof. Keeler intended to take up this interesting problem, hoping to solve it by the use of the method which gave such elegant results in the case of the rings of Saturn, but all too soon he was called from among us.

Venus will rise higher and higher through the winter nights, growing brighter until after it starts on its journey toward the western horizon again, to take its place in the morning sky.

"Lo! in the painted oriel of the west,
Whose panes the sunken sun incarnadines,
Like a fair lady at her casement shines
The evening Star of Love and Rest."

Water Mains Break in Lawrenceville.

Residents of the Penn avenue and Butler street districts were greatly inconvenienced and the streets were badly flooded about 5 o'clock last evening by the breaking of two 36-inch water mains. One was at Butler and Forty-fifth streets and the other at Penn avenue and Thirty-third street. The water was shut off until the breaks can be repaired.

Nineteenth Ward Republicans Meet.

Nineteenth ward Republicans held a meeting in the Margaretta schoolhouse. It was presided over by ex-Mayor W. J. Diehl. The speakers were James F. Burke, ex-Senator William Flinn, Daniel Ashworth and John J. Jarrett.

HALLOWE'EN TO BE NIGHT OF NIGHTS

Local Celebration Tomorrow Will Be Most Elaborate Ever Attempted in Pittsburgh.

TWO GROTESQUE PARADES

Hallowe'en pranks and noise mongers will not be confined to the downtown district of Pittsburgh tomorrow night. The spirit of the festival of merriment and mischief will be transferred to the residence districts and those who desire to go their way in peace and quiet will not be disturbed to the usual extent by the maskers in Fifth avenue.

This is the happy theory of tomorrow's plan, but its practical side must be worked out through actual experience. There are thousands who are praying for the mischief-makers to stay away from downtown thoroughfares, but it will be surprising if there is not as much noise and clatter below Grant street as in former years. The preparations which have been going on during the last fortnight indicate that it will be a night of nights in Pittsburgh, and the celebration will be universal.

Commission men say that more nuts will be consumed; confectioners forecast the consumption of an unlimited amount of taffy; toy dealers are delighted over the demand for masks and novelties, and the police look wise and shake their heads. These things are taken to indicate that the jolly night will be memorable in the old town's history.

Of course, the police will wink the other eye, even down town. The roughest of the men in blue coats remember when they were youngsters themselves, and will not disturb any of the revelers unless malicious intent is shown. Men who parade in women's attire and girls who don trousers will have to be careful and keep on the dim side of the streets, but they will not be arrested unless they make themselves too conspicuous.

"I ran out of costumes a week ago," said a local costumer, who hires clothing for masquerades. "This is something extremely unusual. I demand a large forfeit and specify that none of my suits shall be worn out of doors. From this you will see how many private parties will be held, where masquerade costumes will be worn. The streets will be full of them and drawing-room parties will be far more numerous than usual. Liverymen tell me that there is an unprecedented demand for carriages."

In the East End district the celebration will rival the New Orleans Mardi Gras festival. Capt. J. A. Batchelor, chief marshal of the East Liberty Hallowe'en Grotesque association, said last night that he expected several thousand maskers in line. There will be floats and transparencies without number, wagons, goddesses, automobiles, illuminated carriages, nymphs, fairies, goblins and devils for the length of a mile or more.

The procession will traverse North Highland avenue to Station street, to Larimer avenue, to Shetland avenue, to Lincoln avenue, to Frankstown avenue, to Penn avenue, to St. Clair street, to Baum street, where the parade will be reviewed and dismissed.

In Allegheny the demonstration promises to be equally elaborate. The parade will form at Chartiers and Juniata streets, with right resting in Juniata street. The drum corps of the sixth ward school will head the procession. The judges selected to award the prizes for floats and quaint costumes comprise Alderman F. J. Schellmann, John Gray, Adam Horman and Norman J. McAfee.

ST. BRIGID'S TEA PARTY.

Manager and Aids Who Will Have Charge of Departments at the Annual Gathering.

The annual St. Brigids' tea party will be held in Turner hall, Forbes street, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Final arrangements were completed yesterday and the following list of commitees announced:

Table No. 1—Managers, Mrs. Ed Frell, Miss Mary Alker, Mrs. Robert Gray and Miss Mary Rodgers; aids, Miss Margaret McGennis, Miss Rose Tinney, Mrs. Mooney, Mrs. Fitzsimmons.

Table No. 2—Managers, Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, Mrs. John Whitney; aids, Mrs. M. Pendergast, Miss Nellie Conroy, Mrs. B. Sweeney, Mrs. James Wilson, Mrs. John Dargan, Mrs. Kenna, Mrs. John Kenan, Miss Loretto Conlon, Miss Jennie Morgan, Miss Anna McElligott, Miss Sallie Keefe, Miss Sadie Morgan.

Table No. 3—Managers, Mrs. Purtill, Miss J. Deely, Mrs. Thomas Foley, Mrs. P. Donnelly; aids, Miss Margaret Mulvaney, Miss Kate Hickey, Miss Mary Haggerty, Miss Lizzie Donnelly, Miss Loretta Haggerty, Mrs. Philip Ecker, Mrs. John Green, Mrs. Tim Dunn.

Table No. 4—Managers, Mrs. William Ryan, Mrs. McMahon; aids, Mrs. John Whit, Mrs. Joseph White, Mrs. Hugh Duffy, Mrs. Thomas Ryan, Mrs. John Loeder, Mrs. John Donahue.

Lemonade and fancy booth, in charge of Young Ladies Sodality; aids, Mary Gallagher, Kate Dinley, Mary Deely, Mary Able, Mary Toole, Winifred Toole, Ella Kitrick, Mary McCoy, Florence Gray, Ella Hunt, Ida McGovern, Nellie Ryan, May Fitzgerald, Margaret Farnan, Elizabeth Kitrick, Genevieve Leahy, Mary Moran.

Door committee, Michael Purtil, chairman; Henry Kihlin, James Larkin, Michael McGillick, L. Ricketts, John S. Todd, James Roden.

Floor committee, Walter McCabe, chairman; D. B. O'Neill, W. V. Butler, Ed McKeever, L. Weimerskirch, Dr. C. L. McGovern, David Ryan, M. B. Donnelly, J. J. Keefe, Charles McCoy.

Hat box, John Whitney, chairman; John Reilly, J. L. Lawler, H. Maloy, L. E. Butler, F. D. McKeever.

Dining room, Henry Fitzpatrick, chairman; C. H. Hopper, W. J. Alger, John Mullen, Ed Frell, John Lang, Capt. A. Seaforth, John Gray, P. H. Powell, J. J. McFadden, F. McBride, J. J. Cunningham, F. E. Kane, D. C. Deely.

Euchre, Joseph White, chairman; T. Dunn, Jr., Charles Fay, E. J. White, Leo O'Neill, S. J. Kretz, George Hopper.

DETECTIVE UNDER CHARGES.

McKeesport Policeman Tells Story of Fred S. Lamp Resisting Arrest.

Charges have been made before Mayor George J. F. Falkenstein of McKeesport, involving two members of the police department and Chief of Police L. B. Rotzsch has been ordered to make an investigation. Fred S. Lamp, a detective, is accused by Officer John Hoope with having drawn his revolver and threatened to shoot the policeman when the latter tried to arrest Lamp for disorderly conduct. Lamp is also said to have taken Hoope's mace away from him and hit him with it.

The officer requested Lieutenant John Englert to give him assistance in arresting Lamp. Instead of doing so the latter took Hoope to Chief Rotzsch and laid the charge before him.

Both officers were permitted to continue their duties yesterday and nothing will be done before the facts are laid before Mayor Falkenstein. Lamp is one of the oldest members of the McKeesport police department in point of service and was made a detective by Mayor Falkenstein. He was also granted a county detective license a short time ago.

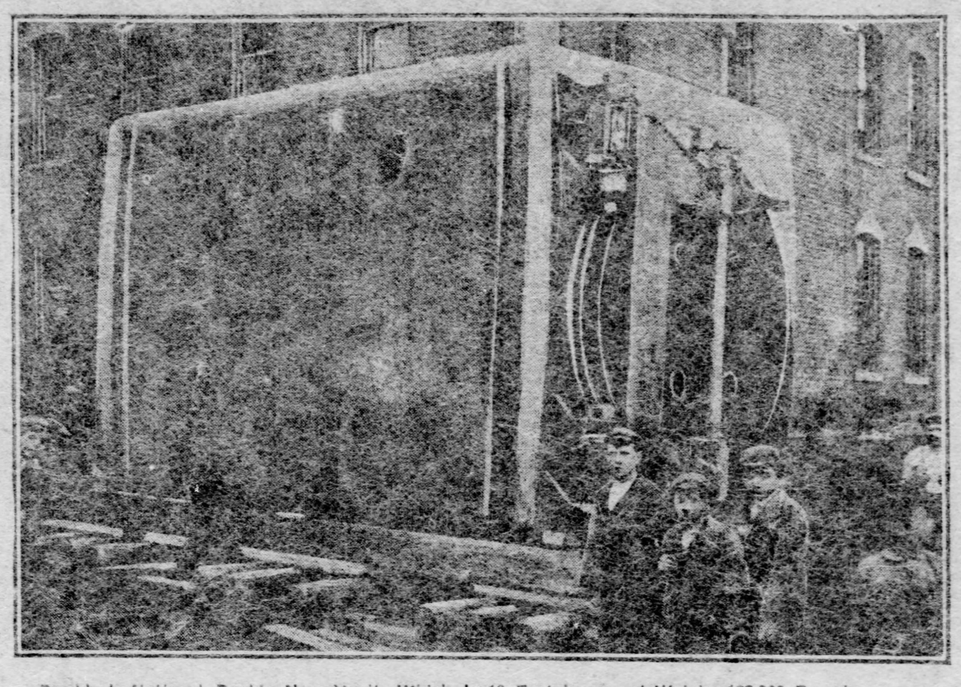
WANTS BIGGER POSTOFFICE.

McKeesport Official Has Secured Dalzell's Promise to Help Enlarge Fund.

White Congressman John Dalzell was in McKeesport Friday night he had a conference with Postmaster William V. Campbell with regard to the appropriation for the new federal building in that city. The postmaster wants the appropriation increased to $50,000, so that a $125,000 building instead of a $75,000 one can be erected. Mr. Dalzell stated that he would lend his best efforts.

Postmaster Campbell says the volume of business would soon outgrow a $75,000 building. Two sub-stations in McKeesport have been allowed by the postal department in response to the postmaster's request for five. They will be located at Versailles and Evans avenues and at 2718 Fifth avenue.

NEW VAULT FOR BRADDOCK BANK IS A MONSTER



Braddock National Bank's New Vault, Which Is 13 Feet Long and Weighs 128,000 Pounds.

The big new safe deposit vault of the Braddock National bank arrived last week. In dimensions it is a veritable monster, and has been attracting a great deal of attention since its arrival in the steel town. The vault, which weighs 128,000 pounds, is absolutely fire and burglar proof. The steel is so hard that no drill has ever been manufactured that will penetrate it. The vault is 13 feet long and contains 1,000 private deposit receptacles, in addition to other large departments for which the bank will have need. The door of the big safe weighs 10 tons. The vault will be placed in a concrete foundation 24 feet deep.

BOARDERS OBJECTED KNEELING FOR GRACE

John Thompson Committed to Jail as Result of Differences With His Wife.

Because he insisted that the boarders must kneel at the table while he said grace, John Thompson went to jail last night. The information was made against him by his wife, Ciara, who charged him with assault and battery.

Thompson and his wife keep a boarding house in the Twenty-third ward, which is patronized principally by railroad men. Thompson is of a religious tendency. He not only attends church regularly, but insisted that his boarders would have to kneel at the table while he gave thanks for blessings bestowed. The railroad men objected to this and so informed Mrs. Thompson.

The woman told her husband that inasmuch as the boarders objected to it, she thought the practice of kneeling during grace could be discontinued. This enraged Thompson, and he is alleged to have struck the woman. Mrs. Thompson went to Alderman Armstrong and made information against him.

SONS OF VETERANS' BANQUET.

Sharpsburg Camp Last Night Celebrated Its Eighteenth Anniversary.

The eighteenth anniversary of the organization of Col. F. H. Collier Camp, No. 139, Sons of Veterans of Sharpsburg, was celebrated last night with a banquet in the town hall. Covers were laid for 300 guests.

The speakers of the evening were Judge Col. F. H. Collier, the Hon. T. J. Ford, the Rev. W. B. Tannehill, Attorney Harry Lydick, Attorney John W. Thomas and Prof. C. C. Kelso. Commander A. G. Lloyd acted as toastmaster. The history of the camp was read by J. E. Sautter. Members of Gen. George A. Custer Post, No. 38, G. A. R., attended the banquet in a body and many representatives of the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans from all over the county attended.

Train Hit Cumberland Man.

A man named Hensel was struck by a Fort Wayne train in Allegheny last night while crossing the tracks at Washington avenue. He was knocked off the track. At St. John's hospital it was found his skull and left arm were fractured. He is not expected to live. Hensel lives in Cumberland, Md., and has a wife and two children.

CITIZENS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO VOTE

They Tried to Help E. M. Grove in the Seventeenth Ward Republican Primaries.

LENNOX HAD BIG MAJORITY

Seventeenth ward Republicans last night nominated S. G. Lennox for select councilman to succeed A. H. Leslie, who resigned to become superintendent of the Allegheny county workhouse. Many Citizens attempted to participate in the primaries in support of E. M. Grove and were refused permission to vote. Lennox won by a majority of 1,091.

The contest was between two regular Republicans, but the Citizens, in the hope of making trouble, turned in for Grove, Lennox being supported by the Leslies and the ward organization. At the ward committee meeting last night, Grove, through his attorney, William LeGouien, filed a protest against the chairman certifying the nomination of Lennox, on the ground that he has not lived in the city for five years as provided in the city charter. The provision of the act reads: "Members of select councils shall have been residents of the city for at least five years before their election." Chairman Robert Clark ruled that the protest could not be considered, as the committee could not go into anything but the regularity of the primary. Lennox says that he has lived in the Seventeenth ward over five years. Grove did not indicate whether he would raise the point after the election of Lennox.

Magistrate T. D. Stewart tried to vote in the Sixth district, and his ballot was refused on the ground that he has been a Citizen. Many other Citizens endeavored to participate in the primaries and they were all refused permission. This is the first time the question has been raised in a primary in Pittsburgh.

The following is the vote for the candidates by districts:

Lennox—First district, 216; Second, 157; Third, 173; Fourth, 73; Fifth, 156; Sixth, 214; Seventh, 125; Eighth, 121; Ninth, 72; Tenth, 58; Eleventh, 43. Total, 1,389.

Grove—First district, 27; Second, 28; Third, 24; Fourth, 36; Fifth, 26; Sixth, 26; Seventh, 45; Eighth, 10; Ninth, 37; Tenth, 18; Eleventh, 23. Total, 308.

Lennox lives in the Sixth district and Grove in the Seventh. This is the first primary held in the ward since 1900, when W. J. Zahniser defeated S. B. Rheam.

TWO BURGESSES ROBBED IN BRADDOCK STREET CAR

Total of $165 Collected from Heads of Two Boroughs in Western Pennsylvania.

Two of the best-known burgesses of Western Pennsylvania made startling similar discoveries while riding in a street car in Braddock last evening. The first intimation came when Burgess D. C. Buzzard of Irwin, with a show of philosophy, after discovering that he had lost a pocketbook containing $32, turned to Burgess James W. Freets of Adamsburg, Westmoreland county, and said, "I guess it's up to you to pay the fares, Freets. I've been touched."

Burgess Freets, to whom the remark was addressed, thrust his hand into his pocket, only to discover that he, too, had been robbed of $135.

The two burgesses had boarded the street car at Eighth street and Braddock avenue shortly before 9 o'clock. The car was crowded, and in response to the "Move up in front, please" of the conductor, they worked their way to the center of the car. Later it was recalled that as they clung to straps a rough-looking man in shirtsleeves jolted them, observing gruffly: "Can't you give a man a chance to get off?"

It is supposed the man who brushed past them as they were working toward the front of the car picked their pockets. They reported their losses to Chief of Police Bennett of Braddock.

Northern Pacific Wreck.

LIND, WASH., Oct. 29.—An eastbound passenger train on the Northern Pacific railroad was wrecked west of Lind today. Every car in the train except one sleeping car and the observation car was thrown from the track and piled up. A dozen persons were hurt, none fatally.

Officer Channing Falls on Beat.

Officer John W. Channing, while patroling his beat in Climax street, Thirty-eighth ward, last evening was stricken with paralysis. He was removed to the drug store of Ulrich Altenberger and later to his home, 1126 Brownsville avenue. He has been on the force 16 years.

Testing Allegheny Engines.

The board of fire underwriters is testing the Allegheny fire engines. Yesterday Good Will No. 4 was tested in Montgomery avenue. Nos. 7 and 10 will be tested this week.

JONES & LAUGHLIN TO STRIP MINE

Pittsburgh Company Declines Bids and Will Do Task on Mesaba Range Itself.

WORK IN REGION IS GOOD

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH., Oct. 29.—The Jones & Laughlin company, of Pittsburgh, this week announced an innovation in mining affairs, by declining all bids for the stripping of its Grant mine, a Mesaba range property, and making arrangements to do the work itself. The prospective contract was one of the largest ever offered on the range, embracing as it did the removal of an overburden estimated at 4,000,000 cubic yards, and the competition of the rival stripping companies was keen. The company will do the work in a fashion never before attempted, for a huge "clamshell" with a capacity of 25 cubic yards at each dip will be installed and operated in the same manner as similar machines are used in unloading ore or coal from vessels. The two towers will be constructed, one at the point where the stripping is to be done, and the other where the waste material will be dumped, and cables on which the "clamshell" will be run, will connect the towers. Electric power will be used. After the stripping is completed, the same arrangement will be used for loading the ore, the overburden having been removed.

The Cleveland Cliffs Company of Cleveland, in which Jones & Laughlin are interested, is to sink a second shaft at its new Austin mine in the Swanzy district of the Marquette range. This is to more thoroughly test the ground, the first shaft having reached the level of the ore deposit. The Austin is still much of an experiment, and but little is known of the ore formation.

Labor Situation Is Good.

The labor situation in the mining district is good. The Steel corporation's section 16 property at Ishpeming has taken on 100 men during the week, after having been idle for nearly a year. The force will be enlarged soon. The Florence mine, in Florence county, Wis., just across the line from Iron Mountain, is in need of 50 additional trammers, and is paying $1.80 for common labor, 30 cents more than any other mine in the district. Several hundred men at the Fayal mine, at Eveleth on the Mesaba are to be employed all winter. This is a smaller force than was employed last year and two years ago at this time, but those years did not see so many men kept busy throughout the winter months.

Frank L. Coventry of Iron Mountain, mining engineer and chemist of the Menominee range mine of the Antoine Ore Company, has become superintendent of the exploratory work at Bovey, Itaska county, Minn., for the Canisteo Mining Company. The chief task of Coventry will be to devise means of separating the sand from the ore.

The Syracuse Mining Company, controlled by Pickands, Mather & company, of Cleveland, has purchased the lease to lot 12 of section 6 58-15 Mesaba range, from Duluth men, and will begin operations on the million tons of high grade ore at a royalty of 25 cents a ton. The property will probably ship ore the coming season.

Opened Large Ore Bodies.

Reports from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., are that the Williams Iron Mining Company of St. Paul has opened ore bodies of large dimensions a few miles from Wilde station on the Algoma Central line in Ontario. Negotiations are in progress for the construction of a spur track to the mine. The ore is a hard hematite, and runs from 60 to 67 per cent metalic iron.

Herman Grotophorst, candidate for congress against Joseph W. Babcock, has paid $20,000 for the farm on which the mine of the Illinois Steel Company, the Iroquois, is located, in the Barsboo district. This property is near that which is being developed by the Pittsburgh Mining Company.

Says Fells Beat Him.

J. M. Fells of Lincoln place, East Liberty, and John McCracken quarreled last evening at the former's home. Fells was sued before Alderman Negley on a charge of assault and battery and held for court last night. Both men are employed as tree agents and McCracken alleges when he went to Fell's home to see him he was beaten.

Struck by Shifting Engine.

James Keeley, aged 38, of 3245 Harcums alley, was struck by a shifting engine on the P., V. & C. railroad at the head of South Thirtieth street last night. He escaped with slight injuries.

PLUCKY GIRL DRAGS MOTHER FROM UNDER CAR WHEELS

Miss Ella Weidner Witnessed Accident in Front of Her Home and Ran to the Rescue.

Recovering quickly from her fright, caused by seeing her mother knocked down and rolled along the street by a car, Miss Ella Weidner, a young woman of McKees Rocks, ran to the front of the car and dragged her mother's body out just as the wheels were about to crush her.

Mrs. Mary A. Weidner, aged 51, and her daughter left their home, 820 Island avenue, McKees Rocks, to go to a grocery store opposite their home last evening. After leaving the store Mrs. Weidner and her daughter started across the street and the mother stepped in front of car No. 166, which she did not see approaching. Mrs. Weidner was attended by Dr. C. L. McKinnon, who stated that besides being badly bruised, her breast is crushed and she is hurt internally.

About eight years ago Mrs. Weidner was almost killed by a Fort Wayne train, which struck her at Rochester, Pa., rendering her unconscious and breaking both her arms.

PUMPKIN PIES AND PUMPKIN PRIZES

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So are the

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Ingrain Carpets.....35c to 75c a yd. Made, laid and lined FREE.

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James B. Thompson, Mgr.

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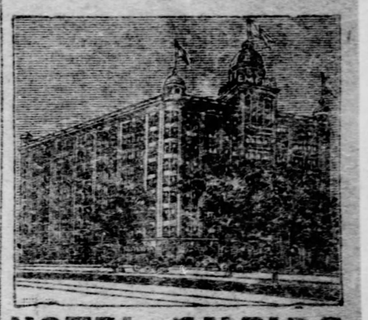

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Restaurant noted for Excellent Cooking, Efficient Service and Moderate Charges

Rooms (with use of bath) $1.50 per day up
" " private " 2.00 " "
Suites " " " 3.50 " "

W. JOHNSON QUINN.

ATLANTIC CITY.

Visitors to Atlantic City from Pittsburg are invited to make free use of the facilities at The Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph bureau, on Young's ocean pier. The facilities include stationery and a private postoffice. Letters addressed in care of The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau, Atlantic City, will be promptly delivered to the addressee.

Booklets, descriptive of the hotels advertised, may be had on application at The Gazette office.

The Gazette's resort advertising representative is John C. Benson, general manager of the Resort Advertising Co., Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. All advertisements will be accepted at the same rates as at the home office of The Gazette.

GALEN HALL,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Hotel and Sanitarium
Always Open.
F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE GRAND VIEW
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Immediately adjoins Fair Grounds gate and Intramural Station, 15 yards from Hotel.
All Market street cars pass Hotel. Only 25 minutes from Union station; $1.00 per day and upwards. Special rates. Rooms with private bath. Highest and coolest spot in St. Louis. Capacity 1,000 per day.
Write for rates and information

A Full Dollar's Worth Free

I will gladly give any sick one a full dollar's worth of my remedy to test.

I ask no deposit—no promise. There is nothing to pay, either now or later. The dollar bottle is free.

I want no references—no security. The poor have the same opportunity as the rich. The very sick, the slightly ill, invalids of years, and men and women whose only trouble is an occasional "dull day"—to one and all I say: "Merely write and ask." I will send you an order on your druggist. He will give you free, the full dollar package.

My offer is as broad as humanity itself. For sickness knows no distinction in its ravages. And the restless patient on a downy couch is no more welcome than the wasting sufferer who frets through the lagging hours in a dismal hovel.

I want EVERYone, EVERYwhere to test my remedy.

There is no mystery—no miracle. I can explain my treatment to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes water and why heat melts ice. Nor do I claim a discovery. For every detail of my treatment is based on truths so fundamental that none can deny them. And every ingredient of my medicine is as old as the hills it grows on. I simply applied the truths and combined the ingredients into a remedy that is practically certain. The paragraphs below will show you the reason why.

But my years of patient experiment will avail you nothing if you do not accept my offer. For facts and reason and even belief will not cure. Only the remedy can do that.

In eighty thousand communities—in more than a million homes—Dr. Shoop's Restorative is known. There are those all around you—your friends and neighbors perhaps—whose suffering it has relieved. There is not a physician anywhere who dares tell you I am wrong in the new medical principles which I apply. And for six solid years my remedy has stood the severest test a medicine was ever put to—I have said, "If it fails it is free"—and it has never failed where there was a possible chance for it to succeed.

But this mountain of evidence is of no avail to those who shut their eyes and doze away in doubt. For doubt is harder to overcome than disease. I cannot cure those who lack the faith, to try.

So now I have made this offer. I disregard the evidence. I lay aside the fact that mine is the largest medical practice in the world, and come to you as a stranger. I ask you to believe not one word that I say till you have proven it for yourself. I offer to give you outright a full dollar's worth of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. No one else has ever tried so hard to remove every possible excuse for doubt. It is the utmost my unbounded confidence can suggest. It's open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief.

Inside Nerves!

Only one out of every 98 has perfect health. Of the 97 sick ones, some are bed-ridden, some are half sick, and some are only dull and listless. But most of the sickness comes from a common cause. The nerves are weak. Not the nerves you ordinarily think about—not the nerves that govern your movements and your thoughts.

But the nerves that, unguided and unknown, night and day, keep your heart in motion—control your digestive apparatus—regulate your liver—operate your kidneys.

These are the nerves that wear out and break down.

It does no good to treat the ailing organ—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellious stomach—the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter of a century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up and strengthens it and makes it well.

A Bond of Sympathy

The inside nerve system is plainly the most important system in the human body. Our life rests on the action of the vital organs. While they work, we live. When they stop, we die. While they perform their duties properly we are well. When they perform their duties poorly we are ill. And the vital organs, each and every one, depend upon the inside nerve system, for it not only regulates them—it operates and controls them.

The work of the inside nerves is not only the most important—it is the most laborious. For our other nerves are exerted only at will. We think and talk and exercise only as we feel inclined, and when we are tired we rest. But the stomach, the heart, the liver, the kidneys, must constantly and continuously—day and night—fresh or tired, perform their necessary duties. We have no way of knowing even that they are tired or at fault, save the weakening of the organs they supply.

But this strong bond of sympathy has a useful purpose. For it shows us clearly that all are branches of one great system—that if we make the system strong we strengthen every branch. This is why so many ailments can be cured by one form of treatment. For almost all sickness is nerve sickness—inside nerve sickness and other kinds of sickness, such as purely organic derangements, are frequently due to lack of proper inside nerve treatment.

Many Ailments—One Cure

I have called these the inside nerves for simplicity's sake. Their usual name is the "sympathetic" nerves. Physicians call them by this name because they are so closely allied—because each is in such close sympathy with the others. The result is that when one branch is allowed to become impaired, the others weaken. That is why one kind of sickness leads into another. That is why cases become "complicated." For this delicate nerve is the most sensitive part of the human system.

Does this not explain to you some of the uncertainties of medicine—is it not a good reason to your mind why other kinds of treatment may have failed?

Don't you see that THIS is NEW in medicine? That this is NOT the mere patchwork of a stimulant—the mere soothing of a narcotic? Don't you see that it goes right to the root of the trouble and eradicates the cause?

But I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine—I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely. Could I offer you a full dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentation? Could I let you go to your druggist—whom you know—and pick out any bottle he has on his shelves of my medicine were it not UNIFORMLY helpful? Could I AFFORD to do this if I were not reasonably SURE that my medicine will help you?

Simply Write Me

The first free bottle may be enough to effect a cure—but I do not promise that. Nor do I fear a loss of possible profit if it does. For such a test will surely convince the cured one beyond doubt, or dispute, or disbelief, that every word I say is true.

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere. But you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. All druggists do not grant the test. I will then direct you to one that does. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar laid before him. Write for the order today. The offer may not remain open. I will send you the book you ask for below. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. What more can I do to convince you of my interest—of my sincerity?

For a free order for Book 1 on Dyspepsia, a full dollar bottle you Book 2 on the Heart, must address Dr. Book 3 on the Kidneys, Shoop, Box 5505, Racine, Wis. State which Book 4 for Men book you want. Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured with one or two bottles. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

For Stomach Troubles

The stomach is controlled by a delicate nerve called the solar plexus. Prize fighters know that a blow over the stomach—a solar plexus blow—means a sure knock-out. For this nerve is ten times as sensitive as the pupil of your eye. Yet the solar plexus is only one of the centers of the great inside nerves—the power nerve. It is one of the master nerves. The stomach is its slave. Practically all stomach trouble is nerve trouble—inside nerve trouble—solar plexus trouble. Dr. Shoop's Restorative strengthens the inside nerves—strengthens the solar plexus, and the stomach trouble disappears.

For Kidney Troubles

The Kidneys are the blood filters. They are operated solely by the inside nerves. The branch which operates them and regulates them is called the renal plexus. When the renal plexus is weak or irregular, the kidneys become clogged with the very poisons they should throw off. No kidney treatment can clean them out or cure them and one stage leads into another until after a while the kidneys themselves begin to break down and disease. There is only one way to reach kidney trouble—that is through the inside nerves that control them, which Dr. Shoop's Restorative alone strengthens and restores.

For Heart Trouble

Your heart beats more than ten thousand times a day. And every heart beat is an impulse of the inside nerve branch called the cardiac plexus. The heart is a muscle, but it is the nerve that makes the muscle do the work. An irregular or weak heart is, almost in every instance, the direct result of a weak or irregular nerve—inside nerve. To cure heart trouble, restore the nerve to normal. Dr. Shoop's Restorative will restore the cardiac plexus, just as it restores the solar plexus and renal plexus. For all are equal parts of the great inside nerve system—the power nerves—the master nerves.

For Womanly Troubles

Almost all of the troubles that are peculiar to woman are caused by weakness of the inside nerves. There is no need to doctor or dose an ailing organ when it depends alone for its supply of energy on the inside nerves. Inside nerve weakness if not attended to, will spread. The common name for the inside nerves is the "Sympathetic Nerves." Each center is in close sympathy with the other, and when one becomes deranged, general weakness and derangement frequently ensue. Dr. Shoop's Restorative gently tones up the inside nerves and removes the cause of weakness, permanently and forever.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

For economy's sake keep a bottle of Dr. Shoop's Restorative always on the pantry shelf. When off days come a few doses will increase your appetite—relieve your dullness—set you right. Neglected, these dull, listless spells may develop into serious illness. A dose in time is the truest economy.

WALSH'S ESTATE WAS INSOLVENT

Murdered Contractor Was Not Wealthy, as People Generally Supposed.

A PROFESSOR'S DIVORCE SUIT

John E. Walsh, the contractor, who was shot and killed two years ago by Dr. Walter C. Kunz, contrary to general belief, was not wealthy. In fact, his estate was insolvent. His affairs were practically wound up yesterday by opinions handed down by Judge Over in the orphans' court. The creditors will receive about 40 per cent of their claims and the two children will receive only the $500 allowed by the minor exemption laws.

At the time of his death Walsh had several contracts in progress, those for work on the Mercy hospital and the First Presbyterian church being two of them. They were completed at a loss by the decedent's brother, Alderman W. P. Walsh, the executor, his account showing that the estate owed him several thousand dollars for money expended by him above that received in the completion of the contracts. A balance of $4,730 due the estate was consumed by the contracts.

The court finds the executor acted in good faith in carrying out the contracts and was guided by counsel. In completing the work he avoided any damage that was contingent upon a failure to do so. The executor's claim is allowed and his claim is placed among the creditors'. In the claims of James Hunter, the decedent's father-in-law, against the estate the court in an opinion allows some and refuses others. A note for $350 is allowed, but an unpaid checks for $248 is disallowed, the court commenting that no explanation is offered why the check had remained unpaid for four years and until after the contractor was dead.

One Claim Was Refused.

The court also refuses to allow a claim of $750, alleged to have been loaned by Hunter to Walsh. The claim was supported by a receipt, dated December 4, 1900, and signed by Walsh, as follows: "Received from James Hunter, $750 in cash on this date." The court shows Hunter's claims of $415 for "discharge" checks paid by him and $827 for 165 days' service as a foreman for the contractor.

In the divorce proceedings of C. M. Des Islets against his wife, Helen Des Islets, on grounds of desertion, the report of the commissioner was filed, which shows that Mrs. Des Islets deserted her husband, who is a professor of Latin at the Western University of Pennsylvania, on April 1, 1900, and has since lived in Clifton Park, Allegheny, with her four children. The report states that the couple were married at Leon, Iowa, in 1876, coming to Allegheny in 1892 from Canonsburg. The libellant alleges that he always provided a good home and knew of no real cause why she should have left him. He claims the first he was aware that she was about to leave his home was when he learned that she had rented a house and told him that she thought she could get along better away from him. Mary Des Islets, a daughter, testified to living with her mother at 60 Clifton Park, where her mother supported herself by sewing and such help as she received from her children.

Brief Married Life.

In the case of Lena M. Henry against Walter Henry the commissioner's report shows the couple were married August 15, 1902, and Henry deserted her six weeks later.

Suits for divorce were filed as follows: Ida Fritz against Gottlob H. Fritz, Amelia C. Zollinger against James Clifford Zollinger, Anna Carolina Thornell against William T. Thornell, David A. Boose against Lida Boose, May Irvine against Claude A. Irvine, Mamie K. Gyer against Edward L. Gyer, John B. Platt against Anna Pratt and Annie M. Rosevear against Edwin Rosevear, each alleging desertion; Letlen Ehl against Nicholas Ehl and Mary Caldwell against William J. Caldwell, alleging infidelity; Emma H. McKee against Thomas McKee, Estelle Laughery against Wilson Laughery, indignities to the person, and Isabella S. Hoffman against George S. Hoffman, cruelty.

In the equity suit of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone Company against W. C. Sofes the injunction against the defendant was made perpetual. He is enjoined from interfering with a pole located in front of his property in McKeesport, which, it was set forth, was threatened by the excavation he was making for a vault under the pavement.

The plea of the Phoenix Galvanizing and Manufacturing Co. for dissolution was granted and on one of the C. C. Hax Leather Company November 26 was set for a hearing. In the latter case there is $6,675 54 to be distributed.

Juryman Defends Himself.

An affidavit was filed in the case of Dabert Davis, one of the victims of the Sheraden disaster, against the Panhandle railroad by William Williams, one of the jurymen who heard the case. Davis asks for a new trial on the ground that Williams is an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In the affidavit Williams claims that he is not an employe, nor has he been since January, 1903, although he draws a small sum from the relief association of the Ft. Wayne railroad, by reason of being unable to work on account of heart trouble. An affidavit was also filed by W. J. Whiter, superintendent of the Eastern division of the Ft. Wayne, in which he claims the road is not managed in connection with the Panhandle road, nor is the relief association mentioned by Williams under his road's control, being joined voluntarily by its members.

Judge Shafer filed an opinion in the equity suit against J. Henry Jahn and other, brought by C. F. Minehart for the purpose of having a mortgage canceled which, it was claimed, was fraudulently secured. The court found that the defendant secured the mortgage fraudulently by misrepresenting the character of the paper to its signers.

The bill in equity filed by Samuel T. Owens against William Goldie was dismissed. The bill was for a decree entitling Owens to one-half interest in a patent right. Owens had been the manager and vice chairman of Dilworth, Porter & Co. and he and Goldie were owners of a valuable patent for the making of tie plates and the like.

Ownership Kept a Secret.

Owens' ownership was kept a secret, and in his capacities with the Dilworth company arranged for the use of the patents by the company and paid large royalties to Goldie, who divided with Owens. One of the patents was sold to the company for $100,000, one-half Owens' profit. About this time the company was informed of Owens' interest and notified to hold the balance until Owens and Goldie could adjust their differences. The equit suit resulted.

The court says the only question of law which is in the case is the contention of the defendant "that the contract between the parties was made and carried out with the intention on the part of each of them of cheating and defrauding Dilworth, Porter & Co., and that it was therefore illegal and that no action can be maintained arising out of it, and second, that the case presented by the plaintiff shows no ground of relief."

In the will contest in the estate of Thomas Stevens, late of Jefferson township, Deputy Register Thomas Kane made his decision permitting the will to be probated. A caveat to the paper offered as the will was filed by some members of the family, alleging testamentary incapacity of the decedent.

Executions issued: Mrs. Mary E. Sloan et al. vs. P. L. Sloan, $1,296 95; George H. Shickler vs. Maude L. Boyer et al., $1,846 75; George W. Thompson et al. vs. G. H. Richards, $59 95.

Double Petition in Bankruptcy.

In the United States district court a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against William A. Downing, a liquor dealer, of 5430 Second avenue. The petitioners, the Straus, Fritz Company of Cincinnati, O., the Fleischman Distilling Company and the Wormser Glass Company of Pittsburgh, file claims amounting to $624 58. A like petition was filed by Hall Bros., of this city, against the same man for $150, making the second petition to be filed by this firm against Downing.

In the United States circuit court a bill in equity was filed by George S. Elared of Chicago against the Reid Tobacco Company of Altoona, a suit on a patent for a cigar lighter.

Mike Vanchzura, who pleaded guilty to voluntary manslaughter for the death of Peter Andosky, was sent to the penitentiary for five years. George Clyo, a McKeesport banker, who made no defense to eight charges of embezzlement, was sent to the workhouse for six months. Clyo said his cashier ran away with the funds. Joseph Cushages, for misdemeanor, was sent to the workhouse for five months. Jared and John Ashenbaugh, for assault, were each fined $25.

The retail liquor license of Henry Brumm, deceased, for 1902-1904 East Ohio street, Allegheny, was transferred to his widow.

ANTI-EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

Organization Formed to Discourage Irish Young People from Leaving Country, Meets Tomorrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—(Special Cable.)—The Anti-Emigration society, which has been doing very good work during the past 12 months in discouraging the outflow of young people from Ireland, is to hold a conference in the Mansion House, Dublin, tomorrow.

Michael Davitt is to attend and speak. During the past few years emigration has been much smaller than usual. The Irish people are beginning to view this emigration question with awe. It is not to be wondered at when we consider that Ireland has in 60 years lost half her population in this way. If the thing were to go on without check the Irish question would within the next half-century or so settle itself in an unexpected manner.

ORGAN RECITALS CLOSE IN JANUARY

Edwin H. Lemare's Successor Will Not Be Elected Before Next Summer.

DELAY OF MUSIC HALL REPAIRS

There will be no organ recitals at the Pittsburgh Carnegie Music hall after Edwin H. Lemare's resignation goes into effect on January 12. The hall will be closed for repairs on March 16, the night the Pittsburgh orchestra closes its season, and the free recitals will be discontinued until the following October. This will give the committee a year to select a successor for Mr. Lemare.

This arrangement will be most encouraging for the committee. The engaging of a new organist is considered quite as important as the election of a conductor for the Pittsburgh orchestra. The committee will choose from the world's best musicians, and will make haste slowly.

To run a short supplementary season following Mr. Lemare's leaving in January has been considered to be but a make-shift, and the election of his successor doubtless will be postponed until some time next summer. Mr. Lemare's resignation was written on July 12 to take effect six months later. The date will fall on January 12, and the organist will return to London. The reason assigned for his resignation was the ill health of Mrs. Lemare, who has been advised by her physician to seek a more congenial climate during the winter.

The music hall will not be reopened until next fall. The contractors will be obliged to await the convenience of the orchestra in vacating the old building and, after due consideration, it is reported that the committee decided to show its willingness to aid the builders by discontinuing the organ recitals at the earliest possible moment.

Just three applications have been received for the position of organist. Two of these, it is believed, came from local musicians. While the committee will not discriminate against Pittsburgh organists, it will look the whole world over, and in making its selection will pick a man whose reputation and art will maintain the high standard which the position has attained in the musical circles of the world.

JAPAN PROTESTS AGAINST BALTIC SQUADRON'S STAY

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The correspondent of the Temps at Madrid telegraphs that Akabane Shiro, the minister of Japan, had a long conference today with the minister of foreign affairs. The Japanese minister protested against the prolonged stay of the Russian squadron at Spanish ports, and the facilities accorded the Russian ships for reprovisioning and recoaling, contrary to the rules of neutrality. The foreign minister answered that other powers had acted similarly.

"Bartlett" Range—Quick Baker. No. 619 Smithfield st.

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Saved Now On
PIANOS
—AT—
Ambuhl Bros.
Before Extensive Building Alterations Begin.

New and Second-Hand Kimball, Chickering Bros., Hallet & Davis, Steinway, Mendelssohn, Whitney, Rinze

at the following reductions, on easy payments if desired:

$215 Uprights, Reduced to	$165
$300 Uprights, Reduced to	$187
$350 Uprights, Reduced to	$218
$400 Uprights, Reduced to	$246
$425 Uprights, Reduced to	$267
$450 Uprights, Reduced to	$295
$500 Uprights, Reduced to	$348
$575 Uprights, Reduced to	$372
$600 Uprights, Reduced to	$398

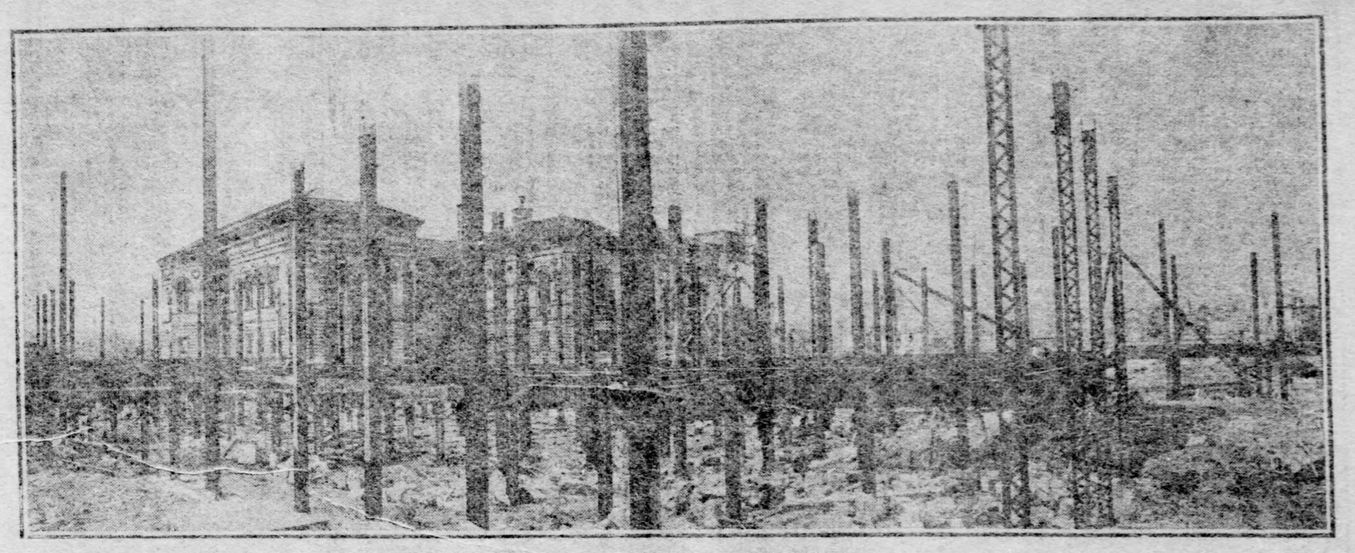
Ambuhl Bros.,
632 SMITHFIELD STREET.

GOOD VALUE AND FULL WEIGHT
Is what you are sure to get if you buy a Diamond here. We buy all our Diamonds loose and weigh them before mounting them.

Therefore we give you a personal guarantee as to the weight and quality of every stone we sell. We are simply giving the people more for their money in Diamonds than they are able to obtain anywhere else.

Sam. F. Sipe
IMPORTER
Diamonds
SCHMIDT BUILDING 2ND FLOOR
339 FIFTH AVE. PITTSBURG PA.
WEDDING GIFTS in cut glass, sterling silver, clocks, etc., arriving daily.

ORIGINAL CARNEGIE INSTITUTE LOOKS SMALL WHEN VIEWED THROUGH COLUMNS THAT WILL SUPPORT GREATER INSTITUTE



Comparatively few people realize the magnitude of the few building projects now going on in Pittsburgh, and which are attracting the attention of architects the world over. The Carnegie Institute addition, in name, has been familiar to Pittsburghers for months. But most of them are still ignorant, in large measure, of the magnitude of the enterprise as well as the breadth of its purpose. The Greater Carnegie Institute will be so much beyond the present structure in its size and accomodations as to make the average person wonder how the city ever used the older structure so long without serious inconvenience.

Four times as large as the present building is the judgment of architects when comparing the new and the old institutes. The ground space is approximately 400x600 feet. The foundation work and grillage have already been completed by the A. & S. Wilson Company, and the first sections of the great steel frame are up to the first story. Over 150 men are now working on the job under the direction of William Miller & Sons Company, which has the contract for the superstructure. Some delay in raising the frame has been caused by a lack of material, but from this time on it is expected the great steel shell of the building will go up rapidly. The foundations for some of the heaviest columns were sunk to a depth of 27 feet below the basement floor. Although the main building will be only three stories high, with a basement, the part which houses the book stacks will be 11 stories high, making the structure stand out prominent at a long distance. In the estimated cost of the building and its size, the project takes first rank among the great building ventures that have been undertaken in this city in the last three years.

PLAN TO SEPARATE CHURCH AND STATE

Combes Presents French Ministry's Project to Committee of Chamber of Deputies.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Premier Combes today presented the government's project for the separation of church and state to the committee of the chamber of deputies having charge of the subject. The measure embraces 25 articles, which do not differ materially from the committee's measure heretofore prepared. Some of the chief features of the government's bill are as follows:

Instead of making an outright separation as the committee proposed, M. Combes provides for a period of transition with a view to the organization of new church conditions and allows the clergy an indemnity of 400 francs for four years following the separation, in order to permit of their making new arrangements for the private support of the churches; a system of pensions is provided for the dignitaries of the church according to age and position; provision is made against public and religious manifestations on the streets and highways; the general supervision of cults is retained; the French embassy to the Vatican is supressed, and there are many detailed provisions for carrying out the new regime.

$12 Pays for a Ticket To St. Louis and Back On "The World's Fair Special"
or four other through trains Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, over Pennsylvania first-class lines, allowing week's stay at exposition. Longer limit low-price tickets sold daily.

"Bartlett" for hardware. No. 619 Smithfield st.

CARPETS.
Get your Carpets now—Friend will wait for the money.

Good Heavy Ingrain—pretty new designs	48c	Very best grade Brussels	$1.10
Brussels Carpets, extra quality	75c	Extra Wilton Velvets, very swell patterns	$1.35

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

FRIEND
810 to 814 PENN AVENUE.

RUGS—BARGAINS THAT INTEREST YOU.

Ingrain Rugs, 9x12 feet	$7.75	Wilton Velvet Rugs, 9x12 feet	$32.50

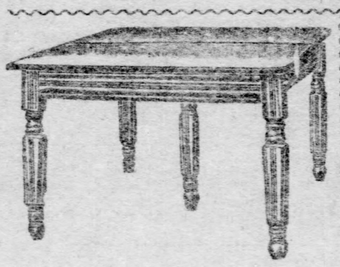
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

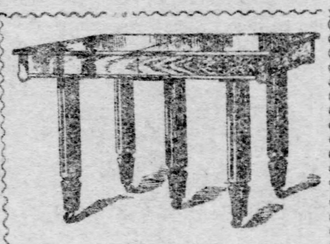
Extremes Meet on the Same Footing at Friend's!

The Mechanic's Money is Just as Good as the Money of the Millionaire,
and Friend makes no distinction between the two classes. Poor and rich receive credit if they ask for it at Friend's.
If you depend upon the wages you earn, come right along for the goods you need.
Don't Put It Off Till Pay Day
FRIEND WILL WAIT FOR THE MONEY

Friend Will Give YOU Credit.

Special Sale of Dining Room Furniture
All This Week — Prices Below Factory Cost

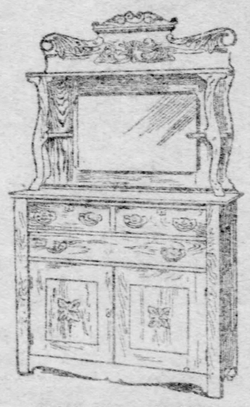

THIS EXTENSION TABLE
$4.25
WORTH $7


THIS EXTENSION TABLE
$6.50
WORTH $11

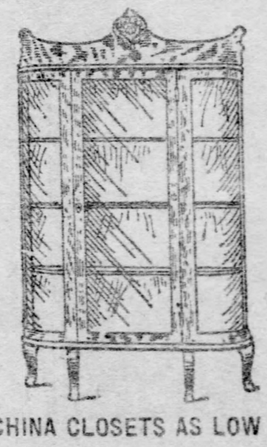
THIS CHAIR
50c
WORTH 75c

THIS DINING TABLE
$9.75
WORTH $15

THIS DINING TABLE
$16.50 worth $25


THIS SIDEBOARD
$12
WORTH $18

THIS SIDEBOARD
$14.75
WORTH $21


CHINA CLOSETS AS LOW AS
$16.50
WORTH $23

THIS SIDEBOARD
$23.50
WORTH $45

THIS SIDEBOARD
$35
WORTH $50

FRIEND 810 TO 814 PENN AVENUE THE STORE THAT MAKES FRIENDS FRIEND

SITE PLEASES THE ARCHITECTS

"Tech" School Designers Make Inspection of the Flinn-Magee Property.

CONSIDER LOCATION IDEAL

"It is the ideal site for the schools. I am greatly pleased with it," was the comment of George C. Palmer of Palmer & Hornbostel, architects for the Carnegie Technical schools, as he stood on the elevation opposite the Carnegie institute and looked over the panorama of handsome homes on one side, the park on another and in the distance the industries in the future of which the graduates of the schools are to play an important part.

Mr. Palmer's satisfaction with the location of the schools is shared by his partner, Henry F. Hornbostel. Together they went over every foot of the big plot yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Director Arthur A. Hamerschlag, and Committeemen William McConway, James J. Booth, Thomas Scott and W. L. Scaife. Tentative plans for the completion of the grading, which has already advanced far, were discussed informally, but nothing definite was decided.

"It is a great task that confronts us," said Mr. Hornbostel. "We must have time to study it, but there will be no waste of time in the matter. There are many points to be considered, as there is but one thing settled. That is the general scheme in the architectural growth of the schools. What part of the schools' home will be built first is not determined. Only, as in the case of the older universities, a general plan has been outlined and as time passes on each new structure will fit harmoniously into the group.

"As soon as necessary, we shall open an office in Pittsburgh, and either there or at our New York offices prepare the detailed plans for the construction of the buildings. It will be necessary for us to spend a considerable proportion of our time in Pittsburgh, while the work is in progress. We shall return to Pittsburgh in a few days, probably. Our New York work compels us to go back to that city tonight.

"Pittsburgh has been a revelation to us, when seen at close range. Its activity is to be compared only to that of New York and I feel confident that as we grow better acquainted with this city the pleasure of doing this work will increase."

Messrs. Palmer and Hornbostel reached Pittsburgh yesterday morning and held an extended conference at the officers of the Technical schools with the director and the committee members. Shortly after noon the party adjourned to met at the institute and go over the "Tech" site. Both the architects were entertained in the evening at Director Hamerschlag's home.

HENRY F. HORNBOSTEL AND GEORGE C. PALMER, Architects of the Carnegie Technical Schools.

LAST AUTOMOBILE RUN HELD.

Twenty Cars Participated in Final Pittsburgh Club Tour of Season.

Twenty cars participated in the last club run of the season of the Pittsburgh Automobile club to Zellenople and return yesterday, 65 passengers being carried on the machines. At 9:30 o'clock in the morning T. H. Hartley in the pilot car led off the run, which covered 78 miles. No attempt at speed was made, the passengers taking advantage of the picturesque scenery afforded. The run out was made in three hours, after which lunch was served at the new Stokey hotel at Zellenople. Leaving at 2:30 o'clock, the last car reached the starting point shortly before 6 o'clock last evening.

The route followed was from the East End to Pittsburgh, across the Ninth street bridge to Allegheny, through Allegheny to the Perrysville plank road, and along the plank road past Horseshoe curve, through Mt. Pleasant and Wexford, to Zellenople.

IGNORANT OF WIFE'S DEATH.

Man 93 Years Old Too Ill to Realize His Companion Has Passed Away.

NEW CASTLE, Oct. 29.—Mrs. Isabella Balph, wife of Alexander Balph of this city, died last night, aged 88. Her husband, aged 93, is so ill that he does not realize his wife's death, while his sister, Miss Martha Balph, who lives with them, is in her eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. Balph was born in England, but came to this country in infancy and lived at Butler until 30 years ago. She and her husband were married at Butler 65 years ago. Both were charter members of the Second United Presbyterian church of this city and the mother is survived by two sons, Russell J. Balph and David Findley Balph, both of this city.

Pittsburghers Attend Banquet.

CHARLEROI, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The second annual banquet given by McKean commandery, No. 80, Knights Templar, at the Hotel Monier, was a brilliant event. Covers were laid for 100. Speeches were made by Warren La Rue Thomas of Pittsburgh, past grand master of the grand encampment of the United States; William J. Diehl, deputy grand commander of Pennsylvania; Edward Gastings, past commander of Carnegie lodge, No. 78; Past Commander Marshall of Uniontown lodge, No. 49; Past Commander A. G. Van Hook of Brownsville, and Past Commander N. S. Veatch of California.

MORE GRAFT CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. WILSON

Sue Williams, Woman on Whose Testimony County Detective Robinson Has Acted.

Three more graft charges were made yesterday against Police Captain Wilson of Allegheny. This was the district attorney's reply to the criticisms leveled against him and his methods by Thomas M. Marshall, Jr., Wilson's attorney.

"Mr. Marshall may try his cases in the newspapers," said John Marron, who, with John C. Haymaker, is assisting District Attorney Stewart, "but whether he tries them in the newspapers or the courts we will be able to prove our charges. We have brought three more charges against Wilson. If we bring a fresh accusation against a man every time his counsel talks, talk will probably be at a discount. We have not made a step until after careful consideration; we may take other steps just as cautiously, but after we make a step, we will not stop backward."

The three informations lodged against Wilson, making five in all, are based on testimony of Sue Williams, who runs a disorderly house in West Robinson street, Allegheny. One information charges extortion, alleging that Wilson demanded and received $100 for giving the woman permission to run a disorderly house; another charges Wilson with aiding and abetting in the opening and maintaining of the Williams woman's house, and the third accuses him of aiding and abetting her in the illegal sale of liquor.

Wilson appeared before Alderman Toole and gave bail for $1,000 in each of the charges. Thomas M. Marshall is his bondsman. The informations were made by County Detective Robinson, on information received.

Marron said yesterday that it is the purpose of the prosecution to make informations almost daily against the persons supposed to be guilty of grafting until Allegheny has been purged of disorderly houses.

AMBASSADOR IS COMING.

England's Representative at Washington to Attend Chamber of Commerce Banquet.

There has been a great demand for tickets for the annual banquet of the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce, which will be held at the Hotel Schenley on Friday evening. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, will be one of the speakers, and Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador to the United States, has signified his intention to attend if possible.

John Morley, who will be the particular guest of honor, will be tendered a reception in the parlors of the hotel at 7 o'clock. The banquet will begin half an hour later. The price of tickets will be $10 a plate, including wine and cigars.

McMullin at Head of Glass Machine.

M. K. McMullin has been elected to the presidency of the American Window Glass Machine Company. The position has been vacant for some time. The announcement that a plan was under way to place Mr. Chambers in the presidency of the American Window Glass Company again has awakened much interest, but is without official confirmation.

Will Hold Convention.

The fall meeting of the Baptist Associational Bible School convention will be held all day Tuesday in the First Baptist church, Braddock. The Rev. Dr. M. P. Fikes will deliver the principal address.

UNION WAGES TOO HIGH TO JUSTIFY REPAIRS

Property Owner Tried to Equip His Home With Gas, but Failed.

Labor organizations have succeeded in running up wages to such an extent that improvements are almost impossible with the poor class, who, like the union men, have to work hard for an honest living. The workman who is paying for his home cannot pay off the mortgage because it costs so much to keep the property in repairs.

One man who is industriously inclined decided to put gas into the house. He asked for bids for installing the necessary pipes and the lowest was of such stupendous proportions that the property owner could not award the contract and meet his current expenses. Finally he hit upon a plan. He made inquiries regarding the price of material and also the cost of necessary tools. He found that by putting the gas pipes in himself he would save over 60 per cent, and he decided to do the work.

He purchased a complement of tools and ordered sufficient pipe to fit each room with heat and light. Then he started in the evenings on his new trade. He met with good results for the first few nights. He placed the large pipe through the stone wall into the cellar and succeeded in connecting the pipes for the fire in the front room.

Then the task of getting to the second floor was before him. He had to cut through the side of the building into the room and also rip up the floor in the bedroom in order to hang the chandelier.

Not being used to the work and partly because he did not have the right tools he knocked about two yards of plaster off the side of the bedroom. This was discouraging, but he kept hard at work, determined to beat the high-priced organized workmen. In getting through the room floor he knocked down another large patch of plaster in the front room. Finally he finished his work and ordered the gas company to turn on the gas. They informed him the pipes would have to be tested.

This is where he came in contact with the snag. The air pump, with its mercury vessel was attached to the pipes and air pumped into them. The mercury refused to lift, indicating a leak. For several evenings he hunted with soap suds and paint brush for the leak but could not find it. Finally he discovered a leak in the valves on the chandeliers and he succeeded in closing it up. The test was again applied, but the mercury would not budge.

Then he gave up the job in despair and a plumber was asked to help out. The plumber found a slit in the large pipe in the cellar, and in order to get out the defective piece all the pipes in the house had to be removed. With paying for the repairs for the plastering and the plumber for adjusting the leak the job cost 25 per cent more than the contract called for.

Says Company Is Abating Nuisance.

Clarence F. Burleigh, one of the legal representatives of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, declares that the company has been using its best efforts to meet the requirements of the court's order to stop the ore dust nuisance in Oakland. He claims that the company will be able to prove, when the charges are formally made, that it has been making the changes necessary to operate the furnaces without producing the trouble of which the Fourteenth ward residents complain.

BETHEL PEOPLE FIND NEW CHURCH

In Six Hours They Cleaned and Furnished It, Ready for Dedication Today.

HOLD ALL REGULAR SERVICES

In the six hours yesterday afternoon from 1 o'clock until 7 last evening, the congregation of Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church had found a new meeting place, cleaned it, furnished it, and it is ready for the dedicatory service at 10:45 o'clock this morning. The Rev. I. S. Lee will preach both morning and evening and Sunday school will be held at 3 p. m.

The new meeting place is the result of the split in the Bethel congregation. Fully 400 of the 500 members of Bethel will go to the new place of worship. A split of the church was not decided upon until late Friday evening. It was only after the congregation found the doors of the church at Wylie avenue and Elm street locked against them and learned that Bishop H. M. Turner had left the city without hearing their complaint that they decided to break away from the old meeting place.

All yesterday forenoon the leaders in the anti-Lowry-Derrick movement hunted over the hilltop for a meeting place. They might have secured the old Cumberland Presbyterian church in Wylie avenue, only a block from Bethel, but they did not want that.

"We are not fighting our church," said one of the leaders. "We'll give them a fair show. We want to get a good distance away and show what percentage of the congregation will follow us."

Meeting places are not plentiful on the hill, and it was 1 o'clock before the searchers learned of Continental hall, in Center avenue, formerly the Center avenue fire station. The property belongs to John Newell, the former hotel man. They applied to him, but he did not think it could be made ready. The lower part is used as a stable and wagon shed for Newell's laundry. The upper floor, which used to be the firemen's dormitory, was undergoing repairs to fit it for a lodge room. Plumbers, painters, carpenters and other tradesmen were at work there. Steam fitters were busy. They all expected to finish last evening or tomorrow. The situation was explained to the workers and they turned in with a will. In a couple of hours most of them had hustled through. Mr. Newell donated the use of the hall on condition that it could be got ready. The women of the church were called upon, and while the workmen were still pounding away, they were busy cleaning up. By the time the steam fitters finished at 7 o'clock last evening, the big room was perfectly clean. A few minutes later wagonloads of chairs arrived, and by 7:30 the room was ready for service. It is lighted with a hundred electric bulbs, the walls are nicely frescoed, and altogether it is about as comfortable a meeting place as one could wish to see.

As soon as the meeting place had been arranged for, the printing press was called into service. An hour or two later dodgers were being passed on the streets in the hill district. These announced the services in the new place. There will be preaching by Dr. Lee morning and evening. Sunday school will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will meet at 6:30.

The arrangement for the hall is only temporary. Whether services will be held there regularly or not has yet to be determined. It is expected to hold meetings under the leadership of Dr. Lee regularly until the general church takes up the trouble and settles it in a council of bishops. Provided this is not done, a place of worship will be secured where the worshipers can meet for the next four years, until the meeting of the general conference, when an appeal will be taken to that body and the fight will be taken up there.

PUMPKIN PIE CONTEST.

Over 3,600 Sent to Pickering's—Twenty Prizes to Be Given—Winners Announced Next Tuesday.

Over 3,600 pies were entered in Pickering's pumpkin pie contest, which closed yesterday. The show windows of the big stores at Penn avenue and Tenth street were given up to the exhibition of the great American dainty.

Each pie was numbered as it was received. Yesterday the judges selected 20 pies as being the best offered, and when the numbers on the pies have been compared with the list of exhibitors the winners will be announced. The list will be published in Tuesday morning's Gazette.

The judges were Charles A. O'Donnell, The Gazette; Charles J. Weil, Chronicle Telegraph; George Chambers, Times; John L. Gribbin, Leader; H. J. Browne, Post; Rudolf Risch, Volksblatt und Freiheitsfreund; John E. Joos, Beobachter; Edward Hope, Press; S. J. Waggaman, Jr., Dispatch, and Frank H. Burkhart, representing Pickering's.

B. & O. Sued for $20,000.

CONNELLSVILLE, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The third suit to be entered against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, on account of the wreck of the Duquesne Limited at Laurel Run, December 23, 1903, was filed in the county court house today by Mrs. William M. Smallwood of Cumberland, Md., who asks $20,000 for the death of her husband.

Burned While Checking Fire.

John Haley of Fourth avenue, Homestead, was painfully burned about the hands and face by an explosion of gas in the kitchen of the Fifth Avenue hotel in Monessen, yesterday. Gas exploded and set fire to the woodwork in the room. Haley discovered the blaze and turned off the gas. He was taken to Mercy hospital.

Arrivals at Pittsburgh Hotels.

Duquesne—J. O. Roe, Uniontown.
Henry—F. B. Hargrave, Butler; John C. Hunter, Cheswick; B. F. Thompson, Clarksburg.
Monongahela house—J. H. Field, Uniontown; H. P. Green, Morgantown; R. R. Hamilton, California; K. Long, Connellsville.
Griswold—C. M. Palmer, Titusville; E. C. Howe, Meadville; A. Borland, Altoona; W. F. Cotton, Clarksburg.
Lincoln—B. V. Martin, Altoona.
Colonial—P. F. Parcell, Wheeling; L. A. Gates, Arnold; H. W. Morgan, Greensburg; C. H. Beach, McDonald.
Seventh Avenue—J. R. Lemon, Cheat Haven; L. Henderson, Butler; H. H. Herbert, Emlenton; John Bailey, Sharon.
Newell's—T. W. Jones, Latrobe.

"77"
Cures Grip and
COLDS
No Break Down.

One of the great advantages of Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" is that its tonicity sustains the system during and after the attack. So there is no break down.

Half the misery of a Cold is the prostration, the lassitude, the slow convalescence. A cure by "77" is a complete cure; no a termath of weak chest, tender throat or stopped up head. When you're cured you're cured, and that's the end of it.

"77" is a small vial of pleasant pellets that fits the vest pocket—ever handy.

At Druggists, 25 cents each, or mailed. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ANNUAL RALLY

Listen to Interesting Addresses by Missionaries from India and Africa.

PRESENTATION OF BANNERS

Eight hundred persons attended the 19th annual rally of the young people's branch of the missionary societies of Allegheny and Pittsburgh in the East Liberty Presbyterian church, yesterday. Two sessions were held.

At the morning session an address of welcome was made by Victor Black of the East Liberty church. The response was delivered by Miss Anna W. Satler, from the Glenshaw church. Recitations followed, after which Mrs. John Gillespie of New York spoke on foreign missions. Later, luncheon was served. Following came the Boys' Brigade drill.

At the afternoon session the Rev. F. O. Johnston of Lodiana, India, spoke of the great difficulties encountered in India in spreading the Christian religion. He said the natives questioned closely the Christian doctrines, taking up one statement after another and insisting upon a rather thorough analysis. The fact that Christians eat pork, is also a matter for doubt in the native mind.

Bothered by the Monkeys.

Mrs. F. O. Johnston described the trouble caused by the great number of monkeys, which destroy gardens and commit other depredations.

The Rev. W. O. Johnston of Africa spoke of the conditions on the dark continent, dwelling upon native architecture and the relations of husbands and wives. Women were bought, sold and exchanged, the possession of several women causing a man to be wealthy in his neighbor's eyes. Of course, in order to conform to Christian standards, it was necessary to part with all but one wife, and this made it difficult to win converts because of the consequent property loss. The white man's equal treatment of his wife was a never-ending source of amazement to the natives of Africa, because there the women do most of the work.

The financial report showed that $5,208.48 had been received during the last year. Of this sum $2,706.68 went to foreign missions while $2,421.80 went to home missions.

The following new branches were admitted during the year: Intermediate Christian Endeavor society, Calvary church, Wilkinsburg; Penny Gleaners, Knoxville; Willing Workers, Center Avenue church; Intermediate Christian Endeavor society, Wilkinsburg; John Sample Band, Wilkinsburg; Young Ladies' Missionary society, Aspinwall; Mission circle, Melrose Avenue church; Mission Band, Highland Avenue church; India circle, Bellefield church; Christian Endeavor society, Friendship Avenue church; King's Daughters, Sixth Presbyterian church, and the Watson Memorial Band mission.

Presentation of Banners.

Banners were presented as follows: To the Muncie band of Old Chartiers church, near Canonsburg, for the largest average attendance during the year, in proportion to the band's membership. The latter is 20, the average attendance, 19½.

The Buds of Promise of Knoxville received a banner for the largest percentage of its members in attendance at the rally. Membership is 30, and all were present.

The present officials will serve during the ensuing year. They are: Miss Nannie J. Gillespie, president; Mrs. A. H. Jolly, Mrs. J. A. Potts, Mrs. W. A. Magee and Miss Luella Miller, vice presidents; corresponding secretary for foreign missions, Miss Mary Clawson; corresponding secretary for home missions, Miss M. E. Young; recording secretary, Miss N. M. Holliday; treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Ward.

Unless otherwise summoned, the next general rally will be held one year hence.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Samuel S. Wright ..... Roberts Hollow
Florence Bowle ..... Roberts Hollow
August R. Gartner ..... McKeesport
Elizabeth Hildebrandt ..... Cincinnati, O.
Walter Newell ..... McKeesport
Agnes Naysmith ..... McKeesport
Finnay Sylvain ..... Arnold
Julia Bande ..... Arnold

DIED.

KLEIN—On Wednesday, October 26, 1904, at 2:30 p. m., JOHN CHRISTLE KLEIN, in his 83d year.

Funeral services Sunday, October 30, at 2 p. m. at his late residence, corner of Southern and Woodford avenues (Suburban car), Carrick borough. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in Zimmerman's cemetery.

LEE—On Saturday, October 29, 1904, at 7:35 p. m., ANNIE M. LEE, aged 56 years, wife of George Lee, at the family residence, 933 Park street, Allegheny, Pa.

Notice of funeral later.

(Philadelphia and Norristown papers please copy.)

LEWIS—On October 28, 1904, at 9:20 p. m., ELIZABETH FOSTER LEWIS, wife of William G. Lewis, aged 36 years.

Funeral services from the residence of her husband, 545 Ammon, Homestead, Pa., on Monday, October 31, 1904, at 2 p. m. Interment at a later hour in Homewood cemetery.

MARSHALL—On Friday, October 28, 1904, at 2:45 a. m., ELLA MARSHALL, aged 53 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 159 Sycamore street, Mt. Washington, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MARSHALL—On Saturday morning, October 29, 1904, THOMAS MORRISON MARSHALL, son of Mary and the late David Marshall and grandson of the late Thomas Morrison, Dunfermline, Scotland, aged 39 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his mother, 29 Fourth street, Aspinwall, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

MURPHY—On Friday, October 28, 1904, at 6:30 a. m., RACHEL NIXON MURPHY, widow of Samuel Murphy, aged 77 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, 1128 River avenue, Allegheny, on Sunday, October 30, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RIMMEL—On Saturday, October 29, 1904 at 9:30 a. m., MARGARET J. RIMMEL, in her 50th year, formerly of Carnegie, Pa.

Funeral services at her late residence, Leechburg, Pa., Monday, October 31.

ROSSELL—On Friday, October 28, 1904, at 10:45 p. m., ANNA MURREY, beloved daughter of Robert T. and Anna Murrey Rossell, aged 1 year 8 months.

Funeral services at parents' residence, Boulevard, Carrick borough, opposite South Side Cemetery, on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

WOODS—On Saturday, October 29, 1904, at 8 a. m., WILLIAM PAUL, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Woods (nee Martin), aged 5 months.

Funeral from the family residence, Ross township, Monday at 10 a. m. Angel High mass at St. Chresias' Roman Catholic church, Perrysville. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

(Ohio papers please copy.)

JAMES M. FULLERTON,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
Tel. 1153 Grant.
121 EIGHTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

HARRY A. WRAY
Funeral Director and Embalmer
522 Sandusky Street, Allegheny, Pa.
Bell 'Phone 28 Cedar.

WOODLAWN
Pittsburgh's most beautiful cemetery. The 25 per cent reduction in price offered to early purchasers will be withdrawn October 31, 1904. Write or call at once. Woodlawn Cemetery Office, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st. 'Phone 3945 Grant.

BIG REPUBLICAN MEETING IS HELD AT MONESSEN

Speakers Address 40,000 People in Carnegie Mill—Great Street Parade Precedes This.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.)

MONESSEN, Oct. 29.—The Republican rally here tonight was the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in Westmoreland county. The parade was nearly two miles long and the number of men in line is estimated at 3,400. The National tin plate mill, in charge of Ernest L. Cronemeyer, had more than 1,100 men, the Pittsburgh Steel Company, George Nash, superintendent, was second with 1,000 men, while the Page Woven Wire Fence Company, the Carnegie steel hoop mill and the Monessen Foundry and Machine Company were represented by large delegations.

The line of march for three miles was lined on either side of the street with thousands of people from this section. Following the parade, W. I. Schaffer of Chester and District Attorney Jesse F. S. Cunningham of Greensburg addressed 40,000 men in the big main building of the Carnegie Steel Company's hoop mill. Prominent among the visitors were Congressman George F. Huff, State Senator Cyrus E. Woods, Representatives Guy D. Flight, Charles E. Whitten, Joseph R. Hefster and W. F. Morrison; George J. Seanor, candidate for sheriff; John B. Hitchman, candiate for controller; Register of Wills Robert A. Rankin, and former County Commissioner Richard Renner.

Mrs. Brunner and family offer many thanks to the society and public for their floral offering to Henry Brunner. Funeral at his home, Allen hotel, 1802-3-4, Ohio street, Allegheny.

"Bartlett" for gas stoves. See them in operation. No. 619 Smithfield st.

GROETZINGER
Special--This Week

50--9x12 ft. BAGDAD BODY BRUSSELS RUGS
FOR $21.00 EACH
Usually Sell for $30.00

100--9x12 ft. BAGDAD WILTON RUGS
FOR $28.50 EACH
Usually Sell for $40.00

GROETZINGER CARPET CO.
627-629 Penn Ave.

ISAACS—WHOLESALE JEWELER.

WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

No difference who you are, you can afford to buy Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc., from Isaacs—Get them now and pay for them at your convenience. That's the cordial invitation which is extended to you.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
It's Free, and Contains Valuable Information About Watches, Diamonds And All Kinds of Jewelry.

DOLLAR A WEEK—YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

DON'T WAIT TILL CHRISTMAS.

NOW is the time to select Christmas gifts. Our assortments are at their best. If you wish, we shall gladly set aside for you any article you select. You may choose anything in the jewelry line on credit—diamond jewelry, watches, chains, silverware, bric-a-brac and everything else pertaining to this line.

LARGEST CREDIT JEWELRY HOUSE IN THE STATE.

ISAACS
WHOLESALE JEWELER, Established 1870.
Credit extended to people in any part of the world.
WE EMPLOY NO COLLECTORS TO ANNOY YOU.
404 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

A ROW OF CORN
would look as natural in some mouths as the teeth they are wearing—no harmony about them—just thrown together—and they look it. Try our Corrugated Suction Plate and see the difference—stick up fast—$10 per set, with extracting. A good set of teeth for only $5.
Gold Crown or Bridge Work ((22k),
$5 Per Tooth.
Filling, 50c up. Our Powder, 25c.
Extracting Painless by Air, Gas or by an Application to the Gums.
URLING BROS., SURGEON DENTISTS,
304 Sixth Street,
Corner Penn Avenue, Second Floor,
Opposite Hotel Anderson.
East End Office,
6125 Penn Avenue, Cor. Collins Avenue.
Closed Sunday. Both 'Phones.

FIRST EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, LEECHBURG.

This new structure will be dedicated today. It has been erected at a cost of $30,000. The main auditorium will seat 400 persons and with the Sunday school room extension 800 more. The material used in the construction is Hummel stone. The congregation numbers 400. The pastor is the Rev. M. L. Zweizig.

WILL BE A WEEK OF MUCH ORATORY

Senator Knox, Gov. Pennypacker and Speaker Walton to Speak in the County.

DEMOCRATS TO HOLD A RALLY

Two big mass meetings will be held by the Republicans this week. Gov. S. W. Pennypacker and other notables will speak at Braddock Thursday evening, and Saturday evening Senator P. C. Knox, Col. Henry Hall and the congressional and legislative candidates will make addresses at Old City hall.

Col. H. P. Bope, first vice president of the Carnegie Steel Company, will be grand marshal of the parade of uniformed Republican clubs which will furnish a street attraction Saturday evening. John B. Barbour, Jr., who was suggested for marshal, found that business engagements will prevent his giving the time necessary to organize the parade and therefore declined to serve. The parade will be entirely independent of the mass meeting. The Americus Republican club will escort the speakers to Old City hall, and then take its place in the procession which it is expected will, by that time, be ready to move with the Young Men's Republican Tariff club leading.

The Democrats have decided to have a rally in Pittsburgh. Old City hall has been secured for Friday night and ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, is to be the principal orator. The other speakers will be George W. Guthrie and W. J. Brennen. The Seventh Ward Democratic club is to escort the speakers from the Monongahela house to the hall.

Meetings This Week.

Final arrangements were made yesterday for all Republican meetings to be held this campaign, and the Republican committee announced the following list of assignments:

Monday evening, October 31—Sunnyside school house, Forward township, Capt. John A. Reed, Robert M. Ewing and John F. Cox; Bowerstown school house, Shaler township, W. H. Graham, H. I. Riley and C. E. Theobald; Turner hall, Forbes street, A. C. Robertson, James Francis Burke, Albert J. Edwards, L. B. Cook and Adolph Edlis; Oak hall, Oak, Pa., Dr. A. J. Barchfeld, Alex. Barren, Robert H. Houlden, Robert McWhinney and Warren I. Seymour.

Tuesday evening, November 1—Wallace hall, Wilkinsburg, A. C. Robertson, Charles A. O'Brien, John S. Weller and Albert J. Edwards; Colfax hall, Springdale, Thomas J. Ford, H. I. Riley and Joseph A. Langfitt; Forester's hall, Elizabeth township, Capt. John A. Reed, A. S. Miller and Samuel J. Hibbs; Keane's auditorium, Seventeenth ward, Col. Ned Arden Flood, Perry A. Shaner and Charles A. O'Brien; Troy Hill, Turner hall, Allegheny, Maj. A. B. Hay, H. B. Miller, John D. Watson and W. J. Burke; Shakespeare school house, J. Welfred Holmes and Walter E. Billows; Thirty-third Street school, James Francis Burke, L. B. Cook, William A. Magee, Adolph Edlis, Archibald Mackrell, William Stanton and S. A. Will; Franklin school, Eighth ward, Dr. A. J. Barchfeld, Joseph G. Armstrong, A. C. Stein, Adolph Edlis and W. H. Stanton.

Wednesday evening, November 2—Mt. Oliver, Amanda and John streets, Capt. John A. Reed, Dr. A. J. Barchfeld and C. E. Theobald; Hammel's Lawn library, Bethel township, Dr. A. J. Barchfeld, Perry A. Shaner and H. M. Irons; Wilmerding auditorium, James Francis Burke, John F. Cox and Charles A. O'Brien; Kasemer hall, Clairton, R. H. Jackson, G. H. Bonner, Samuel J. Hibbs and A. S. Miller; Bank hall, Swissvale, William M. Benham, J. E. Hindman and Robert M. Ewing.

Speaker Walton at Homestead.

Thursday evening, November 3—Sixth ward school, Allegheny, William M. Benham, Charles A. O'Brien and R. H. Jackson; Gill Hall, Jefferson township, Capt. John A. Reed and L. B. Cook; Armory hall, Oakdale, Perry A. Shaner, H. M. Irons and William H. Coleman; Holmes school, James Francis Burke, Charles H. Kline and Robert M. Ewing; Mannerchor hall, Thirty-second ward, Dr. A. J. Barchfeld, Daniel Ashworth, John F. Cox and Charles H. Kline; Garfield school, James Francis Burke, J. Welfred Holmes, Albert J. Edwards and W. H. Baird.

Friday evening, November 4—Homestead, Fifth Avenue Opera House, Harry F. Walton of Philadelphia, speaker of the house of representatives, and others; Schiller Glocke hall, Twenty-fifth ward, Charles H. Kline, Daniel Ashworth and Perry A. Shaner; Sterrett school, Dr. A. J. Barchfeld, Charles A. O'Brien and Albert J. Edwards; Y. M. C. A. hall, Sharpsburg, James Francis Burke, Thomas J. Ford, H. I. Riley and William M. Benham; Tenth Ward Republican Club hall, Allegheny, A. C. Robertson, William M. Benham, H. I. Riley and Russell Miller; Glick Auf hall, Heidelberg, Dr. A. J. Barchfeld, H. M. Irons and N. G. Ayers; Brushton school, John S. Weller, Capt. John A. Reed, George H. Bonner and R. H. Jackson.

Saturday evening, November 5—Around the World hall, Esplen, William M. Benham and John D. Watson; Y. M. C. A. hall, Tarentum, W. H. Graham, Maj. A. B. Hay, Robert T. Houlden, Perry A. Shaner and H. I. Riley.

Monday evening, November 7—Mannerchor hall, McKees Rocks, Dr. A. J. Barchfeld, Perry A. Shaner and W. T. Tredway.

Dalzell Speaks at Verona.

Hon. John Dalzell and J. McF. Carpenter, spoke at a largely attended Republican meeting in the school house in Verona last night. Congressman Dalzell made a characteristic speech, dwelling on the importance of the maintenance of the protective tariff, showing the inconsistency of the position of Parker on the Philippines and devoting considerable time to a sarcastic exposition of Judge Parker's efforts to break into publicity on the wrong side of public matters after his prolonged and painful silence.

The Democrats of McKeesport are arranging for a meeting this week. M. J. Ryan of Philadelphia, is to be orator. James A. Wakefield and W. J. Brennen will address a Democratic meeting in Sharpsburg Saturday night. The Coraopolis Democrats will hold their meeting on November 2, instead of November 4, as originally intended.

Vitchestain's Young Republican club held a meeting in common council chamber yesterday afternoon. It was presided over by Frank S. Harper. Vitchestain explained the absence of a crowd by announcing that "it is pay day in the Sixth district," but neglected to say who was paying. Effort was made yesterday morning to have Chairmen Ford and Leslie attend the meeting. The invitations came too late for them to be able to accept, owing to previous engagements. While the young men of the pay roll were performing at city hall, the mayor and heads of departments were in session at the safety building.

The Eleventh Ward Republican club has made arrangements for a demonstration in its own district on Monday, November 7. In addition to the Eleventh Ward Marching club the Eleventh Ward Tariff club and the A. Edlis club will participate, while the members of the Republican association and the voters generally of the ward will be in line.

In quarter sessions court yesterday, William G. Stetler was appointed tax collector and treasurer of Chartiers township. The vacancy was caused by the death of Charles W. Reese. Homer H. Hunter presented a petition asking that he be appointed constable of Montooth borough. The office of constable was not filled at the last election.

ARCHBISHOP IN HOSPITAL.

Owing to Elder's Age, His Physician Says Result of Illness Remains Uncertain.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—Archbishop Elder's physician, Dr. De Courcey, today had the archbishop taken to Seton hospital. After an examination the physician said:

"If Archbishop Elder were a younger man, I would not hesitate to state that he would recuperate from this sudden attack, but owing to his advanced age, no one can tell what may happen."

Will Discuss Sunday Observance.

The Sabbath observance question will be one of the topics of discussion at the fall Christian Endeavor rally of the Connellsville sub-district of the Pittsburgh conference of the Methodist Protestant church, to be held next Friday in the Connellsville church. "Good Citizenship" and "Practical Endeavor Work" are other subjects to be discussed.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS ARE NOW ON VIEW

Gorgeous Displays of Autumn Flowers Open to Public in Local Conservatories Today.

MANY VARIETIES DISPLAYED

Six thousand chrysanthemums—splendid blossoms in immaculate white, gorgeous scarlets, golden yellows and dreamy pinks—will be placed on exhibition this morning in the Phipps conservatory in Schenley park. It will be the greatest autumn exhibit ever seen in Pittsburgh, both in the number and the quality of the flowers. At the same time, the public will be allowed a glimpse of the fine displays in the private conservatories of H. C. Frick and A. R. Peacock.

Supt. George W. Burke.

Supt. George W. Burke was perhaps the happiest man in Pittsburgh last night. He had just finished directing the arrangement of the conservatories and everything was reported in shape for the formal opening of the exhibition this morning. Fifty varieties of the flowers have been arranged along the shelves.

"They are blooming earlier this year," said Mr. Burke with an echo of exultation in his voice. "Of the weather man we have no complaint. It is always desirable to have the conservatories looking their best on Founder's day, but as the annual celebration falls early this year, we were afraid that we should be disappointed. We watched the chrysanthemum plants for weeks and were surprised to see how rapidly they approached maturity. Several weeks ago John Jones came in and said that the 'mums would be ready on November 1. The news seemed almost too good to be true. We watched the plants attentively and here we are ready to open the show two days earlier than John's calculations. It will be the greatest chrysanthemum display ever seen in Pittsburgh."

The plants are displayed along shelves facing walks more than three-quarters of a mile in length. There are over 1,000 more than last year. The big room east of the palm house and the three rooms directly west of the main entrance will be filled with chrysanthemums. With pleasant weather today the crowd will be one of the largest that has yet visited the conservatory.

Among the new varieties are the pink flowers, the "William Deckhan," "F. A. Cobold" and "Lelia Filkins." A bright crimson is the "May Nell" and the "Henry Barnes" is a rare, deep red, one of the richest colors that floriculturists have produced. The "Mary Inglis" is a terra cotta of immense size and the "Cheltoni" is a yellow of striking hue. The pride of last year's New York show, the "Ben Wells," is 10 inches across and is a delicate flesh tint. Other notable varieties among the new specimens are the "Gen. Hutton," the "Mme. Cahuzac" and the "Dr. Englehardt." The show will continue until about November 20.

The private conservatories of Mr. Frick and Mr. Peacock will be thrown open to the public simultaneously with the display at Schenley park. At Mr. Peacock's conservatory the entrance is in Farragut street, adjoining his residence. A fine display of other flowers also is promised.

MURPHY ASKS FOR BACK PAY.

Wants Salary from County for Years He Was Recorder of Allegheny.

Former Recorder John R. Murphy has made a demand on County Controller Cunningham for his salary from Allegheny county during the years he served as recorder of Allegheny city. The claim is made under the recent decision of Judge Kennedy to the effect that Mayor Hays was entitled to his county salary for the time he served as recorder.

The old law governing the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny allowed the mayors of those cities a county salary in lieu of fines collected from the trial of cases. The mayor of Pittsburgh received $1,000 a year and the mayor of Allegheny $500. When the ripper bill was passed the salary ceased. Mayor Hays sued to recover and the case was decided in his favor. Now Murphy wants his salary and the county controller has asked County Solicitor Alcorn for an opinion relating to all those who have served in this capacity in both cities.

DISASTROUS FOREST FIRE.

It is Raging in Blue Ridge Mountains, Destroying Game and Valuable Timber.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 29.—A big fire is raging for a distance of 20 miles eastward from Wind Gap, affecting a very large portion of the Blue Ridge mountains. The blaze started Wednesday and has been fanned by the strong winds until at some points it is a raging furnace.

Small game may be seen fleeing from the burning districts, and much of it will be destroyed. The fire wardens have several hundred men at work trying to stay the progress of the flames. Much fine timber has been destroyed in 10,000 acres thus far devastated.

Pittsburgher Held for Court.

NEW CASTLE, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Timothy Curtin of Pittsburgh, who last Tuesday attempted suicide by jumping into the Mahoning river at Edenburg, this county, was remanded to jail this afternoon for trial at court, after a hearing before Alderman Ranney.

"Worth Its Weight in Gold"

J. M. Alexander, Hoxban, I. T., writes: "I send inclosed M. O., for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered hereabouts to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled ——— Oil for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction."

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. For headache (whether sick or nervous), Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure. Sold by druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S

COURT IN ERROR, CLAIMS THE CITY

Exceptions Filed to Decisions in Favor of Corporations in Linear Tax Cases.

VIEWERS ARE AFTER BIGELOW

The city solicitor filed exceptions yesterday to the decisions of Judge Frazer in favor of the Allegheny County Light Company, Consolidated Gas Company, and Philadelphia Company, in which the city treasurer was denied the authority to impose the linear tax. The exceptions are similar to those filed and overruled by the court in the case of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, decided several weeks ago. The city solicitor sets forth that the court erred in denying the city the right to impose a tax on these corporations. Final decrees were handed down by the court perpetually enjoining the city from collecting the tax. An order was also issued substituting the name of John F. Steel, city treasurer, for that of E. J. Frauenheim in all the papers.

An effort to punish Director Bigelow for contempt of court because he interfered with the filing of the report of the viewers in the Hamilton avenue opening was made yesterday in common pleas court No. 1. Attorney J. M. Shields asked for a rule for the attachment of Director Bigelow in behalf of the viewers who charged, in their petition to court, that Director Bigelow was responsible for holding up the improvement.

Judge Collier refused to grant the rule on the ground that Director Bigelow had not been notified. Attorney Shields asked that the matter be placed on the argument list. The court said this could not be done until the rule against the viewers to show cause why they should not proceed with their duties be first disposed of. The court directed the viewers to proceed without incurring the expense of readvertising and after they have made a start the matter of granting a rule against Director Bigelow for contempt can be taken up providing he is notified.

Proceedings in the Grant boulevard suit filed in common pleas court No. 1 by the Voters' Civic league against the Philadelphia Company, the Grant and Liberty Street Railway Company and the Pittsburgh Railways Company, were stayed yesterday by a motion made by the defendants to quash the writ of quo warranto. The court issued the order staying the proceedings until the motion to quash is disposed of, which will probably come up about November 14 in the general argument list.

The defendants assign a number of reasons why the proceedings should be quashed. It is alleged that the writ was allowed and issued without notice to the defendants; that Robert E. Stewart, district attorney, is without authority to institute the proceedings and that the court is without jurisdiction to determine the matters involved. It is also alleged the writ is defective in that it joins separate defendants and seeks separate and different judgments, and also that the suggestions show no reason for joining the three corporations; that they are not verified and are filed at the instance of a private relator who has no interest in the matter and no right to maintain the action.

Salvation Citadel to Be Dedicated.

OIL CITY, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The new citadel of the Salvation Army will be dedicated tomorrow. The building is of brick and stone and cost $25,000, exclusive of the site. The dedication services will be in charge of Col. E. J. Higgins of New York, chief secretary of the Salvation Army of America, who will be assisted by officers from Pittsburgh, Buffalo and other cities.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy will do for YOU, Every Reader of The Sunday Gazette May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

53 Cottage St., Melrose, Mass.
Dear Sir: Jan. 11th, 1904.

"Ever since I was in the Army I had more or less kidney trouble, and within the past year it became so severe and complicated that I suffered everything and was much alarmed—my strength and power was fast leaving me. I saw an advertisement of Swamp-Root and wrote asking advice. I began the use of the medicine and noted a decided improvement after taking Swamp-Root only a short time.

I continued its use and am thankful to say that I am entirely cured and strong. In order to be very sure about this, I had a doctor examine some of my water today and he pronounced it all right and in splendid condition.

I know that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable and does not contain any harmful drugs. Thanking you for my complete recovery and recommending Swamp-Root to all sufferers, I am." Very Truly Yours,
I. C. RICHARDSON.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but it promptly cures kidney, liver and bladder troubles, the symptoms of which are—obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, poor digestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTE—In order to prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Pittsburgh Sunday Gazette. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.

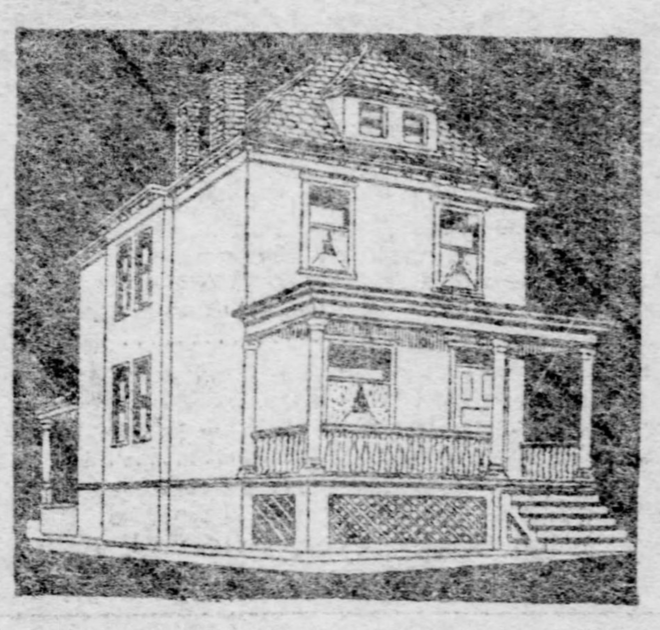
WARNING.

Don't take chances with so-called self-made Opticians who advertise bargains in Gold or Goldoine spectacles. It is not the frames that help your Optic nerve or vision, or relieve you from your suffering, it's the lens which corrects the deficiency of your eyes. My whole life has been devoted to the study of the eye and nothing else, so that I can determine exactly wherein your eyes are deficient and how to treat them. I do not claim to give you anything free, nor to treat any other part of the human system except the eye. I have gained a reputation for myself, because I have given all my time, study and skill to this one subject. If you have a 'dizzy' 'feeling' in your 'head,' or 'temples.' If you 'frown' when looking at objects; if things become 'dim' after being looked at for some time; if your 'eyes' 'ache,' 'smart' and 'water', if your lids become 'inflamed,' or if you have any nervous 'derangement' that you can't otherwise account for, before submitting yourself to an unnecessary operation or taking medicines, CONSULT ME. I am the only Doctor in this city who will give you a painstaking and scientific examination free. In the event that your case demands medical attention, I will so advise you. Remember I have a special department where the finest lenses are cut and ground under my personal supervision. This not only enables me to give you glasses which exactly suit your requirements, but to do so at a very moderate cost. Should you have your own frames I would rather use them and save you an unnecessary expense. Artificial eyes inserted at a very moderate cost. Dr. S. F. Mohr, Optical Specialist, 313 Smithfield st., opposite Postoffice, 2nd floor. OFFICE HOURS 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

HOTEL MIDLAND

Collins and Broad Streets, East End.
MRS. HULDAH CRAMER, PROP.
ENTIRELY NEW. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED.
Hot and cold water in every room. First-class cuisine and excellent service. Convenient to all car lines and East Liberty station.

DON'T MISS WHITE'S $4,500 FREE HOUSE



JUST BECAUSE YOU HAVE NO PRESENT NEED FOR FURNITURE OR CARPETS, THERE'S ANOTHER WAY YOU CAN GET IN ON THE GRAND OPPORTUNITY. YOU CAN BUY FOR CHRISTMAS NOW AND GET A CHANCE TO WIN THE BIG PRIZE. Christmas is only a little more than seven weeks away and now's the best time to buy, anyhow. We will store your purchase and insure it against fire until you want it delivered, free of charge.

But you have only this week and Monday of next week to try! Don't forget that. Your best plan is to come as soon as you can, so that there will be no possibility of missing it.

To win the beautiful Keating West-View House all you need do is to estimate what the total vote will be for President in the coming election. With every $25 worth of furniture or carpets you purchase between now and the evening of November 7, you get a certificate good for one estimate (which means, of course, that if you purchase $50 worth you get 2 certificates; $75 worth, 3 certificates, etc.). The person making the correct estimate, or the nearest number to it, in case there is no correct, will be the winner. Full particulars, figures of previous elections, etc., cheerfully furnished at the store.

You know what White has for you besides the free house. The finest varieties to select from in these cities, and a saving in price of from 20 to 35 per cent from what you would pay in any other store. You also know about White's easy credit terms and liberal treatment. Nothing so fine in any other store.

CUSTOMERS WHO HAVEN'T RECEIVED THEIR CERTIFCATES AS YET ARE URGED TO SEND IN FOR THEM AT ONCE. CONTESTANTS ARE URGED TO SEND IN GUESSES WITHOUT DELAY.

Sideboard—Quartered golden oak, highly polished; a board every bit as good as $27.50 will buy in any other store. White's price. 16.50

Extension Table—a good substantial table of solid oak and of nice size; a grade that less than $11 positively will not buy in any other store. White's price............ $7.40

Dining Room Chair—box seat, upholstered in the very best of leather. Handsome, durable construction. Worth $4.50, at White's for $2.85

Iron Bed—a handsome new pattern of malleable iron construction. Choice of any color. Such a bed is undoubtedly worth $8.75 to $9.50 in any other store in these cities. White's price.................. $5

Bedroom Suit—a beautiful pattern in quartered golden oak or mahogany—faultless in construction and design—valued at $35.00 in any other store you would go into—White's price............ $20.50

Odd Dresser—one of the handsomest designs you've yet seen. Quartered golden oak. Worth $21. White's price. $14.85

3-Piece Parlor Suit—splendid mahogany frame—upholstered in very latest and most handsome patterns of veronas—very best of springs—$36 elsewhere is absolute value of equal grade. White's price.................. $22

The selection of pieces on this floor for Christmas presents is wonderful. Any number of pieces which will particularly please you, and by purchasing now you may win the free house.

Unquestionably the Greatest Carpet and Rug Values In These Cities!

Splendid Brussels—The kind valued in any other Pittsburgh or Allegheny store at 90c a yard. White's price....... 70c

Lipton Body Brussels—the kind other stores ask $1.40 a yard for. White's price............ $1.07½

Excellent Velvets—a grade you'll be proud of. Worth $1.30 a yard, for.......... 95c

Super French Wiltons—Other stores want $2.60 a yard for this grade. White asks but............ $1.75

All-Wool Ingrains—The kind valued in any other store at 90c. White's price...... 65c

Brussels Room size Rugs—9x12. Absolutely worth $18.50, for......... $13.50

Body Brussels Rug—9x12—other stores want $32 for this quality. White's price... $22

Axminster Rugs—In any other store the price would be $37.50. White's price..... $26

Best Inlaid Linoleums—You know what it's worth elsewhere, $1.45 to $1.50 a yard. White's price........ $1.15

B. WHITE
THE BIG ALLEGHENY STORE.
200-202-204-206-208-210 Ohio Sfreet, Corner Sandusky.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis..	*1.10 am	*1.45 am
Fort Wayne and Chicago	*8.15 am	*2.15 am
Tiffin and Toledo	*3.15 am	*5.80 pm
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.	*4.50 am	*6.00 am
Columbus and Cincinnati.........	*4.50 am	*8.40 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire..........	†5.00 am	†7.25 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire.........	†5.00 am	‡6.55 pm
Alliance and Cleveland........	†6.00 am	†1.15 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	†5.08 am	*5.80 pm
Erie, Youngstown and Ashtabula..	*6.20 am	†8.20 pm
Erie, Youngstown and Ashtabula .	*6.20 am	†10.55 am
Ohio Valley Express...........	†6.45 am	†8.30 pm
Salem and Alliance	*7.00 am	†10.40 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago.........	*7.00 am	*5.50 am
Wellsville and Bellaire........	†7.30 am	†4.55 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire........	‡7.30 am	‡6.55 pm
Mercer and Oil City	†7.45 am	†10.85 am
Jamestown and New Castle......	†7.45 am	†1.00 pm
Jamestown and New Castle......	‡7.45 am	*8.25 am
The Forest City Special........	*8.00 am	*8.40 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	*8.00 am	*5.40 pm
Expo Train, Ft Wayne, St. Louis	*8.20 am	*6.30 pm
Youngstown and Niles..........	*8.20 am	*6.30 pm
The Toledo Special	*11.25 am	*5.39 pm
Youngstown, Ashtabula & Jamest'n	†12.25 pm	‡5.50 pm
New Castle and Ashtabula......	†12.35 pm	†10.25 am
The World's Fair Special	*1.00 pm	*2.15 pm
Columbus and Chicago.........	1.05 pm	*2.00 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire........	†1.25 pm	†1.15 pm
Alliance and Mansfield........	†1.25 pm	†1.00 pm
New Castle and Erie..........	†4.20 pm	‡5.50 pm
Mercer and Oil City	†4.20 pm	†8.20 pm
Youngstown and Niles	*4.50 pm	*5.80 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	†4.55 pm	†8.40 am
The Cleveland Special.........	*5.00 pm	*11.15 am
Wellsville and Bellaire........	‡5.10 pm	‡9.10 am
The Chicago Special..........	*6.00 pm	*7.45 am
Columbus and Indianapolis	*8.10 pm	*5.55 am
The St. Louis Limited.........	*8.10 pm	*5.55 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	*8.15 pm	*6.00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited......	*8.15 pm	*6.00 am
Toledo and Detroit...........	*8.20 pm	*5.55 am
Beaver Falls and New Castle....	†10.40 pm	†5.50 pm
Alliance and Cleveland........	*11.00 pm	*5.40 am

Leave for Washington, Pa., †6.00 am, †7.30 am, †9.00 am, †2.45 am, †1.80 pm, †3.10 pm, †4.10 pm, †5.15 pm, †4.80 pm, †6.20 pm, †9.20 pm, *10.20 pm.

Leave for Wheeling, †6.45 am, *8.50 am, †11.50 am, †2.80 pm, *6.15 pm.

Leave for Steubenville, *5.40 am, †8.25 am, †4.25 pm, †10.55 pm, †11.25 pm.

Leave for Dennison, *5.40 am, *2.80 pm.

Leave Allegheny for Salem and Alliance, †8.25 pm.

*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sundays only.

WABASH

TRAINS LEAVE WABASH STATION DAILY.
Corner Liberty Ave. and Ferry St.

Central Time.	Depart.	Arrive.
Toledo and St. Louis...	6:30 A. M.	7:00 P. M.
Bridgeville & Hickory.	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Louis & Kan. City...	1:00 P. M.	4:15 P. M.
Bridgeville, Hickory and Mingo Junction..	4:30 P. M.	7:25 A. M.
Chicago and St. Louis..	7:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on through trains.

Full information regarding rates, etc., cheerfully furnished at City Ticket Office, 320 Fifth ave., or Ticket Office, Wabash Station.

All trains between Pittsburgh and St. Louis Union Station stop at Wabash World's Fair Station, directly opposite main entrance to the Exposition.

NIXON TOMORROW NIGHT.

Matinees Wed. and Sat.

The Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Company
WHICH INCLUDES

FAY TEMPLETON. PETER F. DAILEY.

AND ONE HUNDRED OTHERS

In John J. McNally's Musical Farce,

"A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING."

BURLESQUE ON "CAMILLE."
Miss Templeton ...."Camel"
Mr. Dailey ...."Armo"

MINSTREL FIRST PART.
Miss Templeton ....Tambo
Mr. Dailey ....Bones

Introducing New Jokes, Songs and Sayings

MR. DAILEY Will Sing "Under a Blanket in a Folding Bed," "You Won't Do Any Business if You Haven't Got a Band."

A Comic Opera Medley The Offenbach Review As Presented at the Moulin Rouge, Paris.

MISS TEMPLETON Will Sing "Fishing," "A Little of Everything."

NEXT WEEK
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in the New Comedy in 4 Acts Entitled BROTHER JACQUES
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS ARE NOT CHEAP, BUT WORTH THE MONEY.

KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"

Linens & domestics

PATTERN cloths are growing in higher favor daily with the modern house wife; here's a chance to purchase a number of them with napkins to match, at a big saving from regular prices—

1,000 pattern cloths—comprising all the newest designs, such as lily-of-the-valley—fleur-de-lis—carnation—poppy—pansy—ivy and spot—holly—spot center fleur-de-lis—and clover border—all 2½ yards long and worth $5, Monday at, each.....3.98

Full size napkins to match, 2.50 dozen.

100 double satin damask pattern cloths—all high-class patterns, such as The Prince of Wales—feather with small dot—and 25 others—as follows:

2x2½ yds., 7.50. 2x3½ yds., 10.00.
2x3 yds., 8.50 2x4 yds., 12.50.

27x27 in. napkins to match, 10.00 dozen.

All pattern cloths and napkins bought at this sale will be hemmed free.

500 all linen hemstitched cloths—size 60x68 in., choice patterns—worth $1.50 each, special at...98c

800 fine crochet spreads—hemmed and fringed, white and colors—real value $2, special at.....1.25

3,000 bed sheets—double bed size, full bleached, hemmed ready for use—50c kind—special at 38c

"New Idea" Paper patterns

THERE are no better patterns than the "New Idea"—if there were, depend upon it, we would have them. Any new style...10c

Best nuts

Grenoble walnuts—per lb., 17c.
Mixed nuts—5 best varieties, lb., 15c.
Brazil nuts—lb., 15c.
Special—Naples filberts—extra large, lb., 20c.
Louisiana pecans—extra fine, lb., 17c.
Hickory nuts—soft shell, lb., 7c.

Highly important dress goods offers

THE following nine dress goods offers taken together form the most important sale of dress goods from a value standpoint this store has ever sponsored. They represent special purchases from large commission houses which were compelled by the present business depression to sell the goods at a great sacrifice. They are the season's choicest and most popular weaves, and at the lowered prices represent the biggest dress goods bargains of the year.

Several hundred beautiful imported sample skirt patterns of the choicest English tweeds and Scotch mixtures, each pattern contains a full skirt length—worth from $6 to $9 each—for this great sale we offer you choice of any at, per pattern.....3.48

48-in. pure wool Scotch plaid suiting—in camel's hair effects, large pronounced patterns—goods which usually sell at $1.50 per yd., for this sale we make the price only.....59c

54-in. pure wool panne zibeline—one of the most desirable fabrics of the season, all the wanted colors, also black—every yard worth $1.50, for this sale only we make the price 69c

52-in. pure wool Venetian moulinaux covert—the smartest tailored suiting on the market, in all the season's best color mixtures—the kind you usually buy at $1.75 yard, for 1.00

56-in. imported rain cloth covert—the most popular fabric used for coat suits, auto coats and rain coats, every desirable color combination—this sale only.....1.50

Several thousand yards fine silk and wool and all-wool light weight fabrics for evening and reception wear—all the delicate tints of sky blue, rose pink, nile green, lavender, champagne, gray and cream—usually sold at $1.50 yard, while they last we make the price only, yd..75c

50-in. pure wool panne cheviot—a most serviceable fabric for the business or street skirt or suit—comes in all the fall shades and black, ordinarily sells for $1 yard, for this sale, only 50c

54-in. pure wool Scotch mannish tweeds—in a wide range of most beautiful color blendings, suitable for ladies' or misses' wear—sold heretofore at $1.25 yard, for this sale, choice, yd..59c

Special offering in black dress fabrics—goods worth up to $1.25 yard to go at 50c—comprising 56-in. black melton cloth, 45-in. black zibeline, 38-in. black Venetian, 42-in. black etamine cheviot, 38-in black armure granite, serge, etc.—all at the uniform price of, yd.....50c

500 pieces beautiful new

Ribbons very much under value

IN the assortment will be found ribbons for girdles, ribbons for millinery purposes, ribbons for table decorating, ribbons for fancy work—in fact, ribbons of all sorts.

They're worth up to 50c—choice for

15c & 25c

Embraced are extra fine quality high luster French taffeta ribbons, beautiful satin taffetas, tartan plaids, new ombre stripes, satin marveleau, dainty stripes, polka dots, moires, etc.—in all the new colorings: burnt orange, emerald, mahogany brown, burnt onion, navy, brown, pink, light blue, as well as black and white. These range in width from 4 to 6 in. It's certainly a most unusual ribbon opportunity.

A big waist purchase

HAVING lately purchased the entire season's surplus of a large waist manufacturer, we're able to offer tomorrow the regular

$2.50, $3 and $3.50 waists for 1.95

These waists come in such fashionable materials as silk striped challies, veilings, albatross, French flannel, mohair and silk vestings—in plain colors, such as white, black, brown, blue, tan, dark and light evening shades—also checks, plaids and fancy stripes. Some are tucked, some trimmed with silk ornaments, some embroidered. It will require no strong argument to convince any woman that at $1.95, these waists are splendid bargains.

$5, $6.50, $7.50 & $9 skirts 3.65

Included are walking length, ankle length and dress skirts—made of cheviots, broadcloths, panamas and fancy Scotch mixtures—in black, blue, brown, castor and fancy mixtures. The walking skirts are plain tailor stitched or strapped; or trimmed with silk ornaments—the dress skirts are finely silk strapped or stitched. Even though you've a full complement of skirts—it would pay you to buy another—when smart, modish sorts can be bought for so little. Think of it, $5, $6.50, $7.50 and $9 skirts for only 3.65!

Big savings on millinery

OUR finest millinery ranges in price from $15 up to as high as $45.00. They are creations of which any exclusive millinery establishment may well be proud. Embraced are a large number of imported models, the product of the most celebrated French milliners, in addition to exquisite adaptations, and the beautiful productions from our own workshop. For Monday and the balance of the week we have reduced the prices on all our high-class millinery as follows:

All $15 hats go for 10.00.
All $25 hats go for 15.00.
All $35 to $45 hats go for 25.00.

As every hat is an individual creation, every woman, no matter what taste she possesses, will find something that will ideally meet her fancy.

Our showing of hats at 4.95

is not only three times as large as any other at or near this price in the greater city, but taken as a whole it's far superior from every standpoint to that which will be found elsewhere at from $6.50 to $10.00. Each day the showing is new, as scores of new creations are brought from the workrooms to take the place of those which have been sold.

Our lines at 2.75 and 3.75

are on a par with those usually shown elsewhere at from $4 to $6.

A very special feature of our new millinery department is the large open stock now carried of all kinds of millinery materials. We furnish every item necessary to complete the hat—and for less than it can be bought anywhere else.

The best china store in town

—Not that it handles the finest goods exclusively (although we have dinner sets as high as $167.50), but that at the various worthy grades—it shows twice the variety that does any other store—and, too, sells its wares at a guaranteed saving of from 20 to 25 per cent over the prices of all other dealers. Tomorrow's bargains are irrevocable and emphatic proofs of the above statement.

French china dinner sets—of 102 pieces, made by Guerin of Limoges—dainty pink chrysanthemum borders, gold stippled handles—regular $27.50 sets, for.....19.87

Fine American porcelain dinner sets—101 pieces; pretty pink rose cluster decorations with gold lines—regularly $12.50, this sale.....8.88

English porcelain dinner sets—of 100 pieces, underglazed green or steel gray border decorations—regular $7 sets, at 4.98

"Torquay" toilet sets—of 12 pieces, including fancy shaped jar, delicate pink or blue tintings, pansy cluster and heavy gold decorations—regular $10.50 sets, this sale.....7.98

"Sidney" toilet sets—of 12 pieces with jar, natural color wild flower decorations and gold stipplings—regularly $7.50 set, this sale.....4.98

"Malta" toilet sets—12 pieces, including jar; underglazed blue, brown or green floral decorations—would be good value at $5, our price.....3.50

Imported china vases—12 in. high, rustic panel decorations, with gold handles—regularly $2, this sale.....1.25

Massive white Italian marble pedestals—42 in. high, with revolving tops—regularly $22, special Monday at.....15.98

White Italian marble pedestals—36 in. high, revolving tops—real value $9, this sale.....6.75

Rich American cut glass tankard jugs—brilliant combination cutting on extra heavy blanks—real value $12.50, special at...7.87

Royal Vienna blue and gold china bon bon boxes—round or oval shape with beautiful medallion decorations — worth $3, our price.....1.87

Rich American cut glass salad or fruit bowls—8-in. size, handsomely cut in new designs—regularly $4, this sale.....2.98

Cut glass vinegar or oil cruets—several choice designs—sell in the regular way for $1, price this sale.....50c

China "Tom and Jerry" sets—of large bowl with 12 handled mugs, decorated to match—per set, 7.87, 5.98, 4.98 and....3.98

Decorated china cider mugs—in pretty colorings, at 98c, 59c and 25c

Big display of Silk petticoats

IN our enlarged petticoat section will be found a most representative display of silk petticoats. Indeed, we know of none that can compare with it. And in the same proportion that the stock is bigger than others, the values are better.

At 2.90, 4.90 and 7.50

You can choose from three splendid lines of silk petticoats—in solid and changeable colors, also white and black—made with pretty flaring flounces, silk or cotton under-lay and dust ruffle—every one of which is worth fully one-third more.

Underwear and dressing sacques

Women's ribbed vests and pants—fine wool and silk and wool; white or natural colors; also silk corset covers and cotton ribbed union suits, hand crochet finish neck and front—at...1.00

Women's dainty nightgowns, petticoats, drawers and skirt chemise, made of fine cambric or muslin, all prettily trimmed and well made—the usual $1.50 garments—at.....98c

Women's flannelette night dresses—in solid colors or stripes, neatly trimmed with ruffles of lace or embroidery—200 dozen on special sale at prices ranging from 1.25 down to 25c

Women's dressing sacques—made of Persian pattern German flannel, tight fitting back, loose front, ribbon ties, cashmere trimmed sailor collar, bishop sleeves—special at....90c

Women's long or short crepon robes—made with Persian, plain color or ribbon silk border—in pink, red, white, blue and black—worth $1.25 to $1.75, special at.....1.00

Wrappers—a special lot of women's house wrappers, in light and dark colored flannelette and percale—skirt with deep flounce—regular $1 wrappers at.....65c

Corsets—a special sale of new straight front corset models, such celebrated makes as C. B., Sonnette and Augustine—all made of the best imported coutille, every pair guaranteed for fit and wear—Monday only at.....59c

Shoe perfection

—Can only be attained through the virtues of good service, absolute comfort and abreast-with-the-hour styles—all of which are factors in Kaufmann's footwear at every price:

Women's fashionable footwear at 3.00 and 3.50—sightly, shapely shoes made over the latest improved lasts—all genuine hand-sewed; with light or heavy soles, Louis XV. and military heels—

3.00 and 3.50

Misses' and children's shoes—for school and dress wear—in box calf, patent leather and vici kid, with light or heavy soles—best values at all prices.1.00 to 2.50

Our Cornell shoes for men—in fine box calf, vici kid and patent leather, all genuine hand welt sewed—it's impossible to get as good shoe value for the money elsewhere—15 new styles at....3.00

Boys' and youths' shoes—in box calf, vici kid and patent leather, with light and heavy soles—the strongest footwear made for sturdy boys.....1.00 to 2.50

Men's and women's $3 shoes at 1.90

These represent a special underprice purchase from an overstocked maker. The men's come in five different styles, in box calf, patent colt, blucher and lace—the women's in vici kid and patent calf with light or heavy soles. All sizes in the lot—choice for 1.90.

A pre-Holiday sale of watches

WE'VE some watches on hand which we're desirous of closing out before the arrival of our new holiday stock. Hence this "pre-Holiday Sale" with its attendant big reductions in prices.

Gun-metal chatelaine watches—for women and misses, stem-wind and stem-set, decorated gold hands—worth $3, this sale.....1.98

Fancy French enameled chatelaine watches—in green, red, turquoise and dark blue, with chatelaine pin to match—guaranteed timekeepers — worth $5, this sale.....2.95

Women's 6 size gold filled Hunting case watches—fitted with genuine jeweled nickel movement, guaranteed to wear 10 years—worth $8.50, this sale.....4.98

Men's 16 size gold filled Hunting case watches—fitted with the well-known New York standard movement, guaranteed 10-year case—worth $10, this sale.....6.98

Women's smallest size genuine Elgin watches—guaranteed gold filled Hunting cases, newest designs—worth $13.50, this sale 8.98

Men's 12 size thin model open face watches—fitted with genuine American nickel movement—plain or engraved cases—warranted 20 years—worth $9.50, this sale. 5.98

Men's 12 size gold filled Hunting case watches—plain or engraved cases, warranted 10 years, guaranteed timekeepers—worth $8.50, this sale.....5.75

Men's 12 size thin model open-face watches—20-year guaranteed plain polished case, for monogram engraving; 7 jewel Elgin nickel movement — worth $15 this sale.....9.98

Exceptional carpet and rug values for Monday

ALL the goods are new this season. That important point should be of primary consideration with all prospective carpet purchasers. And they're all the product of America's best makers. Carpets purchased tomorrow and the balance of the week will be SEWED AND LAID WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Our 75c two-ply all-wool ingrains at 50c—these are the all-wool extra super ingrains—the best products of the Hartford and Fairmont mills—in a large variety of desigas—reduced for Monday's sale from 75c to.....50c

Our $1.10 ten-wire brussels carpets, 75c—Alexander Smith's best ten-wire tapestry brussels, in handsome patterns and colorings—sold by us regularly for $1.10 yard, special Monday at.....75c

Our $1.15 wilton velvets at 75c—superior all-wool velvet carpets, in artistic patterns for parlors, halls and stairs, with or without borders to match—our regular $1.15 line, Monday at.....75c

Our $1.50 wilton velvets at 1.15—the product of the Smith and Hartford mills in exceptionally pretty designs and colorings—our regular $1.50 line, special Monday at.....1.15

9x12 ft. rugs at less than mill cost—35 of them—all wilton velvets in Persian figures and two-toned reds and greens—regularly $22.50—while they last.....15.25

100 Roxbury Carpet Co.'s best ten-wire brussels rugs—mill made, 9x12 ft., new medallion and all-over patterns—rugs worth every cent of $20, this sale.....16.75

Exceptional values in large room rugs—mill made without the seamed corners—all new goods in the choicest designs and colors—about 100 of them to go at less than mill cost. Here are some of them:

$42.50 Bigelow body brussels rugs—10-6x13-6 ft., now 34.50.

$60 Bigelow wilton rugs—10-6x13-6 ft., now 49.50.

$37.50 axminster rugs, 10-6x13-6 ft., special Monday 29.50.

$36.50 body brussels rugs—9x14 ft., special at 28.50.

$37.50 body brussels rugs—10-6x12 ft., now 29.50.

$67.50 wilton rugs—11-3x15 ft., special at 54.50.

$55 body brussels rugs—11-3x15 ft., now 45.00.

$47.50 axminster rugs—12x15 ft., now 35.00.

A special sale of Switches and Pompadours

MADE OF SELECT HUMAN HAIR IN ALL SIZES.

IN our human hair goods department (adjoining millinery, third floor), we'll offer during the next three days several hundred switches and pompadours at very special prices.

2 oz., 18 in.	2 oz., 20 in.	2 oz., 22 in.,	3 oz., 24 in.
69c	99c	1.75	2.49

All mail orders promptly filled.

We're prepared to make switches and pompadours to order of combings—switches at 1.25, pompadours at 1.75

Come in and let us instruct you how to dress switches and pompadours in the most becoming style.

Shampooing, hairdressing and manicuring by competent attendants.

Everything used in connection with our hair goods department is strictly antiseptic and thoroughly sanitary.

500 dozen women's 39c and 50c hosiery for Monday, per pair 21c

HERE'S the best hosiery value we've given in many moons. The goods have not been in the house 24 hours. They came from a maker who for some reason or other offered us the entire 500 dozen at less than manufacturing cost. There's nothing at all the matter with the goods—they're perfect — and staple as wheat. They're made of fine Egyptian cotton—and come in plain black—black with unbleached foot, and outsize black with unbleached soles. As stated in headline—they're regular 39c and 50c stockings. The 500 dozens should go in a jiffy at 21c per pair.

Drug specials

TOMORROW we will place on sale in the drug department 2,000 bottles of Madame A. Ruppert's famous toilet specialties at 20 per cent less than they've ever before been offered in the city.

The $2 bottle of face bleach—the only successful face bleach preparation—this sale, 1.59.

The $1 bottle pearl enamel, at 79c.

The 50c box face powder—3 shades, flesh, white and brunette—box, 39c.

20c red rose paste—for tinting the nails and lips, 39c.

The $1 box Egyptian balm—for softening and whitening the skin—at 79c.

The 25c cake Almond oil complexion soap, at 18c.

The $2.50 bottle gray hair restorer—restores gray hair to its natural color—1.79.

Whatever you want in housefurnishings

—be it a high-class gas range or be it just a little trifle—you may be certain that it can be best supplied at "The Big Store"—whose great stock comprehends every imaginable need in the category of household goods.

The old reliable genuine "Pittsburgh" gas heating stoves — unexcelled for heating large rooms ..5.50

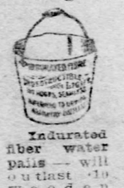
This "Monarch" gas heating stove—with asbestos back wall, brass reflectors, specially adapted for medium sized rooms—for.....2.39

This "Monarch" gas heater—with cast iron front, finished in aluminum, equipped with oxidized fender and foot rail.....3.75

This radiator—4 tubes heavy cast iron top and bottom—an excellent heater for halls, for.....1.75

A good little drum heating stove—for bath rooms and halls, with good size burner—for...85c

Turkey roasters—sheet iron, 16x15 in. size 29c—11x16 in...39c



Indurated fiber water pails—will outlast 10 wooden ones....25c

The "Lightning" bread knives—will cut stale as well as fresh bread or cake.....22c

Meyer's Putz cream—the great metal polisher—at.....15c

Covered cooking kettles—granite steel enameled, seamless, 4-qt. size.....25c

17-qt. dish pans—seamless, granite steel enameled—at.....45c

This seamless sauce pan with cover—granite steel enameled, 3-qt. size....22c

10-qt. water pails—granite steel enameled, at.....39c

3 qt. cereal or rice boilers—granite steel, enameled, at...59c

Carving knife and fork sets; finest tempered steel, cocobola or imitation stag handles.....79c

Coffee or tea pots—enameled, 4-qt. size..29c

This covered bucket—enameled, 4-qt. size...25c

Wall paper

WE'VE lowered the prices on a number of lots in which quantities are overly large.

Many pretty wall papers go at 1c bolt.

Many pretty wall papers go at 3½c bolt.

Very artistic wall papers go at 6c bolt.

High art wall papers go at 9c bolt.

Fine gold wall papers go at 14c bolt.

(Above sold only with borders.)

Elegant Dresden stripes, 10c bolt.

American tapestries, 15c bolt.

Elegant two-tones, 20c bolt.

Imported tapestries, 35c bolt.

ELECTION FORECAST INDICATES NO DOUBT OF ELECTION OF ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS BY THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE—LOCAL NEWS FEATURES.

SECOND SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1904. EIGHT PAGES.

BIG MAJORITY FOR ROOSEVELT

New York Herald's Non-Partisan Poll of Country Is Completed.

HOME STATE CLOSE

West Virginia, Indiana and New Jersey Are Classed as Republican.

PLENTY OF VOTES TO SPARE

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, Herald Building, Herald Square. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

The Herald's non-partisan poll of the country indicates Roosevelt and Fairbanks will be elected and that the house of representatives will be Republican. It also discloses an almost even chance that President Roosevelt will lose the electoral vote of his own state.

States casting 257 electoral votes are classed as strongly favoring the Republican electoral ticket. States casting 159 electoral votes will go for Parker and Davis. A majority of the electoral college consists of 239 votes. Thus the president has a majority of 18 sure votes and Parker lacks 80 votes of having a clear majority.

In the doubtful column are placed the states which cast 60 electoral votes. Of these the returns necessitate the classification of five, casting 18 electoral votes, as probably Republican. These are Colorado, 5; Delaware, 3; Montana, 3, and West Virginia, 7. The returns also necessitate classifying two states as doubtful and probably Democratic. These are New York, with 39 electoral votes, and Nevada, with 3 votes; total 42.

New York "Probably Democratic."

The estimated vote in the state of New York of Parker and Roosevelt shows a difference of but 2,697 votes. The advantage is with Judge Parker. This is a small margin in a poll of perhaps 1,500,000 votes, and fault might be found with the Herald for classifying the state as "doubtful, probably Democratic."

This campaign has been likened to that of 1892, when there was a tremendous and unexpected upheaval and Cleveland carried states that had never gone Democratic before. If the indicated result is to be changed, it must be by the work of influences beneath the surface, which no amount of investigation can fathom.

For the state of Indiana the Herald obtained three polls, made by experienced men, each working independently of the other. One poll was made by a Democratic newspaper, which is supporting Parker, and this paper has with great accuracy foretold results in the past. Another was made by the Chicago Record-Herald, which is an independent newspaper. Still another was made by a newspaper man, who has done similar work for the Herald for many years.

In Wisconsin two canvasses, each independent of the other, were conducted.

In West Virginia results were ascertained by a representative of a Democratic newspaper, which has repeatedly foretold elections in that state, and by a representative of the Herald, who has great familiarity with the conditions there, and who made the poll for the Herald in 1900.

Indiana Will Go Republican.

The result of the inquiries in Indiana was that each canvass showed that the state would go Republican. The Democratic paper placed the vote of Roosevelt over that of Parker at 20,000. The independent paper estimated the state to be Republican. The Herald correspondent placed it at 12,000 for Roosevelt.

Identical conclusions were reached in West Virginia and in other states in which there was a double investigation.

New York being the most interesting point of conflict, is treated of first. The investigation of the state by counties revealed a plurality for Roosevelt, "to the city line" of 144,750. This is about 29,000 less than McKinley and Roosevelt had in 1900. The investigation of the city showed that Judge Parker might have a plurality in the four counties of 147,747—in New York, 109,266; in Kings, 38,142; in Queens, 6,116, and in Richmond, 2,414.

Roughly speaking, Mr. Higgins, the Republican candidate for governor, will run behind President Roosevelt in the "up state" counties 25,000. His plurality over Judge Herrick is 120,080 in the rural counties. Judge Herrick will have an indicated plurality in the city of New York over Higgins of 190,080. This would give him a plurality in the entire state of 70,880.

New Jersey for Roosevelt.

New Jersey, which is recognized as one of the doubtful battlegrounds in the east, is likely to go Republican on the national ticket by about half of what it gave McKinley in 1900. McKinley's plurality was 56,000. The canvass indicated Roosevelt's election by about 27,000.

Connecticut, which has been included in the doubtful states, seems almost certain to go for Roosevelt by a large majority. The Democrats have the advantage there in having a popular state ticket, but Roosevelt is stronger than his party, and there are so many men employed in Connecticut's industries who think they might be injured by a change that the state is not even put down in the probable Republican column.

It would seem that Delaware is only doubtful because of apathy. In this state, for the first time in several years, the Republicans are supporting one ticket, with the exception of an independent candidate for governor, who has not the support of his own faction. A full vote should give the Republicans the largest plurality the state ever had.

Maryland is unquestionably in the Democratic column. This is due almost entirely to the race issue. Maryland is the only doubtful state in which the president appears to be weaker than his party. The Democrats will certainly gain one of the districts now represented by the Republicans in congress, and possibly three.

West Virginia Sure for Roosevelt.

West Virginia, which Henry G. Davis was expected to carry for Parker, is probably Republican on national issues. There would be no doubt about it but for the injection of state issues in the campaign. Dawson was the sponsor for the tax bills at the last session of the legislature, which has aroused a great revolt among business interests. This has been the main issue in the state throughout the campaign. It is entirely possible that the state may elect a Democratic governor and a Democratic legislature, and still give its electoral vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

All the rest of the states in the middle west, as well as all the New England

Continued on Page Two, Second Part.

ROSENBAUM COMPANY | THE WOMAN'S STORE | ROSENBAUM COMPANY | PITTSBURGH'S STYLE AND QUALITY STORE | ROSENBAUM COMPANY

$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Dress Goods and Silks for 69c.

Impressive, weighty in the economies it offers you is this extraordinary sale we've prepared for tomorrow. Every yard is new, every quality dependable, every style the most wanted today. This event must result in tremendous selling—it is the most powerful trade attractor placed before the Pittsburgh public in years.

We will cut no samples. We will send none of these goods C. O. D. We will fill mail orders accompanied by cash and stating exactly shade and material desired. (Mail order customers never had such an opportunity before.) The prices we name as the worth of these goods are the prices we sold them for over our counters until last night—and after tomorrow will be the regular prices again. The proposition in detail is below—read it carefully—think—did you ever see its equal?

New Fall Dress Goods at 69c Worth $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50

Plain Colored Dress Goods

$1.25—54-inch Satin-face Broadcloths.
$1.25—54-inch Panne Zibelines.
$1.00—52-inch Cheviots.
$1.25—54-inch Nub Zibelines.
$1.25—54-inch Etamine Cheviots.
$1.25—52-inch Twine Cloths.
$1.00—52-inch Sanglier Cloths.
$1.25—52-inch Crepe Cheviots.
$1.00—45-inch Voiles.
$1.00—42-inch Crepe de Paris.
$1.00—46-inch Fancy Crepe.
$1.00—45-inch French Vigoreux.
$1.00—48-inch Granite Cloths.
$1.00—45-inch Prunellas.

Made of pure wool and come in a full range of colors.

Novelties

$1.00—54-inch Scotch Novelties.
$1.25—54-inch French Tailor stripes.
$1.25—52-inch Blue and Green Suiting checks.
$1.25—52-inch Mannish Sutings.
$1.25—52-inch Stripe Boucles.

Black Dress Goods

$1.25—54-inch Cheviots.
$1.25—54-inch Crepe Cheviots.
$1.25—54-inch Satin Broadcloth.
$1.25—52-inch Pebble Crepe.
$1.25—54-inch Etamines.
$1.25—45-inch Grenadines in stripe and plain.
$1.00—54-inch Panne Zibelines.
$1.00—54-inch Granites.
$1.00—42-inch Crepe de Paris.
$1.00—45-inch Crepe de Lain.
$1.00—44-inch Chiffon Voiles.
$1.00—44-inch Henriettas.
$1.00—45-inch Prunellas.
$1.00—45-inch Nuns Veiling.

All made of purest wool and our guarantee to give satisfactory service with every yard.

New Fall Silks at 69c Worth $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50

Novelty Silks

$1.00 and $1.25 warp print Louisines and Taffetas.
Jacquard Taffetas.
Fancy Messalines.
Rob Roy checks.
Pontilla Taffetas.
Checks, figured and fancy striped Louisines.
Embroidered dotted Taffetas and Louisines.
Imported Tartan plaids.

Your choice from 200 pieces of this season's best styles and colors, all worth $1.00 and $1.25.

Plain Silks

$1.00 plain Chiffon Taffetas.
$1.00 Louisines.
$1.00 Messalines.
$1.00 Peau de Cygne.
$1.00 French Crepe de Chine.

All come in a full range of colors, including white and cream, standard $1.00 grades.

$1.50 48-inch all-silk Chiffon cloths, all colors.

Black Silks

$1.00—36-inch guaranteed to wear Taffetas.
$1.25—36-inch guaranteed to wear Peau de Soie.
$1.25—27-inch guaranteed to wear Peau de Cygne.
$1.00—24-inch guaranteed to wear French Crepe de Chine.
$1.00—27-inch guaranteed to wear Duchess.
$1.00—23-inch guaranteed to wear Messalines.
$1.00—23-inch guaranteed to wear Paillet de Soie.
$1.00—24-inch guaranteed to wear Chiffon Taffetas.
$1.00—27-inch guaranteed to wear Taffetas.
$1.00—21-inch Poplins.
$1.00—21-inch Taffeta Royal.
$1.50—48-inch Chiffon cloths.

These Goods at 69c Are Often Less Than Half Price

MILLINERY OPENING TUESDAY

The winter millinery opening will take place Tuesday, November 1st, and last until Saturday.

There is something unusual about this opening. The delightful suggestiveness of the "long ago" is reproduced. The great brimmed hats with their beautiful nodding plumes, the wonderful color combination and the dashing pose of the hats of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette period, make a beautiful spectacle. Just so much for today.

THE WOMAN'S STORE · EASILY REACHED BY ALL CARS

ROSENBAUM COMPANY

Nearseal and Electric Seal Coats

Nearseal Jackets, with 8-striped mink revers and collar, Roak's price $80, our price..... $57.50
Plain Nearseal Blouses, Roak's price $75, our price..... $55
Nearseal Jackets, Roak's price $50, our price..... $32.50
Electric Seal Jackets, Roak's price $40, our price..... $28
Nearseal Jackets, with full revers and collar of Chinchilla, Roak's price $75, our price..... $45

Roak Sale of the Fine Furs and Winter Coats of the J. G. Roak Co., Bought by Us from The Fidelity Title and Trust Co., Assignee Roak

These are the furs and winter coats we bought in July and reserved for sale later on. Those of you who waited so long for this sale, as well as those who admired these exquisitely beautiful creations in the Roak store at Penn avenue (but didn't buy on account of the high prices), will be amply rewarded for your patience during this sale.

Thousands of Dollars Will Be Saved By The Purchasers of These Furs

To describe garments of the luxuriousness and regal loveliness of those we place on sale tomorrow is not in our province. You must see the richness of the furs—you must feel them and try them on in order to appreciate them. The original Roak price tickets are still on the majority of the goods—and the actual savings in hard cash can be easily reckoned.

Of the finer furs and coats there is only one garment of a kind. Of the less expensive pieces there are often two, three, four and five.

We bought the Roak stock very cheap. Few stores have the necessary outlet for such exclusive styles—thus the bidders at the auction were very few and we were enabled to buy the stock at our own price.

You can't come too early. Hundreds of women have been waiting for this sale—we received inquiries concerning it almost daily. In conclusion let us state that the garments are all characterized by that rich originality and exclusive beauty which have always been noteworthy in the creations of Mr. Roak. His artistic taste and mastery of the beautiful were never displayed to better advantage than in his furs and winter coats. And now for the details.

Fox Scarfs

Double length Isabella or Sable Fox Scarfs, cord and tassel trimmed, Roak's price $22.00, our price..... $13.50

Sable or Isabella Fox Scarfs, natural brush tails, Roak's price $18.00, our price..... $10.00

Sable Fox Scarfs, 2 natural brushes, Roak's price $9.00, our price..... $5.00

Roak's Fur Coats

Alaska Seal Jackets, Roak's price $400, our price..... $250

Persian Lamb Coats, with Chinchilla trimming, Roak's price $275, our price..... $175

Persian Lamb Coats, with mink trimming, Roak's price $250, our price..... $160

Plain Persian Lamb Blouse Coats, Roak's price $225, our price $145

Persian Lamb Blouse Coats, with natural mink revers, collar and cuffs, Roak's price $225, our price..... $150

Plain Persian Lamb Coats, Roak's price $300, our price..... $190

Plain Persian Lamb Coats, Roak's price $150, our price..... $97.50

Persian Lamb Blouse, with 3 striped Chinchilla revers, collar and cuffs, Roak's price $400.00, our price..... $240.00

Persian Lamb Jacket, Baum Marten revers, collar and cuffs, Roak's price $325, our price..... $210.00

Persian Lamb Blouse with Mink collar, revers and cuffs, Roak's price $225.00, our price $152.00

Persian Lamb Jacket, Mink collars, revers and cuffs, Roak's price $260.00, our price..... $175.00

Roak's Capes

Electric Seal Capes, with marten collar and trimming, Roak's price $75, our price..... $43.50

Nearseal Capes, Roak's price $60, our price..... $39.50

Beaver Capes, Roak's price $150, our price..... $100

Cloth Capes, squirrel lining and marten trimming, Roak's price $40, our price..... $23.50

Roak's Mink Scarfs

Very fine 4-striped Eastern Mink Pelerine, Roak's price $250, our price..... $150

Eastern Mink Pelerine, Roak's price $175, our price..... $105

Very large Eastern Mink Pelerine, full length, Roak's price $175, our price..... $100

Blended Mink Pelerine trimmed with natural tails, Roak's price $60, our price..... $35

Natural Mink fancy Neck Pieces, trimmed with mink or full marten tails, Roak's price $40, our price..... $25

Blended or natural Mink Scarfs, with 4 full tails, Roak's price $25, our price..... $16.50

Roak's Chinchilla Neck Pieces

Chinchilla Pelerine, Roak's price $200, our price..... $110

Fancy Neck Pieces, Roak's price $40, our price..... $25

Fancy Tie, Roak's price $75, our price..... $40

Full length Neck Pieces, Roak's price $90, our price..... $55

Roak's Ermine Neck Pieces

Good length Ermine Scarf, Roak's price $75, our price..... $40.00

Very long Tie, with natural ermine tails, Roak's price $65, our price..... $37.50

Ermine Tie, with broad ends, Roak's price $40, our price $25.00

Genuine Ermine Neck Piece, with genuine ermine tails and chenille trimming, Roak's price $30, our price..... $15.50

Roak's Blended Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs

Blended Hudson Bay Sable Pelerine, Roak's price $350, our price..... $225

Six-skin, 2-striped Scarfs, Roak's price $225, our price..... $150

Flat Pelerine, Roak's price $175, our price..... $125

Long Scarf, Roak's price $175, our price..... $125

Four-skin Scarfs, Roak's price $190, our price..... $110

Blended Hudson Bay Sable Scarf, Roak's price $175, our price $110

Fine fancy Broad Tie, Roak's price $190, our price..... $110

Blended Hudson Bay Sable Scarf, Roak's price $150, our price $82.50

Blended Hudson Bay Sable Scarf, Roak's price $125, our price $69.50

Fancy Neck Pieces, Roak's price $75, our price..... $42.50

Natural Hudson Bay Sable Pelerine, Roak's price $400, our price..... $250

Natural Hudson Bay Sable Scarf, Roak's price $150, our price... $95

Baum Marten

Four-skin Scarf, Roak's price $70, our price..... $45

Very fine Baum Marten Scarf, Roak's price $90, our price..... $57.50

Extra long Baum Marten Scarf, Roak's price $125, our price..... $79.50

Roak's Muffs

Fine Hudson Bay Sable Muff, trimmed with natural tails and claws, Roak's price $150, our price..... $82.50

Baum Marten Muff, Roak's price $100, our price..... $60

Very large 6-striped Chinchilla Muffs, Roak's price $75, our price..... $40

Chinchilla Muffs, 3 stripes, Roak's price $20, our price..... $10

Very fine natural Mink Muffs, Roak's price $50, our price $37.50

Six-striped Mink Muffs, Roak's price $45, our price..... $27.50

Three-striped Mink Muffs, in natural or blended, Roak's price $25, our price..... $16.50

Very fine 2-striped Alaska Fox Muffs in Isabella or Sable, Roak's price $25, our price..... $16.50

Blue Wolf Muffs, Roak's price $12, our price..... $7.50

Isabella or Sable Fox Muffs, Roak's price $11.50, our price..... $7.50

Fine natural Squirrel Muffs, Roak's price $16.50, our price..... $10

Very fine Ermine Muffs, with genuine Ermine tails, Roak's price $70.00, our price..... $43.50

Very large Ermine Muffs, Roak's price $85, our price... $50

Persian Lamb

Persian Lamb Fancy Neck Pieces, also fancy Persian Lamb Tie, Roak's price $25, our price..... $18

Roak's Fox Neck Pieces

Fine Isabella or Sable Fox Scarfs, in pelerine or full scarf style, Roak's price $40, our price..... $25

Very fine Alaska Fox Scarfs, Isabella or sable, double length, Roak's price $60, our price. $32.50

Squirrel Scarfs

Natural Squirrel Tie, 4 fluffy tails, Roak's price $15.00, our price..... $8.50

Natural Squirrel Neck Pieces Chenille trimming, Roak's price $10.00, our price..... $6.50

Blended Squirrel Pelerine, Roak's price $50.00, our price... $35.00

This announcement appeared in all the Pittsburgh newspapers, Sunday, July 31, 1904.

The "Roak" Furs

This isn't fur weather, therefore we do not consider it wise to offer the "Roak" furs just now. We have carefully packed and stored them away. When cold winter blasts chill you, and you will require the warm protection of furs, we shall place them on sale at the ridiculous prices we are quoting for the rest of the stock. The furs are simply magnificent—richest pelts of luxurious beauty.

ROAK WINTER COATS

These coats consist of garments for both street and evening wear. We haven't given much detail; we prefer that you see their loveliness at the store. We have also placed on sale at very heavily reduced prices the exquisite models we recently displayed at the Pittsburgh Exposition.

We have divided a lot of beautiful evening coats in white or black into two lots. Those for which Roak got $65.00 we have marked.. $38.50

And those for which Roak received $50.00 we have marked.. $33.50

Kersey or Melton coats in tan or black, Roak's price $15.00, our price..... $9.50

An elegant variety of 40 and 42-inch length Kersey and Melton coats in black and tan, all lined throughout, Roak's price $25.00 and $30.00, our price..... $14.50

Elegant black coats with Persian lamb collars and squirrel lined, Roak's price $60.00, our price..... $37.50

Beautiful coats in black and brown, with blended squirrel collar and rever and squirrel lined, Roak's price $85.00, our price..... $50.00

Rich velour coats, handsomely trimmed with braid and Persian bands, Roak's price $60.00, our price..... $33.50

A lot of coats in Kersey, Melton and other light-weight materials, in black or castor, elegantly lined throughout, Roak's price $32.00 and $40.00, our price..... $18.50

We also have a lot of exquisite coats in Kersey, Melton, Broadcloth and Cheviot, lined throughout with extra quality material, Roak's price $42.50 and $50.00, our price..... $23.50

The following announcement appeared in all the evening papers, Friday, Aug. 12, 1904—And supplemented the announcement on the left.

Announcement As to "Roak" Coats

The winter-weight coats of the Roak stock, suitable for street or evening wear, have not been placed on sale. The weather is too unseasonable, and besides we have sufficiently large assortments of beautiful Spring Jackets (which will do for early Fall wear) to meet all demands. These winter-weight coats will be placed on sale in October when the Roak furs will also be sold. We make this announcement in response to the numerous inquiries we have received for these exquisite garments.

A List of Extraordinary Bargains from Other Departments, So That Those Who Attend the ROAK SALE Will Be Enormously Repaid—These Prices Positively Monday Only

Skirt Bargains

Women's Black Sateen Skirts—with ruffled or plain flounce—worth 75c and 85c—Monday..... 65c

Women's Moreen Skirts—In black or colors—either pleated or ruffled flounce—worth $1.25—Monday..... 98c

Women's Fine Cambric Skirts—Deep flounce of open or blind embroidery, cluster of hemstitched tucks above—worth $1.50—Monday..... 98c

Women's Flannelette Skirts—In pure white or in neat stripes—embroidered scalloped edge—Special..... 45c

Knit Underwear

Women's Heavy White Fleeced Pants—worth 50c pair—Monday..... 29c

Women's Black or White Fleeced Union Suits—"Oneita" or button down front style—worth 95c suit—Monday..... 65c

Misses' Ecru Fleeced Union Suits—"Oneita" or button down front style—worth 59c suit—Monday..... 33c

Hosiery Bargains

Children's Fleeced or Heavy Cotton Hose—Worth 15c and 18c pair—Monday at..... 12c

Women's Black Wool Ribbed Hose—Seamless—worth 25c pair—Monday, per pair..... 17c

Corset Waists

Special sale of the well-known Ferris Waists for Children and Misses from 6 years to 14 years of age—regular 75c and $1.00 value—Monday only for..... 39c

Jewelry Bargains

Beauty Pins and Collar Pins, mounted, one pair on a card, in fancy gold plate, Roman gold, jeweled, engraved or black, neat dressy patterns, value up to 25c pair, Monday, pair..... 8c

Children's Solid 10k. Gold Rings, set with small genuine diamond chips, special..... 50c

Children's Solid 10k Gold Signet Rings, roman finish, special Monday..... 25c

Great Notion Bargains

Finest large fluffy human hair pompadour rolls, all colors, sizes 10, 12 or 14-inch, value 25c, special Monday, all sizes... 10c

Fine fancy carved Ocean Pearl Buttons, one dozen on a card, all patterns, sizes 12 to 18, card..... 8c

Great Leather Goods Bargains

Sea bear grain Carriage Bags, 8-inch nickel frames, fitted with card case and purse to match, with either braided handle or two long strap handles; $1.00 value; special Monday..... 75c

25c large London Cord Shopping Bags, 20 inches deep..... 16c

Great Neckwear Bargains

50c fine point gaze fancy Lace Stocks, with beautiful tabs, in white, butter or ecru, special Monday..... 25c

Lot of fine Wash Stocks, value 50c to $1.25, mostly white, slightly soiled, choice..... 15c

Unusual Belt Bargains

25c Crush Leather Belts, black, white, tan or brown, with fancy bead edge gilt or gun metal buckles; special Monday..... 14c

Fine changeable silk crush Belts, eighteen row tailor-stitched pure taffeta silk Belts, shirred peau de soie Belts, crush lambskin leather Belts, 50c values, special Monday..... 25c

Stationery Bargains

1 lb. package cream wove, square shape writing paper, special Monday, pound..... 9c

Package of 25 fine white Envelopes, special Monday, package..... 2½c

China Bargains

German China Cake Sets—Consisting of large plate and 6 small ones to match—newest and daintiest decorations—worth $1.38 set—Monday..... 90c

Japanese China Footed or Handled Nut or Bon Bon Dishes—Dainty tinted edges and spray decorations—worth 75c—Monday..... 48c

Linens

A most complete assortment of stamped Linen Centerpieces for the new eyelet and mountmelic, as well as for solid embroidery, stamped on heavy or fine linen or damask. Have these from 18 in. to 36 in. and from 25c to..... $1.35

Rope Portieres

Single and double door ropes in plain colors and color combinations of reds, greens, rose and blues at prices that should bring new owners.

$1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50 and up to $6.00

Bedding Bargains

Cotton Blankets—Worth 90c—Monday..... 65c

Two Very Special Values in Unbleached Sheets—full size—fine quality muslin—the regular 50c and 60c grades—Monday 39c and..... 49c

Handkerchiefs

Women's sheer pure linen laundered Handkerchiefs with dainty initial—worth 12½c each, Monday 3 for 25c only.....

Men's extra large laundered hemstitched Handkerchiefs—sold in some stores for 10c each—extraordinary bargain Monday..... 6 for 25c

Our Crystal Pharmacy

Lot of 25c Hair Brushes—4 different patterns—Monday..... 15c

Lot of Hand Mirrors—4-inch beveled plate glass—worth 25c—Monday..... 15c

Lot of Whisk Brooms—In cases with double sterling silver mountings—worth 35c—Monday..... 15c

Kid Gloves

Women's Stylish Fall Kid Gloves—in every desirable shade—2-clasp—worth 75c pair—Monday..... 59c

Women's Black Cashmere Gloves—fleece lined—3 button—worth 50c pair—Monday..... 23c

Infants' Wear

Children's Velvet or Silk Poke Bonnets—all colors—ribbon, lace or fur trimmed—splendid little bonnets that sold for $1.25 and $1.50—Monday at..... $1.00

Children's White Silk Caps—neatly hemstitched, corded, embroidered and tucked—Plain or full ruche—worth $1.25 and $1.50—Monday at..... $1.00

Women's Wool Crocheted Shawls—extra large size—in black or white—fringed all around—worth $1.00—Monday..... 65c

Lace Bargains

All-Over Lace—the popular lace for making yokes, waists and gowns — beautiful patterns in Oriental, Repousse and Pt. Alencon—45 inches wide—worth $1.75 yd., Monday..... $1.25

New Medallion Effects in Pt. Venise and Oriental Nets, Rose Designs, Festoon Patterns, Squares and Circles—in white, butter and ecru—worth 75c yd.—Monday..... 39c

BIG MAJORITY FOR ROOSEVELT

Continued from First Page, Second Part.

states, will probably cast their electoral votes for Roosevelt.

Some very large Republican pluralities are indicated in northern states, where the election of the Republican electoral ticket is conceded. In Pennsylvania the plurality is estimated at between 250,000 and 300,000; in Iowa, between 75,000 and 150,000; in Ohio, at about 75,000. The Republican claim of 65,000 for Roosevelt in Massachusetts is not disputed by the Democrats. Michigan is expected to break her record, giving Roosevelt 120,000 plurality. Roosevelt and Deemer, the Re-

REPUBLICAN CLAIM.

By Senator N. B. Scott.

In addition to the solid electoral vote from the New England, middle west and Pacific coast states, President Roosevelt will carry New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

President Roosevelt's vote in the electoral college will exceed that given for President McKinley four years ago. Judge Parker will carry the states south of the Mason and Dixon line.

publican candidate for governor of Illinois, are expected to carry the state by more than 100,000. The Republican plurality in New Hampshire is estimated between 15,000 and 20,000. Kansas is expected to give a majority of 50,000 upward.

Will Increase Majority in Congress.

The Republicans apparently will be able to retain the house of representatives by a larger majority than at present. Nothing but an unexpected landslide could change this indicated result. The Republicans now have a majority of 34, the house standing 208 Republicans, with two Republican districts vacant, and 174 Democrats, with two Democratic districts vacant. Estimates which have been furnished by the Herald's correspondents show that the Republicans will elect 210 members of the house and the Democrats 164, with 12 districts doubtful.

Wisconsin is one of the serious states for the Republicans, and four districts

DEMOCRATIC CLAIM.

By Delancey Nicoll.

Judge Parker will carry 26 states, with a total of 277 electoral votes, 18 more than necessary to elect.

In addition to the solid south, he will get New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Delaware in the east, and Indiana, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington, Utah and Idaho in the west.

In that state are given as doubtful. Representatives Babcock and Minor are threatened with defeat, because of the LaFollette feud, although the chances of Mr. Babcock are reported to be improving. Representatives Dopp and Esch are likely to be defeated, because of the Socialistic element, which has been growing in volume and intensity in their districts, and particularly in the city of Milwaukee.

It should be stated that the poll of the probable result in congress was conducted without reference to the national or state elections; and that the same general result was obtained. Surface indications would show that there is not likely to be any change at this time.

Mr. Cowherd of the Democratic committee estimates that they will be able to elect 225 members of the house. This could only be accomplished through the development of a revolution in the minds of the voters throughout the country, and in Republican states.

Mr. Babcock estimates that the Republicans will elect 220 members, which would be an increase of 10 members over the present Republican strength in congress.

MONTANA.

Roosevelt Is the Favorite, Though the Democrats Claim the State by Small Margin.

HELENA, MONT.—Montana's three electoral votes will, it is generally conceded, be cast for Theodore Roosevelt for president. Representative Joseph M. Dixon (Rep.) will doubtless be his own successor, as will Joseph K. Toole (Dem.) for governor. The legislature on joint ballot, it is thought, will be strongly Republican, which means that Thomas H. Carter will succeed Paris Gibson (Dem.) as United States senator next March.

Both state chairmen will claim the election of their respective state tickets, as well as presidential electors, by majorities ranging from 5,000 to 10,000. The poolroom odds, however, strongly favor Roosevelt, Toole and Dixon.

Eliminating the silver question, Montana is normally Republican, as was evidenced in the Harrison campaign and also the elections of two and twelve years ago. The silver question having been eliminated, the Republicans have a shade the best of it. Many silver Democrats are opposed to supporting a "gold" standard Democrat because of the course taken by that faction of their party during the Bryan campaign.

Personal popularity and a clean record will, it is almost certain, result in the reelection of Governor Toole, he having signed at the request of the labor party a statement to the effect that he would serve the full four years if elected and not become a candidate for the United States senatorship. This promise was exacted because of a dislike for the faction to which the Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor belongs. He also executed a master political stroke when a year ago he compelled the Amalgamated Copper company to resume work in all its departments, affecting 25,000 men, before he would summon the legislature in extraordinary session to pass desired legislation.

Representative Dixon two years ago carried every county in the state save one. His work at Washington has been highly satisfactory and his re-election almost goes without saying.

COLORADO.

Republican National Victory Seems Assured, but Democratic State Ticket May Win.

DENVER, COL.—Odds in local poolrooms on the result of the state election of Colorado are 11 to 8 on Alva Adams. There is little betting on the results so far as the national tickets are concerned. Bets are freely offered that President Roosevelt will carry the state, with few takers.

The fight being waged on the governorship eclipses everything else in Colorado. It is claimed by some that the tide is setting toward Gov. Peabody now, but there is little to support the statement. Alva Adams will be elected by a plurality close to 7,000 at a conservative figure. It is probable that President Roosevelt will carry the state by a plurality considerably under that of Adams. There will be much scratching.

The dominant purpose of voters who decide to scratch will be to vote against Gov. Peabody. At the last moment many will decide to take no chances and vote straight. Thus they will vote the Democratic ticket for the single purpose of voting against Peabody.

John F. Shafroth, Democrat, will defeat Representative Franklin E. Brooks for congressman-at-large by a plurality of several thousand. The race in the Second district between Representative Herschel M. Hogg and Joseph F. Maupin may be close, but the election of Hogg by a good plurality is indicated. The chances in the First district seem to favor Clay B. Whitford, Democrat, as against Representative Robert W. Bonynge. Whitford will carry the city and county of Denver by a large plurality, and there is no reason to believe that Bonynge will increase his plurality in the northern counties. If he does not he will lost by 2,500 votes.

LOCAL WISCONSIN FUSS NOT A NATIONAL FACTOR

Despite "Stalwart-Half-Breed" Row Mr. Roosevelt Will Have a Plurality of 50,000.

MILWAUKEE.—Roosevelt and Fairbanks will have a plurality in Wisconsin of at least 50,000 in spite of the savage war between the "Half-breed" and "Stalwart" factions of the Republican party in the state. Gov. LaFollette will be reelected for a third term by a plurality of 25,000 or upward over former Gov. George W. Peck. The state ticket placed in the field by the Stalwart Republicans is not likely to receive as many votes as will be cast for the social Democratic ticket, as all the Stalwart leaders, who want their votes to count against LaFollette, if possible, intend to support Peck at the polls.

While the factional war will not affect the result in the state as far as the national ticket is concerned, it is likely to cost the Republicans two, and perhaps three or four members of congress. Joseph W. Babcock, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, from a district (the Third) normally Republican by 8,000 to 12,000, has the fight of his political life on hand. Representative Stafford, of the Fifth district, who had a plurality of only 1,900 two years ago, stands a poorer chance than any of his colleagues in the doubtful column. Representative Otjen, of the Fourth, the principal Milwaukee district, also is in a close race, and the LaFollette people are fighting Minor in the Ninth district just as they are Babcock in the Third.

The legislature, which will have for one duty the election of a United States senator to succeed Joseph V. Quarles, will either have a Democratic majority on joint ballot or the Republican majority will be so divided between the Republican factions, according to the indications, as to render it impossible to choose a Republican for Quarles' seat, and probably prevent Republican organization of the assembly, and perhaps the state senate as well.

The Republican electoral ticket is safe, because there will be only one set of presidential electors on the official ballot, and that under the Republican caption, under which the LaFollette state ticket is placed. The decision of the supreme court of the state giving the LaFollette ticket the title to regularity and the exclusive right to use the term "Republican" as a party designation settled the presidential elector question also. The Stalwarts say they will vote the regular ticket, simply cutting LaFollette and his associates on the state part of it. The cutting, under the circumstances, is a perplexing task and many mistakes are bound to be made, but not enough to endanger the national result.

LaFollette would probably win a victory November 8 on his personality and the issues he advocates, even had he not won a victory over the Stalwarts in the supreme court. LaFollette will suffer some loss through defection, especially in Milwaukee and some of the lake shore counties, to the social Democracy, which is claiming 35,000 to 40,000 votes for its ticket. The gold Democrats, who since 1896 have added to Republican strength, will also cut some figure, as they are back in line for Parker and Peck. But these losses will be more than made up by the votes of Democrats who will support LaFollette. Many of the Bryan Democrats are LaFollette men. It cannot be said how many Democratic votes LaFollette actually will receive, but there will be many thousands of them, as there have been in his previous battles at the polls.

MARYLAND.

The Race Issue and Democratic Harmony Likely Puts State in Parker Column.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Notwithstanding the fact that Maryland gave the Republican national ticket a plurality of 13,941 in 1900, the state is apparently Democratic this year, on the national ticket, beyond a doubt. The race issue has been dominant in this campaign to the exclusion of nearly every other question. The gold Democrats are back in line. The Democratic organization is harmonious and has conducted a strenuous fight for a large majority for its ticket.

Predictions in regard to the outcome of the congressional election in the six districts of this state cannot be made with equal sureness. The Republicans now have four out of a delegation of six. The Democrats now in congress are from the Second and Fourth districts, and these will remain Democratic. The First district is doubtful. It will give a majority for the national Democratic ticket, but there is a possibility of W. H. Jackson, Republican, retaining his seat. Mr. Jackson is a man of large means, a liberal campaigner, a hard fighter and well known to his constituents. His friends acknowledge, however, that his chances this year are doubtful, though they claim he will be re-elected by a small plurality. The Democrats are quite confident of this district, and their nominee, Thomas A. Smith, has made good headway in his campaign, with the result that the district is considered extremely doubtful.

Representative J. F. C. Talbott has been renominated in the Second district and will be re-elected. The Third district now represented in Congress by F. C. Wachter, Republican, who has been renominated, is admittedly close, with a strong probability of Mr. Wachter being defeated by L. S. Meyer, the Democratic nominee. In the Fourth district Representative J. W. Denny, Democrat, failed of renomination. State Senator John Gill was chosen to make the race, and will probably be elected. Representative Sidney Mudd, Republican, will probably be re-elected in the Fifth district, though the Democrats have strong hopes of carrying it. Representative G. A. Pearre, Republican, will be re-elected in the Sixth district.

INDIANA.

Republicans Will Lead by About 20,000. Effect of Bryans' Tour in State.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—An exhaustive and comprehensive poll of the state shows a Republican majority of about 20,000. The 60-day poll conducted by the Republican managers showed a majority for that party of 28,000. The coming of William J. Bryan into the state has undoubtedly changed thousands of votes to the Democratic candidate. Those of his followers who sulked because of the action of the St. Louis convention and had either determined to remain away from the polls or else vote for Mr. Roosevelt have undoubtedly been swung into line by thousands. A heavy vote will be polled. The result cannot be foretold with any degree of accuracy at this time.

On the face of the returns at hand it is apparent that the Republicans will carry the state by from 15,000 to 20,000. If the Democratic managers are able to follow up the work accomplished by Bryan and have ample campaign funds they will have a good fighting chance. The 30-day poll recently completed shows a gain of 25 per cent in their favor.

The indications are almost conclusive that the Republicans will elect nine representatives and the Democrats four. The elements of doubt in the Second and Twelfth districts which the Republicans expected at the outset to convert have practically all been removed, while the Democrats only have faint hope at this time of changing the Fifth and the Seventh.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Trouble Expected at Polls, but Republicans Will Carry State by Good Majority.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—A fierce, and perhaps even a bloody, battle will be fought at the polls in this state on election day. The Democrats are determined that no imported voters shall cast their ballots, and for the purpose of preventing an influx of negroes from Virginia hundreds of white men have pledged themselves to constitute an armed guard about the polling places.

The payrolls of all the corporations in the state have been obtained and a polling list has been made up at each precinct showing who is entitled to vote. Any man not on this list, especially a negro, will be challenged by the Democrats and driven away by a display of force, if necessary. Instructions have been sent by the Democratic State Committee to all election officers in sympathy with the party to reject in the final count all Republican ballots which do not conform exactly to the law and to count all Democratic ballots, if, by any possible construction, they can be considered as indicating the intention of the voter to cast a Democratic ballot.

Corporations Deport Men.

It is estimated that in the last 60 days the Standard Oil company and allied interests have shipped out of West Virginia at least 4,500 votes, largely Republican. Corporations like the Fairmont Coal and Coke company, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and others employing large numbers of men are earnestly endeavoring to defeat the Republican state ticket, and, if Republican in tendency on the national ticket, are rather indifferent as to its success in this state.

In addition to these influences in favor of the Democrats, there is the fight over the new Republican tax law, which will apparently seriously affect the vote for presidential electors and threatens to drag the state Republican ticket down to defeat.

The Republicans, on the other hand, so far as the national ticket is concerned, can claim two very important influences in their favor. One is the fact that West Virginia is normally a Republican state by virtue of sympathy with Republican political principles and a considerable negro vote, having given the Republican national ticket a plurality of 21,022 in 1900. The other influence in favor of the Republican national ticket is the fact that within the last four years perhaps 30,000 new voters of these are Republicans. These new voters have no state pride in Mr. Davis and have not been here long enough to become keenly interested in the state fight over taxation. Upon these two facts the Republicans base their claim that West Virginia will go Republican on the national ticket by at least 20,000 plurality. With the complications produced by the state fight, however, they will be well satisfied with a plurality of from 8,000 to 12,000, which is much nearer the probabilities, so far as can be seen at this date.

Dawson in Peril.

The Republican candidate for governor, W. M. O. Dawson, now secretary of state, is in serious danger of being defeated owing to the fact that he is looked upon as the real author of the new tax law, in the discussion of which the people of West Virginia have been in turmoil for the last six months. It is believed that many Republicans will scratch his name from the ballot, even if they vote for the balance of the Republican nominees. Many voters will scratch the entire Republican state ticket. This condition renders Mr. Dawson's chances much less favorable than those on the ticket with him. His defeat is freely predicted, but if the state goes strongly Republican on the national ticket he may be elected, but certainly will run far behind the vote cast for the national Republican electors.

The workers of both political parties are apparently well supplied with funds for use on election day. The Republicans assert that they have enough money to hold their own people in line; in other words, to buy all floaters of Republican tendencies. The Democrats appear to be more than satisfied that they will have all the money necessary to buy everything which can be bought to swell the Democratic total. The fact that both sides have money will offset the advantage which might come to the Democrats from a liberal campaign fund.

The Republicans have a decided advantage in the state legislature, owing to the large number of Republican holdovers. The state could possibly go Democratic on the national ticket and the legislature remain Republican. The state fight on the tax law, enacted by a Republican legislature, will somewhat influence this situation, but owing to the importance of the stake, a United States senatorship, every resource of the Republicans—national and local—has been brought to bear to assure a Republican majority. The chances are that the Republicans will elect the next United States senator from West Virginia.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE RESULT

State	Rep.	Dem.	Doubtful—Probably Rep.	Doubtful—Probably Dem.
Alabama	—	11	—	—
Arkansas	—	9	—	—
California	10	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	5	—
Connecticut	7	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	3	—
Florida	—	5	—	—
Georgia	—	13	—	—
Idaho	3	—	—	—
Illinois	27	—	—	—
Indiana	15	—	—	—
Iowa	13	—	—	—
Kansas	10	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	13	—	—
Louisiana	—	9	—	—
Maine	6	—	—	—
Maryland	—	8	—	—
Massachusetts	16	—	—	—
Michigan	14	—	—	—
Minnesota	11	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	10	—	—
Missouri	—	18	—	—
Montana	—	—	3	—
Nebraska	8	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	3
New Hampshire	4	—	—	—
New Jersey	12	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	*39
North Carolina	—	12	—	—
North Dakota	4	—	—	—
Ohio	23	—	—	—
Oregon	4	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	34	—	—	—
Rhode Island	4	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	9	—	—
South Dakota	4	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	12	—	—
Texas	—	18	—	—
Utah	3	—	—	—
Vermont	4	—	—	—
Virginia	—	12	—	—
Washington	5	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	7	—
Wisconsin	13	—	—	—
Wyoming	3	—	—	—
Totals	257	159	18	42

*New York uncertain and in balance.

PROBABLE ROSTER OF NEXT CONGRESS

The List Below Has Been Compiled by the New York Herald as the Probable Result of the Congressional Elections. It Shows Republicans, 210; Democratic, 164; Doubtful, 12. The List Is as Follows:

ALABAMA.
Dist.
1—Geo. W. Taylor, D.
2—A. A. Wiley, D.
3—H. D. Clayton, D.
4—S. J. Bowie, D.
5—J. T. Heflin, D.
6—J. H. Bankhead, D.
7—J. L. Burnett, D.
8—Wm. Richardson, D.
9—O. W. Underwood, D.
ARKANSAS.
1—R. B. Macon, D.
2—S. Brundidge, Jr., D.
3—J. C. Floyd, D.
4—J. S. Little, D.
5—C. C. Reid, D.
6—J. T. Robinson, D.
7—R. M. Wallace, D.
CALIFORNIA.
1—J. M. Gillette, R.
2—D. E. McKinlay, R.
3—J. R. Knowland, R.
4—Julius Kahn, R.
5—E. A. Hayes, R.
6—J. C. Needham, R.
7—Jas. McLaughlin, R.
8—S. C. Smith, R.
COLORADO.
At Large—
J. F. Shafroth, D.
1—C. R. Whitford, D.
2—H. M. Hogg, R.
CONNECTICUT.
At Large—
G. L. Lilley, R.
1—E. S. Henry, R.
2—N. D. Sperry, R.
3—F. R. Brandegee, R.
4—E. J. Hill, R.
DELAWARE.
At Large—
H. R. Burton, R.
FLORIDA.
1—S. M. Sparkman, D.
2—Frank Clark, D.
3—Wm. B. Lamar, D.
GEORGIA.
1—R. E. Lester, R.
2—J. M. Griggs, D.
3—E. B. Lewis, D.
4—W. C. Adamson, D.
5—L. F. Livingston, D.
6—C. L. Bartlett, D.
7—Gordon Lee, D.
8—W. M. Howard, D.
9—Thomas W. Bell, D.
10—T. M. Hardwick, D.
11—W. G. Brantley, D.
IDAHO.
At Large—
B. L. French, R.
ILLINOIS.
1—M. B. Madden, R.
2—Jas. R. Mann, R.
3—W. W. Wilson, R.
4—G. P. Foster, D.
5—C. J. Vopica, D.
6—Wm. Lorimer, R.
7—Philip Knopf, R.
8—W. P. Harrison, D.
9—H. S. Boutell, R.
10—G. E. Foss, R.
11—H. M. Snapp, R.
12—C. E. Fuller, R.
13—Robt. R. Hitt, R.
14—B. F. Marsh, R.
15—G. W. Prince, R.
16—Jos. B. Graff, R.
17—J. A. Sterling, R.
18—J. G. Cannon, R.
19—W. B. McKinley, R.
20—H. T. Rainey, D.
21—B. F. Caldwell, D.
22—*J. N. Perrine, D.
22—*W. A. Rodenberg, R.
23—J. B. Cowles, D.
24—*J. R. Williams, D.
24—P. T. Chapman, R.
25—Geo. W. Smith, R.
INDIANA.
1—J. A. Hemenway, R.
2—R. W. Miers, D.
3—W. T. Zenor, D.
4—L. W. Dixon, D.
5—E. S. Holliday, R.
6—J. E. Watson, R.
7—J. Overstreet, R.
8—G. W. Cromer, R.
9—C. B. Landis, R.
10—E. D. Crumpacker, R.
11—Fred Landis, R.
12—J. M. Robinson, D.
13—A. L. Brick, R.
IOWA.
1—Thomas Hedge, R.
2—M. J. Wade, D.
3—B. P. Birdsall, R.
4—G. N. Haugen, R.
5—R. G. Cousins, R.
6—John F. Lacey, R.
7—J. A. T. Hull, R.
8—W. P. Hepburn, R.
9—W. I. Smith, R.
10—J. P. Connor, R.
11—E. H. Hubbard, R.
KANSAS.
At Large—
C. F. Scott, R.
1—Charles Curtis, R.
2—J. D. Bowersock, R.
3—P. P. Campbell, R.
4—J. M. Miller, R.
5—W. Calderhead, R.
6—W. A. Reefer, R.
7—Victor Murdock, R.
KENTUCKY.
1—O. M. James, D.
2—A. O. Stanley, D.
3—J. M. Richardson, D.
4—D. H. Smith, D.
5—Swager Sherley, D.
6—J. L. Rhonock, D.
7—South Trimble, D.
8—Geo. C. Gilbert, D.
9—J. N. Kehoe, D.
10—F. A. Hopkins, D.
11—D. C. Edwards, R.
LOUISIANA.
1—Adolph Meyer, D.
2—R. C. Davey, D.
3—R. F. Broussard, D.
4—J. T. Watkins, D.
5—J. E. Ransdell, D.
6—S. M. Robertson, D.
7—A. P. Pujo, D.
MAINE.
1—A. L. Allen, R.
2—C. E. Littlefield, R.
3—E. C. Burleigh, R.
4—L. Powers, R.
MARYLAND.
1—*W. H. Jackson, R.
1—*Thos. A. Smith, D.
2—J. F. C. Talbot, D.
3—*F. C. Wachter, R.
3—*Lee S. Meyer, D.
4—John Gill, Jr., D.
5—S. E. Mudd, R.
6—Geo. A. Pearre, R.
MASSACHUSETTS.
1—G. P. Lawrence, R.
2—F. H. Gillette, R.
3—Rockwood Hoar, R.
4—C. Q. Tirrell, R.
5—Butler Ames, R.
6—A. P. Gardner, R.
7—E. W. Roberts, R.
8—S. W. McCall, R.
9—John O. Keliher, D.
10—W. S. McNary, D.
11—J. A. Sullivan, D.
12—John W. Weeks, R.
13—Wm. S. Greene, R.
14—W. C. Lovering, R.
MICHIGAN.
1—Alfred Lucking, D.
2—C. E. Townsend, R.
3—W. Gardner, R.
4—E. L. Hamilton, R.
5—W. Allen Smith, R.
6—S. W. Smith, R.
7—H. McMorran, R.
8—J. W. Fordney, R.
9—R. P. Bishop, R.
10—Geo. A. Loud, R.
11—A. B. Darragh, R.
12—H. Olin Young, R.
MINNESOTA.
1—J. A. Tawney, R.
2—J. T. McCleary, R.
3—C. R. Davis, R.
4—F. C. Stevens, R.
5—Loren Fletcher, R.
6—C. B. Buckman, R.
7—A. J. Volstead, R.
8—J. Adam Bede, R.
9—H. Steenman, R.
MISSISSIPPI.
1—E. S. Candler, Jr., D.
2—Thomas Spight, D.
3—B. G. Humphreys, D.
4—W. S. Hill, D.
5—A. M. Byrd, D.
6—E. J. Bowers, D.
7—F. A. McLain, D.
8—J. S. Williams, D.
MISSOURI.
1—J. T. Lloyd, D.
2—W. W. Rucker, D.
3—J. W. Sullinger, D.
4—F. N. Wilson, D.
5—W. S. Cowherd, D.
6—D. A. DeArmond, D.
7—C. W. Hamlin, D.
8—D. Shackleford, D.
9—Champ Clark, D.
10—Rich. Bartholdt, R.
11—John T. Hunt, D.
12—*E. E. Wood, D.
12—*H. M. Coudrey, R.
13—Edward Robb, D.
14—A. J. Russell, D.
15—M. E. Benton, D.
16—Robert Lamar, D.
MONTANA.
At Large—
J. M. Dixon, R.
NEBRASKA.
Dist.
1—E. J. Burkett, R.
2—G. M. Hitchcock, D.
3—*J. J. McCarthy, R.
3—P. E. McKellog, D.
4—E. H. Henshaw, R.
5—G. W. Norris, R.
6—M. T. Kinkid, R.
NEVADA.
At Large—
C. D. Van Dusen, D.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1—C. A. Sulloway, R.
2—F. D. Currier, R.
NEW JERSEY.
1—H. C. Loudenslager, R.
2—J. J. Gardner, R.
3—B. F. Howell, R.
4—Ira W. Wood, R.
5—C. N. Fowler, R.
6—Henry C. Allen, R.
7—R. W. Parker, R.
8—Wm. H. Wiley, R.
9—Allen Benny, D.
10—A. L. McDermott, D.
NEW YORK.
1—W. W. Cocks, R.
2—G. H. Lindsay, D.
3—C. T. Dunwell, R.
4—F. E. Wilson, D.
5—R. E. Waldo, R.
6—N. W. Calder, R.
7—J. J. Fitzgerald, D.
8—T. D. Sullivan, D.
9—H. M. Goldfogle, D.
10—Wm. Sulzer, D.
11—W. R. Hearst, D.-P.
12—Bourke Cockran, D.
13—H. Parsons, R.
14—Chas. A. Towne, D.
15—J. V. V. Olcott, R.
16—Jacob Ruppert, D.
17—Wm. S. Bennett, R.
18—J. A. Goulden, D.
19—J. E. Andrus, R.
20—T. W. Bradley, R.
21—J. H. Ketcham, R.
22—Wm. H. Draper, R.
23—G. M. Southwick, R.
24—J. F. Lafevre, R.
25—L. M. Littauer, R.
26—W. H. Flack, R.
27—J. S. Sherman, R.
28—Chas. L. Knapp, R.
29—M. E. Driscoll, R.
30—J. W. Dwight, R.
31—S. E. Payne, R.
32—J. B. Perkins, R.
33—J. S. Fassett, R.
34—J. W. Wadsworth, R.
35—Wm. H. Ryan, D.
36—D. A. Alexander, R.
37—E. B. Vreeland, R.
NORTH CAROLINA.
1—J. H. Smith, D.
2—C. Kitchin, D.
3—C. R. Thomas, D.
4—E. W. Pou, D.
5—W. W. Kitchin, D.
6—G. B. Patterson, D.
7—Robert N. Page, D.
8—W. C. Newland's, D.
9—E. Y. Webb, D.
10—J. M. Gudger, Jr., D.
NORTH DAKOTA.
At Large—
T. F. Marshall, R.
A. J. Gronna, R.
OHIO.
1—N. Longworth, R.
2—H. P. Goebel, R.
3—*R. M. Nevin, R.
3—*Conley, D.
4—H. C. Garber, D.
5—W. W. Campbell, R.
5—T. T. Ansberry, D.
6—T. E. Scroggy, R.
7—J. W. Keifer, R.
8—Ralph D. Cole, R.
9—J. H. Southard, R.
10—H. T. Bannon, R.
11—C. H. Grosvenor, R.
12—E. L. Taylor, Jr., R.
13—D. R. Crissinger, D.
14—A. R. Webber, R.
15—B. G. Dawes, R.
16—C. L. Weems, R.
17—J. E. Hurst, D.
18—Jas. Kennedy, R.
19—W. A. Thomas, R.
20—J. A. Beidler, R.
21—T. E. Burton, R.
OREGON.
1—Binger Herman, R.
2—J. N. Williamson, R.
PENNSYLVANIA.
1—H. H. Bingham, R.
2—R. Adams, Jr., R.
3—Geo. A. Castor, R.
4—R. O. Moon, R.
5—E. de V. Morrell, R.
6—G. D. McCreary, R.
7—Thos. S. Butler, R.
8—I. P. Wanger, R.
9—H. Burd Cassell, R.
10—Thos. H. Dale, R.
11—H. W. Palmer, R.
12—G. R. Patterson, R.
13—M. O. L. Kline, D.
14—M. E. Lilley, R.
15—Elias Deemer, R.
16—H. E. Davis, D.
17—T. M. Mahan, R.
18—M. E. Olmsted, R.
19—J. M. Reynolds, R.
20—Wm. McSherry, D.
21—S. R. Dresser, R.
22—Geo. F. Huff, R.
23—A. F. Cooper, R.
24—E. F. Acheson, R.
25—A. L. Bates, R.
26—J. H. Schull, D.
27—Wm. O. Smith, R.
28—J. C. Sibley, R.
29—Wm. H. Graham, R.
30—John Dalzell, R.
31—J. F. Burke, R.
32—A. J. Barchfeld, R.
RHODE ISLAND.
1—D. L. D. Granger, D.
2—A. B. Capron, R.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1—Geo. S. Legare, D.
2—J. O. Patterson, D.
3—D. Wyatt Aiken, D.
4—J. T. Johnson, D.
5—D. E. Finley, D.
6—J. E. Ellerbe, D.
7—A. F. Lever, D.
SOUTH DAKOTA.
At Large—
C. H. Blake, R.
E. W. Martin, R.
TENNESSEE.
1—W. P. Brownlow, R.
2—N. W. Hale, R.
3—John A. Moon, D.
4—M. G. Butler, D.
5—W. C. Houston, D.
6—J. W. Gaines, D.
7—L. P. Padgett, D.
8—T. W. Sims, D.
9—F. J. Garrett, D.
10—M. R. Patterson, D.
TEXAS.
1—Morris Shepard, D.
2—M. L. Brooks, D.
3—Gordon Russell, D.
4—C. B. Randell, D.
5—"Jack" Beall, D.
6—Scott Field, D.
7—A. W. Gregg, D.
8—J. M. Pinckney, D.
9—G. F. Burgess, D.
10—A. S. Burleson, D.
11—R. L. Henry, D.
12—O. W. Gillespie, D.
13—J. H. Stevens, D.
14—J. L. Slayden, D.
15—J. N. Garner, D.
16—W. R. Smith, D.
UTAH.
At Large—
J. Howell, R.
VERMONT.
1—D. J. Foster, R.
2—K. Haskins, R.
VIRGINIA.
1—W. A. Jones, D.
2—H. L. Maynard, D.
3—John Lamb, D.
4—R. G. Southall, D.
5—C. A. Swanson, D.
6—Carter Glass, D.
7—James Hay, D.
8—J. F. Rixey, D.
9—Campbell Slemp, R.
10—H. D. Flood, D.
WASHINGTON.
At Large—
W. L. Jones, R.
F. S. Cushman, R.
W. E. Humphrey, R.
WEST VIRGINIA.
1—B. B. Dovener, R.
2—A. G. Dayton, R.
3—*S. W. Walker, D.
3—*J. H. Gaines, R.
4—H. C. Woodyard, R.
5—*J. A. Hughes, R.
5—*S. S. Altizer, D.
WISCONSIN.
1—H. H. Cooper, R.
2—H. C. Adams, R.
3—*J. W. Babcock, R.
3—*H. Grotonhorst, D.
4—*Theo. Otjen, R.
4—*J. P. Somers, D.
5—*W. H. Stafford, R.
5—*A. J. Doppd, D.
6—R. L. Morse, R.
7—John J. Elshr, R.
8—J. H. Davidson, R.
9—*E. S. Minor, R.
9—*R. McGeehan, D.
10—W. E. Brown, R.
11—J. J. Jenkins, R.
WYOMING.
At Large—
F. W. Mondell, R.

*Doubtful districts.

KENTUCKY.

Democratic Majority Will Reach at Least 22,000—Race Issue Is Involved.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Kentucky will return a Democratic majority of 22,000 as the minimum, the indications being that it will be in excess of that figure.

Careful estimates from each of the counties in the state show that of the eleven congressional districts, but one, the Eleventh, will go Republican, and that by a reduced majority. The same figures show that the congressional majorities will, as a total, exceed the majority for Parker and Davis, this being due to a relapse of many Populists to their original political condition.

As the total difference is upon the face of the reports less than 1,000, the presumption in favor of the national ticket leading those in the congressional districts is strong. One of the strong gold democratic counties—Hickman—reports that 800 anti-Bryanites will return to the old party and support Parker. Two other factors are to be reckoned with. The race question will win many white voters to the Democratic ticket, and in the tobacco raising districts where the farmers are organizing to fight the trust, the Republicans will lose largely.

MINNESOTA.

Republican Victory, But by Dimished Majority—The Dakotas for Mr. Roosevelt.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—There is every evidence that Minnesota will go heavily Republican, so far as the national ticket is concerned, at the coming election, although it is believed that Roosevelt will not parallel McKinley's strength and that the returns will show that his personal hold on Minnesota Republicans has been largely overestimated. Judge Parker's candidacy has met with favor in the rank and file of the Democracy and he will poll his full party strength and the votes of many Republicans who are dissatisfied with the Roosevelt administration.

On state issues Minnesota will be very close. Old line Republicans are beginning to admit that the Republican party fight in convention, resulting in a serious split between the Dunn and Collins forces has seriously cut down the state ticket's chances of victory. Dunn, the Republican nominee, is making a whirlwind campaign, but is being successfuly met by John A. Johnson, the Democratic nominee. Minnesota will elect a solid Republican congressional delegation.

Reports from North Dakota indicate that Roosevelt will carry the state by a heavy majority, running strong in every district. The Republican state organization is working harmoniously and is conducting an effective campaign. The chances of the Republican state ticket are excellent.

Similar reports of a prospective Republican landslide come from South Dakota.

NEW YORK WILL BE REPUBLICAN

No Fear Is Felt for Either the National or State Tickets.

OPPOSITION IS FADING AWAY

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, Herald Building, Herald Square. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

The Herald's table of pluralities in New York state by counties was compiled by special correspondents who spent three weeks visiting every section of the state. They talked with laboring men, farmers, mechanics, railroad men, shopkeepers, labor organizers, manufacturers, bankers, professional men and politicians—in brief, with representative men who are in a position to know the sentiment that prevails among the men with whom they come in contact and how they intend to vote.

The table shows that Roosevelt will come down from up state with about 140,000 plurality.

Higgins will run about 20,000 behind the national ticket.

With New York city giving a plurality of more than 140,000 for Parker the result in the state is so close that a change of 4,000 or 5,000 votes may decide victory, and such a change may be brought about in an hour. Herrick's indicated majority of 164,000 in the city appears to give him a certainty of election.

As usual, the Republicans will roll up big pluralities in the western and northern parts of the state. In many of them the McKinley plurality of 1900 will be equalled, and in a few exceeded.

The gold Democrats in many counties, particularly in cities and large villages up state, are in considerable numbers, supporting Roosevelt, because they are desirous of continuing present conditions which, they aver, are highly prosperous with them. This is essentially true of bankers, storekeepers and well-to-do farmers.

A majority of the Bryan men have been pressed into the Democratic line, and will vote for Parker, but in many counties there are many who will vote for Roosevelt and Herrick. Quite a few intend to vote for Watson.

Opposition Fades Away.

Opposition to the Republican state ticket, so bitter a month ago as to fill the Republican managers with alarm, has been subsiding noticeably for three weeks. The bitterness which was apparent all over the state as recently as two weeks ago has entirely disappeared from some sections and the talk against Odell and Higgins, though still general, is abating. The Republicans admit, however, that there are some very sore spots, but declare that conditions there will continue to improve. A month ago the anti-Higgins sentiment was regarded as a grave menace by the Republicans and the fear was well founded. Lieut.-Gov. Higgins was worried; Gov. Odell was alarmed. The word went out to let the national ticket take care of itself and to bend every energy to combat the drift away from the state ticket. Senator Platt was asked to play his best cards in behalf of the Republican nominee and he wrote 15,000 personal letters to friends throughout the state.

These letters marked the turning point of the tide against the Republican nominee. The anti-Higgins sentiment began to subside. Now where three weeks ago a dozen Republicans were talking "Odellism," "graft," "extravagance" and "dictatorship," there are no more than five or six, and their bitterness is diminished. Wherever Lieut.-Gov. Higgins has spoken, also, he has left a good impression and has reconverted some of the bolters from the state ticket.

Parker to Lose His County.

Judge Parker's home county, Ulster, will give Roosevelt and Fairbanks a plurality of 800, with a cut of 300 on the state ticket. This is normally a strong Republican county. In 1900 it gave McKinley 1,989. The Republicans have been very active in this county, but out of respect for their fellow citizen have refrained from a noisy or aggressive campaign against him.

Through a few scattered portions of the state there has been a feeling that the Democratic state committee was planning to send out large sums of money to the rural chairmen a few days before election. Should this be done a week before election there is no doubt that it would cut down the Republican pluralities. The Republican party has always been plentifully supplied with money, and consequently has been able to keep the so-called "floating" vote in its ranks. This floating vote up state is much larger than the average person would believe, and the Democratic managers, it is known, have been trying to get a line on it in some sections. On the other hand, Republican workers in every township have been instructed to report to headquarters the first evidences of Democratic activity among the "floaters." No signs of it have yet appeared. To be effective money must be distributed several days before election. Votes are not bought like merchandise in rural New York. They have to be bargained for, and the process is a slow one.

So far as the national tickets in the state are concerned, the strength of Roosevelt is plainly apparent to any one who talks with the voters. He is undoubtedly popular with workingmen and business men alike in every part of the state. The campaign arguments of the "big stick," the Panama affair and others have made friends for him. Most diligent inquiry among the Republicans fails to find scarcely any who intend to vote the Democratic ticket.

Parker Too Retiring.

On the other hand, Judge Parker's refusal to make speeches and his expressed desire for seclusion have lost him some admirers who, soon after the National Democratic convention were inclined to give him their support. Democrats as a rule will vote for him, as will a majority of the Bryan Democrats. In many localities Democrats are lukewarm over Judge Parker's candidacy because of the men who are managing his campaign. This is especially true wherever there is a colony of anti-Hill Democrats.

Among Republican voters there is a feeling that it is a wise plan to let well enough alone, and this same spirit is influencing an occasional Democrat to express an intention to vote the national Republican ticket.

In Cortland county, one of the rock ribbed Republican counties, where nothing but a whirlwind arouses enthusiasm or resentment, Judge Parker will get about 50 complimentary votes. They will be cast by elderly Republicans who were friends of the nominee's father in Cortland a good many years ago, and who declare that their votes are cast for sentiment's sake. Judge Parker was born in Cortland county.

Registration in many counties up state has been noticeably heavier than it was four years ago.

In some sections of the state Roosevelt's treatment of the friars in the Philippines and the subsequent appeal of certain Catholic papers throughout the country to the Catholics to vote the Republican ticket are swinging Irishmen from the Democratic to the Republican ranks. In Erie county several prominent Catholics have openly declared for Roosevelt. In Seneca county, among the Irish employed in the factories in Waterloo and Seneca Falls there are upward of a score who have declared for Roosevelt. They were strong Bryan men in 1896 and 1900.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Conservative Estimate Gives President Roosevelt a Plurality of from 12,000 to 15,000.

CONCORD, N. H.—In the present political campaign New Hampshire can scarcely be considered a debatable state in any particular. To an impartial observer of the situation nothing appears to indicate that the Republicans will not, as they have in past years, win a victory in the November election for their national and state tickets. The only question to be determined at the polls will probably be as to the size of the majorities, and while these may be affected by certain existing conditions, there is no reason, so far as developments of the campaign are concerned, to suppose they will differ very materially from the results of two and four years ago.

To give an accurate forecast of the result in figures is, under existing conditions, well nigh impossible, but so far as can be judged by surface indications, the Republican national ticket will win by from 12,000 to 15,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Democratic Managers Are Disinclined to Dispute the Republican Claim of 65,000 Majority.

BOSTON, MASS.—The lack of all superficial demonstrations indicating an interest in the approaching election which characterizes the country at large, with the exception of the doubtful states, is observed in Massachusetts. There is good ground for believing, however, that the apathy is apparent rather than real, and that by election day Massachusetts will roll up a big vote.

The Republican leaders, from Senators Lodge and Crane down, are anticipating a Roosevelt landslide, and though they will not make specific predictions as to the Republican plurality in Massachusetts, they will be surprised if it falls below 65,000 and they believe that this is an exceedingly conservative figure, for it is not difficult to demonstrate on the basis of the existing conditions, that Roosevelt may get 80,000 or more plurality in this state. It is not without significance that this figure does not call forth very vigorous contradictions in well-informed Democratic quarters, where the real interest is chiefly confined to watching the effect of William L. Douglas' campaign for governor against John L. Bates.

Parker Not Popular.

There are no indications that Judge Parker is as popular in Massachusetts as was President Cleveland. On the contrary, the published announcements of numerous men of importance in the community who are ranked as "Cleveland Democrats," who have declared their intention of voting for Roosevelt and whom the reorganizers of the party hoped to attract once more to the support of the party by the nomination of a conservative candidate, have shown that the plan of reorganization has not in this respect accomplished all that was desired for it. The class of voters referred to includes such men as Judge Robert Grant, President Eliot of Harvard, Gen. Francis Peabody, who ran for mayor of Boston as a Democrat in 1894; Robert M. Morse, a well-known lawyer, who has been a conspicuous figure on the anti-imperialist platform, denouncing Republican policies; James J. Storrow of the banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., and Richard Henry Dana, civil service reformer.

Nor has any enthusiasm been aroused for the Democratic presidential candidate among the rank and file of the party. Immediately after the St. Louis convention the state committee started out to organize Parker and Davis clubs throughout the state, but nothing has ever been heard from this since. The Democratic state committee is apparently devoting its energies to the Douglas gubernatorial campaign, and no fault is being found with those Democrats who indicate their intention of voting for Roosevelt and Douglas.

Labor for Roosevelt.

That Roosevelt will get a large labor vote—that is, a larger slice of it than usually falls to Republican candidates—is admitted by Democratic leaders, who seem to be concentrating their energies to bring Gov. Bates as near defeat as possible on account of his veto of the so-called "overtime" bill, a measure which the mill operatives fought hard to get through the legislature. The government's decision in favor of the independent tobacco makers in the tobacco trust case is stated by labor leaders to have made him many friends among the cigarmakers' unions.

Leading Democratic politicians in Boston declare that the stories of an Irish Democratic defection to Roosevelt are largely moonshine, and they affect to belittle the talk one hears on this phase of the campaign. It is probably true that the Irish Democrats who are within the immediate sphere of influence of the city hall organization will remain loyal and vote for Parker solely because he is a Democrat, but that there are thousands of others whom the party leaders cannot always hold was proved in 1896, when McKinley carried Boston by 20,000.

All of these circumstances being given due weight, it would be a remarkable achievement should Judge Parker's vote equal that polled for Grover Cleveland in 1892—176,000—notwithstanding the natural increase in the voting population since then. Probably 170,000 would be conceded by competent judges a favorable estimate of the Parker vote, considering that Bryan polled 156,000 four years ago; that many Gold Democrats will vote for Parker who did not vote for Bryan, and that, on the other hand, a certain number of Democrats who voted for Bryan and new voters of Democratic proclivities will vote for Roosevelt. If Parker and Roosevelt should have 420,000 votes to divide between them, Roosevelt would thus have 250,000, and a plurality of 80,000, or about McKinley's.

Local Issues Dominate.

The Democratic campaign, so far as stump speaking has been concerned, has been confined largely to two or three congressional districts in the eastern part of the state, and the speaking, advertising and work of the campaign has been devoted more to pushing Mr. Douglas' candidacy for governor than Judge Parker's candidacy for president. The Republicans, on the other hand, have been running the campaign for Roosevelt, and only incidentally for Bates, the governor being left exclusively to deal with state issues.

Mr. Douglas, in his published addresses, has had little, if anything, to say about the labor question, and has made his personal appeal from the standpoint of a successful shoe manufacturer to the business element. His lieutenants, however, have been assiduously cultivating the labor unions, and thousands of placards and other literature have been sent out to the labor men through the mails, while a personal representative of the candidate, who is prominent in the labor movement, has made numerous visits to factory cities and pleaded the Douglas cause to the unions, obtaining in several instances enthusiastic indorsements of Mr. Douglas' candidacy.

Mr. Douglas has hoped to get both a large business man's vote and a large labor vote. It looks as if he would certainly get the latter. But Republican business men who might have been attracted to his candidacy had the Republican state convention turned down the chamber of commerce petition for Canadian reciprocity seem to be quite well satisfied with the action taken by the convention; consequently reciprocity has been removed from the campaign as an issue in which there is any keen interest.

MISSOURI.

Democratic Majority Likely to Be Increased Because of Folk's Candidacy.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—In Missouri there seems to be no doubt that the usual Democratic majority will be considerably increased. This does not arise from the strength of Judge Parker, but will be largely a triumph of Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk, the candidate for the governorship. His personality and the issue raised by his successful boodle prosecution will bring out the full Democratic vote and will add a large number of Republicans. His majority will be about 50,000, and may largely exceed that figure. There has been some dissatisfaction among the Folk followers over two other members of the state ticket, but this feeling will probably not affect the general result.

In the congressional districts the Democratic situation is not as favorable as usual.

Outside of the large cities three-fourths of the Democrats in Missouri are followers of Bryan. His active advocacy of Parker's election has been of immense service to the party in this state. Summing up the situation is seems certain that the Democrats will have something more than their usual majority in the state at large, and that the Republicans may gain a congressional district. The legislature will be strongly Democratic and United States Senator Cockrell will be re-elected next January.

PACIFIC COAST.

All the States on the Western Slope Except Nevada, Will Go for Roosevelt.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Roosevelt will get 50,000 majority in California. Republicans will elect six and probably eight representatives and 14 of the 20 state senators and 60 of the 80 assemblymen. Sixteen of the 20 holdovers of the state senate are Republican, insuring the election of a Republican to succeed United States Senator Bard.

The election in Nevada promises to be close. Both parties have strong electors up, but conservative opinion is that the state will be Democratic by a small majority. Nixon, Republican, is against Gov. Sparks, Democrat, for senator. The legislature has 10 holdover senators pledged for Sparks and a strong fight is being made by both sides. Sparks has been indorsed by the labor unions and at present has the advantage.

At a conservative estimate, Roosevelt will carry Washington by 30,000 and the present congress delegation will be returned. In some counties Turner, the Democratic candidate for governor, will run strong, but indications are that Mead, the Republican candidate, will win by 15,000.

Should a full vote be polled, Oregon will give Roosevelt a majority of nearly 27,000, but there are no state officials to be elected or issues to be voted on except the prohibition question, and so the Roosevelt majority will probably not exceed 22,000.

VERMONT.

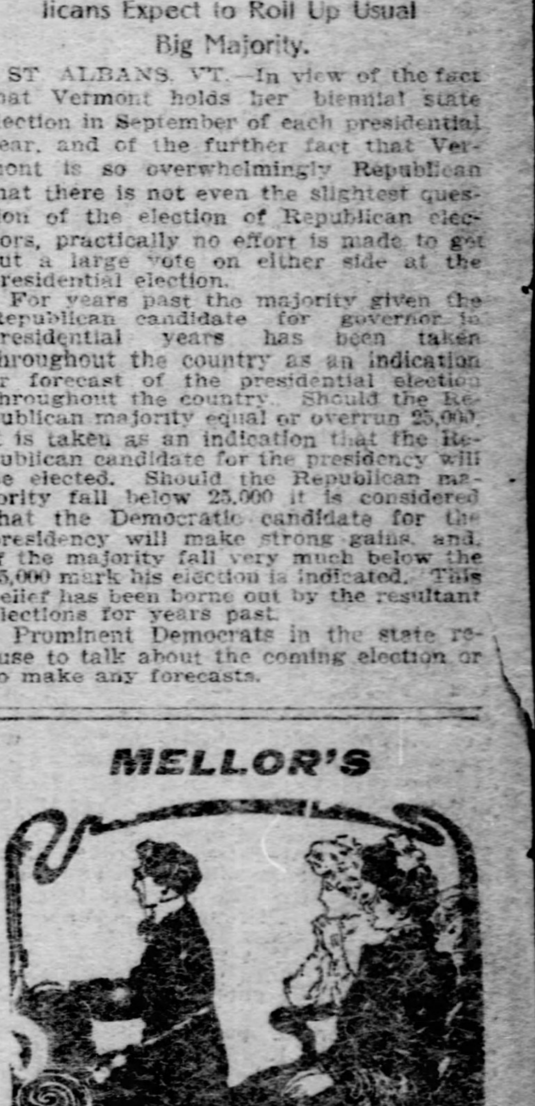
Despite Apparent Apathy the Republicans Expect to Roll Up Usual Big Majority.

ST. ALBANS, VT.—In view of the fact that Vermont holds her biennial state election in September of each presidential year, and of the further fact that Vermont is so overwhelmingly Republican that there is not even the slightest question of the election of Republican electors, practically no effort is made to get out a large vote on either side at the presidential election.

For years past the majority given the Republican candidate for governor in presidential years has been taken throughout the country as an indication or forecast of the presidential election throughout the country. Should the Republican majority equal or overrun 25,000, it is taken as an indication that the Republican candidate for the presidency will be elected. Should the Republican majority fall below 25,000 it is considered that the Democratic candidate for the presidency will make strong gains, and if the majority fall very much below the 25,000 mark his election is indicated. This belief has been borne out by the resultant elections for years past.

Prominent Democrats in the state refuse to talk about the coming election or to make any forecasts.

MELLOR'S



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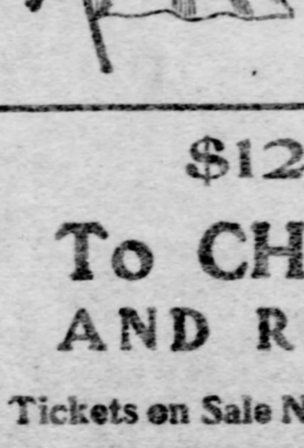

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GERMAN VOTE OF NATION LARGELY FOR ROOSEVELT

Careful Canvass Indicates That Parker Will Not Get More Than Forty Per Cent of the Independent Element.

When Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate for governor lost the city of New York by more than 80,000 votes the Germans were largely against him. Today the majority of them are for him.

They remembered him then mainly as the police commissioner who had so vigorously enforced the Sunday laws; today they admire him as much as they then opposed him. What is true of New York city is largely the case throughout the state as well as in the other three preeminently doubtful states, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, in which the German vote has always been considered a factor.

Both parties have made great efforts to influence the voters of German birth or parentage in these states. Both parties claim today the majority of this vote in those four states, but careful investigations made seem to indicate that the bulk of the independent German vote, which in 1892 was held by Mr. Cleveland, will be cast for Mr. Roosevelt, while on state issues Judge Herrick appears to be the favorite among the Germans of New York and Mr. Black in New Jersey.

There live in those four states sufficient voters of German birth or parentage to decide the electoral vote. According to the census of 1900, the state of New York had a foreign born population of 1,900,425, of which 480,026 were Germans born in Germany, leaving out those of Austria, Switzerland and the Baltic provinces of Russia. The population of German parentage in the state of New York amounted to 1,027,757. In New Jersey the Germans born in the empire number 119,598, while those of German parents, but born in this country, are 250,023, and in Connecticut the figures given by the census are respectively 31,802 and 62,497. Equally strong is the German population of Indiana, where the number of former subjects of Emperor William reaches 73,546, while those of German parentage are 201,-839.

Germans Against Bryan.

Four years ago this vote in the three eastern states was overwhelmingly against Mr. Bryan. Very few of those who had voted against free silver in 1896 could be induced to return to the Democratic fold or leave the Republican party on the issue of imperialism. Mr. Bryan received no more than 20 per cent of what is called the German vote. Two years later, in 1902, in the state fight between Gov. Odell and Mr. Coler, the Germans of New York city voted largely with the Democratic party, while those "up state" were evenly divided, and during the last municipal campaign the majority of their votes went to Col. McClellan. Judge Parker will, as matters stand at the present moment, receive no more than 40 per cent of the votes of those Germans who are not out-and-out partisans and he will lose a good many of those who are classed as Democrats.

The issue of imperialism, which, in the opinion of the political managers should have appealed strongly to the Germans, has had no effect with them at all. They have entirely forgotten that they bitterly opposed Roosevelt in 1898, and the personality of the president rather appeals to them. They like to see their ruler a strong, self-relying, even willful and somewhat autocratic man.

Of course, there are plenty of Germans who, being Democrats, can see no further reason to oppose the party of their choice. And there are independents and Republicans, especially among the older settlers, who see danger to republican institutions and traditions. These are mainly the Germans who came to this country in the earlier days, men of the type of Carl Schurz. But the great mass of those who emigrated because they sought better social and economical conditions look upon the political issues merely from a business standpoint.

Many of the radical Germans—those who believed in Mr. Bryan's teachings—will vote the ticket headed by Eugene Debs, even though they are not believers in socialism, and it is from these ranks that the Social Democrats expect a large increase. Populism and Mr. Watson find few sympathizers among the Germans of the east and New York city.

Democrats Too Slow.

The campaign itself has not strengthened the Democrats among the Germans. Both parties started out early to capture that vote. The Republicans were first in the field—as early as last May—when an organization was formed all over the country. The Democrats did not begin until last August. But neither of these organizations has attracted any attention among the Germans, who have become rather inclined to fight shy of these leagues and political unions and their leaders. President Roosevelt himself has, by personal aids, done a great deal more to solidify the support of the Germans in his behalf. Especially was this true when he sent a letter to Secretary Metcalf regarding the Slocum investigation. This letter, which was the answer to an appeal made by those who had lost their relatives, is today an effective campaign document among the Germans all over the country.

On the state issues the Germans of New York city have taken little stock in the personal attack on Gov. Odell. Whatever opposition there is among the independents and Republicans dates back to the time when the governor declined to accede to their demands for a modified Raines law. Odell's efforts to protect the tenement house law, however, have made him many friends, and his veto of the gas bill is frequently cited during this campaign by the Germans. On the other hand, they believe that Mr. Higgins is still more closely allied with those up state elements who oppose a change in excise legislation and they seem to think that Judge Herrick, standing on the Democratic platform, which makes definite promises, will be more friendly to their demands.

REPUBLICANS WILL GAIN IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Dominant Party Has 208 Members Assured, With Chances of Winning Several of the Eleven Doubtful Districts.

	Fifty-ninth Congress. Rep.	Dem.	D'btful.	Present Congress. Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	..	9	..	..	*9
Arkansas	..	7	..	..	7
California	8	..	..	5	3
Colorado	1	2	..	3	..
Connecticut	5	..	..	5	..
Delaware	1	..	..	..	1
Florida	..	3	..	..	3
Georgia	..	11	..	..	11
Idaho	1	..	..	1	..
Illinois	17	6	2	17	8
Indiana	9	4	..	9	4
Iowa	10	1	..	10	1
Kansas	8	..	..	8	..
Kentucky	1	10	..	1	10
Louisiana	..	7	..	..	7
Maine	4	..	..	4	..
Maryland	1	3	2	4	2
Massachusetts	11	3	..	10	4
Michigan	11	1	..	11	1
Minnesota	9	..	..	8	1
Mississippi	..	8	..	..	8
Missouri	1	14	1	1	15
Montana	1	..	..	1	..
Nebraska	4	1	1	5	1
Nevada	..	..	1	..	1
New Hampshire	2	..	..	2	..
New Jersey	8	2	..	7	3
New York	24	13	..	20	17
North Carolina	..	10	..	..	10
North Dakota	2	..	..	2	..
Ohio	16	4	1	*17	4
Oregon	2	..	..	2	..
Pennsylvania	28	4	..	29	3
Rhode Island	1	1	..	1	1
South Carolina	..	7	..	..	*7
South Dakota	2	..	..	2	..
Tennessee	2	8	..	2	8
Texas	..	16	..	..	16
Utah	1	..	..	1	..
Vermont	2	..	..	2	..
Virginia	1	9	..	1	9
Washington	3	..	..	3	..
West Virginia	4	..	1	5	..
Wisconsin	8	..	3	10	1
Wyoming	1	..	..	1	..
Totals	208	164	14	210	176

*Two vacancies from Democratic and two from Republican districts counted in.

DELAWARE.

Indications Point to Republican Success, But With Majority Less Than McKinley's

WILMINGTON, DEL. — Democratic and Republican estimates of the strength of the respective parties, as shown after checking up the registration lists, differ widely. It is noticeable, however, that while Democrats profess to have more hope of carrying the state for their electors, the Republicans are more confident than ever and have increased their estimate of a probable Republican plurality. The state will probably give its electoral vote to Roosevelt and Fairbanks, though influences exist which will have a tendency to reduce that plurality below the returns of 1900, when the McKinley electors received 3,671 votes more than their opponents.

The Democratic party will cast its full vote this year. The party organization is strong and has conducted a harmonious and effective campaign. The leaders assert that the party has not been in as good shape for 20 years. Every Democrat in the state is registered this year, and evidently expects to cast a vote. The Republican registration has not been so complete or enthusiastic.

A matter of concern to both Republicans and Democrats is the part which Mr. Addicks will play on election day. It is thought by many that his funds for use in emergencies of this kind are not as plentiful as in former years, and as the legislature, even if Republican, promises to be anti-Addicks, his personal interest in the campaign will not be so vivid. It makes considerable difference in Delaware whether or not there is plenty of money in circulation on election day, and in whose favor this money is expended. The Democrats are hoping for a lull in Republican excesses in this direction and find some reasons on which to base their hope.

The Republican candidate for congress, Dr. Hiram R. Burton, will probably be elected and his strength will nearly equal that shown by the national Republican ticket. The Republican state ticket will run behind the national and congressional ticket for the reason that the harmony arrangement between the regular and union Republicans was not complete. Dr. Chandler, the regular nominee for governor, refused to give way to the compromise candidate, Preston Lea, and while it has been stated recently that he would withdraw he has not done so up to the present time. Even if he should withdraw at a late hour, it would not materially change the result, as his supporters are very bitter and would either not vote at all or would possibly cast a ballot for the Democratic candidate.

OHIO.

Roosevelt Likely to Obtain Majority of 69,000, the Figure Attained by McKinley.

CINCINNATI, O. — Estimates wrung from apathetic conditions indicate that Roosevelt will carry Ohio by about the same majority given to McKinley in 1900, slightly in excess of 69,000. The same estimate indicates that there will be no change in the representation in the lower house of congress, which is now 17 Republicans and 4 Democrats. Each side expects to lose and gain one district, so the ratio will be maintained.

It must be borne in mind that the majority given McKinley in 1900 was produced by conditions in Ohio that do not exist today. McKinley was a native of the state, and through four years of administration as governor had built up a strong personal following among the Democrats. In addition to the state pride that then existed he had the advantage of the remarkable organizing ability of Senator Hanna, coupled with the enthusiastic devotion of the party organization. It is an open secret that the McKinley-Hanna faction of the Republican party is lukewarm toward President Roosevelt.

There are many contributing causes, but the strongest is the belief that the opposition is to be favored through Senator Foraker with the largest share of went almost exclusively to the machine of which Senator Hanna was the active head. This section of the party will give Roosevelt its support, but it will make no extraordinary efforts in his behalf.

The Democratic managers this year hope to increase their total, and say that the Republican majority will fall below 50,000, the mark established in 1896. Aside from sending Bryan through the Democratic belt, there has been no active campaign made, save to see to it that a full ticket was nominated in every township of the state.

It is admitted that there will be a loss of silver Democrats and Republicans who voted for Bryan, but the percentage is not ascertainable. On the other hand, the poll shows that many Democrats who voted for McKinley will now support Parker.

UTAH.

Mormon Influence Said to Be at Work To Give Roosevelt a Big Majority.

SALT LAKE, UTAH.—Utah will cast her electoral vote for Roosevelt. This much is generally conceded by politicians on both sides. Priests of the Mormon church are doing their utmost to carry out their agreement, made some months ago, to give the Republican presidential nominee a handsome majority, and the task is made easier owing to the fact that a majority of the Gentile residents of the state are of that political faith. Democrats concede the state by 5,000, and the majority will probably run much higher.

The Smoot Republican state ticket will probably be elected throughout. There is some question in the case of Representative O. W. Powers, the Democratic candidate, who was the leader of the Gentile element in the state in territorial days, and a bitter fight is being made on him by the Republicans, who are pointing to his record as a Gentile leader as an argument why Mormons should not vote for him. During the last week Brigham H. Roberts has taken the stump for Powers and is denouncing the character of the fight being made on him. This may draw votes to Powers, as Roberts has a strong following among the Mormon people. Without the support of the Mormon church Congressman Joseph Howell, the Republican candidate, would probably be defeated.

It is believed by many that the Mormon church will during the last days of the campaign instruct enough of its members to vote for Powers to insure his election and will also cast its influence for a Democratic legislature. If this is done it will probably be in the belief that powers, a Gentile, would have more influence in congress than Howell, a Mormon, in case of a serious attack on the Mormons, which it is understood the church leaders expect during the coming session.

ILLINOIS.

Roosevelt and Deneen Are Expected to Carry the State by More Than 100,000.

CHICAGO.—Roosevelt and Fairbanks will carry Illinois by a plurality estimated at from 100,000 to 125,000. McKinley's plurality over Bryan in 1900 was 94,924. Sixteen congressional districts are safely Republican, six are practically certain for the Democrats, and three are in doubt. The delegation in the house now consists of 17 Republicans and eight Democrats. Charles S. Deneen, Republican, will be elected governor by a plurality above 100,-000, and the entire Republican state ticket will follow his lead.

Reasons for a probable increase in the plurality for the Republican presidential ticket over that of four years ago, aside from the general apathy, which is more pronounced on the Democratic than the Republican side, are to be found in the Democratic factional situation prior to the state convention that elected delegates to the national convention at St. Louis and nominated the state ticket.

The Democratic state convention was run by John P. Hopkins, Ben T. Cable and others of the former Palmer-Buckner gold Democracy. They triumphed by ruthlessly throwing out delegates belonging to the Mayor Harrison faction in Chicago and Hearst delegates from down the state. The Hearst followers haven't evinced any particular interest in either the Democratic national or state tickets since. Grouped with them are some of the old-time Bryan enthusiasts, who don't like Palmer and dislike his managers in Illinois still more. The Socialists will poll a heavy vote in Chicago, and the Populists, according to the signs, will do well from their standpoint down the state. Watson will get the votes of many Democrats who are against Parker, but cannot go to the extreme of voting for the Republican candidate. The Republicans expect to hold their normal vote, in which event the Democratic defection to Watson and Debs naturally will increase the Republican plurality.

Deneen, the Republican candidate for governor, has been making a hard campaign in every one of the 102 counties in the state, and is expected to come to Cook county with from 75,000 to 100,000 plurality over Lawrence B. Stringer, his Democratic opponent. Estimates on Deneen's plurality in Cook county range from 35,000—considered very conservative —to 100,000. He is a Chicago man, the head of the new Republican organization of the city and county, and will command a large percentage of the independent vote because of the new charter Chicago expects from the next legislature, and in which the citizens are taking a far more lively interest than they are in the contest over the national tickets. Both state tickets are committed to the charter, but the candidate residing in Chicago will have a decided advantage over his opponent that he would not have under ordinary circumstances.

NEBRASKA.

Bryan's State Likely to Go for Roosevelt by 20,000 to 50,000.

LINCOLN, NEB.—There is practically no contest in Nebraska over the national ticket. The fusionists concede the eight electoral votes to Roosevelt. No effort has been made by the Democrats and Populists to unite against the Republican national candidates.

Four years ago McKinley carried the state by 7,822 votes over Bryan. This year the estimates which are regarded as unprejudiced give the Republican presidential candidate a plurality of 20,000. The Democrats admit that Mr. Roosevelt's plurality will go a little higher than McKinley's, but the Republicans claim the state by 50,000.

The indications are that the state ticket will run far behind the national ticket, but that it will still have close to 6,000 votes to spare. Republicans claim the re-election of Mickey by 10,000. G. W. Berge, his opponent, has gone to extremes in attacking Mickey because of his alleged friendliness to the railroads in contradiction to his professions of religion. It is believed that Berge is too unpopular in Omaha to carry that city.

The real fight has been over the legislature. If the fusionists carry the legislature William J. Bryan will be a candidate for United States senator. The indications are that the legislature will be close, but that it will be Republican. Elmer J. Burkett, representative for the First district, has the Republican state convention's indorsement for senator, and the principal trouble in the Republican ranks is that one faction of the party is pushing Burkett and neglecting the campaign of Mickey.

NEW JERSEY.

Republicans Claim State, but Parker's Visit Rouses Hopes of Democratic Victory.

TRENTON, N. J.—These estimates of pluralities in this state are based on information derived from the state committees of both parties, the chairmen of the county committees of both parties, prominent Republican and Democratic politicians, reports made to the respective party headquarters and special correspondents in every county in the state. In all cases the estimates were given confidentially, and were claimed to be conservative. An average was made of all the reports, and this is the result:

Counties.	For President. Roosevelt.	Parker.	For Governor. Stokes.	Black.
Atlantic	1,500	....	1,600	....
Bergen	1,500	....	1,000	....
Burlington	2,200	....	1,600	....
Camden	6,000	....	4,000	....
Cape May	500	....	400	....
Cumberland	2,300	....	2,300	....
Essex	15,000	....	11,000	....
Gloucester	1,100	....	800	....
Hudson	....	9,000	....	18,000
Hunterdon	....	1,000	....	1,700
Mercer	800	....	1,500	....
Middlesex	800	....	500	....
Monmouth	....	300	....	700
Morris	1,200	....	800	....
Ocean	1,000	....	800	....
Passaic	2,000	....	1,000	....
Salem	(Stand off)			
Somerset	600	....	400	....
Sussex	....	700	....	900
Union	2,500	....	1,500	....
Warren	....	1,500	....	1,800
Totals	40,700	13,100	29,100	23,100
Pluralities	27,600	....	6,000	....

Both parties concede the state to Roosevelt this week, but the Democrats have not abandoned hope of turning the trick and of yet wresting victory from apparent defeat.

Former Senator Smith is making desperate efforts to stem the Roosevelt current, and hopes that the appearance of Judge Parker and former President Cleveland in the canvass in Newark next week will rouse the Democracy of New Jersey to victorious enthusiasm.

The Democratic leaders all over the state are counting with considerable confidence on electing Charles C. Black governor on the equal taxation issue. The Republicans are uneasy, being unable to gauge public sentiment on this question. They fear a big silent vote.

The vote for representatives in congress is expected not to vary much from that for president. If the above estimate is correct and this assumption proves true, the following candidates will be elected: First district, H. C. Loudenslager, Republican; Second district, John J. Gardner, Republican; Third district, Benjamin F. Howell, Republican; Fourth district, Ira W. Wood, Republican; Fifth district, Charles N. Fowler, Republican; Sixth district, Henry C. Allen, Republican; Seventh district, Richard W. Parker, Republican; Eighth district, William H. Wiley, Republican; Ninth district, Allen Beny, Democrat, and Tenth district, Allan L. McDermott, Democrat.

WYOMING.

Indications Point to Republican Victory. Democrats Fighting Hard for Governorship.

CHEYENNE, WYO.—The campaign in Wyoming is unquestionably the most interesting political struggle in the history of the state, and while the success of the Republican presidential and congressional candidates have never been in doubt, all parties are hard at work, nevertheless, especially the advocates of Democracy.

The state has been carried during the last 10 years by the Republicans by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 6,000, the former being the smallest majority attained by candidates on the state ticket and the latter being the largest majority secured by the presidential and congressional candidates.

There are several important state issues in this campaign, and it cannot be determined at this time just what effect these controversies will have on the presidential and congressional tickets. Leading politicians believe, however, and present indications would seem to justify the forecast, that Roosevelt will carry the state by a majority of from 4,500 to 6,000, and that Frank W. Mondell, Republican nominee for congress, will not be far behind, although it is conceded that the state issues may cut down his majority somewhat.

Wyoming will elect a legislature, and as the body will choose a successor to United States Senator Clarence D. Clark, more than passing interest is being taken in the selection of its members. Conditions at this time indicate that both branches of the legislature will be safely Republican, which, it is believed, insures the return of Mr. Clark.

CONNECTICUT.

Conservative Estimates Place Roosevelt's Majority at 15,000—Republican State Nominee Surely Safe.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Unless all political signs prove fallacious, Connecticut's electoral vote must be enrolled in the Roosevelt column. If this were the eve of election day, instead of the eve of the week preceding that day, conditions in this state would certainly warrant the prediction of a plurality of not less than 15,000 for the Republican national ticket.

After having studied the situation for two weeks in all parts of the state, after having talked with state committee chairmen, town chairmen and leaders of both parties, I am convinced that 15,-000 would be a conservative estimate. In Meriden last Thursday, where United States Senator Orville H. Platt of this state and Senator Spooner of Wisconsin were the chief speakers at a rousing Republican massmeeting, I talked with a veteran Connecticut campaigner, who expressed perfect confidence that President Roosevelt's Connecticut majority would not fall short of the 26,500 given McKinley four years ago.

Connecticut will easily return an unbroken Republican delegation of five Republican representatives to congress. There is not even the shadow of a hope of the Democrats winning in either of the four congressional districts, and the fifth representative is elected at large on the general ticket.

Judge A. Heaton Robinson, the Democratic nominee for governor, will probably come nearer by 5,000 or 6,000 votes to beating his Republican rival than Judge Parker will to beating President Roosevelt, but should the Republican plurality on the national ticket exceed 10,000 it will sweep all the rest through with it. The senate and house of assembly will remain safely Republican on joint ballot, and at present chances favor the election of former Gov. Bulkeley to Senator Hawley's seat.

RHODE ISLAND.

Democrats Hope Only to Elect a Governor and One Representative in Congress.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The campaign has been carried on to that point in Rhode Island that a reasonable reliable forecast can now be made. The Republicans have conducted an aggressive campaign. The Democrats have not.

There is to come out at this election a large reserve vote, nine-tenths of which belongs to the Republican party—a class of electors who exercise the right of franchise not oftener than once in four years; whereas, the Democrats all make a business of voting every year. These, with the normal Republican voters and the independents, will, it is claimed, support Roosevelt. With these, it is also asserted, will stand a large, very large, number of wageworkers, who will be influenced by the thought that their personal comfort will best be conserved under Roosevelt and protection. At least, that is the talk heard among them now.

The Republicans place Roosevelt's plurality as not less than 10,000. They say they will have the general assembly by slight increases in both branches, and thereby re-elect Senator Aldrich.

The doubtful features are the election of a governor and a representative.

KANSAS.

Republican Majority of 50,000 Expected and State Ticket Regarded as Safe.

TOPEKA—A conservative estimate on the Kansas election gives the state to Roosevelt by 50,000. This number depends to a large extent upon the Populist lists. Should they desert the Populist national ticket in large numbers it is believed that they will go to Roosevelt, swelling his plurality possibly to 80,000.

E. W. Hoch, the Republican candidate for governor, will run behind Mr. Roosevelt from 7,000 to 12,000. Unquestionably the state ticket will be scratched in many counties, which are known as "Bailey counties." There has been a feul on between the present governor and his friends on one side, and Hoch on the other, which has been very bitter. Gov. Bailey was denied a renomination, the custom of the successful party in Kansas. The fusion candidate for governor, Judge Dale, is regarded as a safe man. He will have both the Populist and Democratic vote, while Parker will lose thousands of Populist votes to Watson and perhaps to Roosevelt. The whole Republican state ticket will follow Mr. Hoch in, with the exception possibly of T. T. Kelly, state treasurer, who has been accused by Gov. Bailey of malfeasance in office.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Keystone State Will Give Roosevelt 250,000 Majority or Perhaps More.

HARRISBURG, PA.—As Pennsylvania is overwhelmingly Republican, neither of the great political parties has deemed it worth while to make much of a campaign in the state except in debatable congressional and assembly districts.

In 1896 and 1900 William McKinley's pluralities hovered about the 300,000 mark. This enormous preponderance of Republican strength was due to the great defection from the Democratic party on account of the unpopularity of the silver issue projected into the canvass by William J. Bryan. Notwithstanding these unprecedented pluralities, the chairman of the Republican state committee has recently made a prediction that they will be exceeded at the coming presidential election. Such a result is not probable.

Judge Parker will get the votes of probably three-fourths of the Democrats who voted for McKinley four years ago, but the majority against him is likely to be at least 250,000, of which probably one-half will be cast in Philadelphia. Allegheny county will contribute more than 50,000 to the grand total of Roosevelt pluralities. The vote for president in the state will be about 1,200,000.

The congressional result is difficult to forecast, but the Democrats will be lucky if they carry four districts.

MICHIGAN.

Roosevelt Will Carry the State by 120,-000, but the State Ticket Will Fall Behind.

LANSING, MICH.—Roosevelt's plurality to Michigan this year probably will exceed any heretofore given to a candidate for the presidency in this state. McKinley carried the state in 1900 by 104,000, but it is expected Roosevelt will have a plurality of at least 120,000.

While it is clear sailing for the Republican national ticket, the chances are that Fred M. Warner, the Republican candidate for governor, will be mercilessly cut by members of his party on election day.

Unmistakably the complexion of the next state legislature will be Republican in both houses by a safe working majority, and probably by a very large majority.

With President Roosevelt conceded a majority of more than 100,000, and with no interest taken in the congressional campaign, it may be safely predicted that, in the absence of an unexpected landslide, the present complexion of the delegation in congress will be maintained. This means 11 Republican congressmen and one Democrat.

IOWA.

Roosevelt's Majority Estimated at from 75,000 to 150,000—Fight for Congressional Seats.

DES MOINES, IA.—Estimates on the Republican plurality in Iowa this year vary from 75,000 to 150,000.

The criterion will be the total vote cast. If 500,000 votes are polled the plurality will exceed 100,000. If it falls below 500,-000, as seems likely, the plurality will fall under the 100,000 mark.

There are some radicals among the Republicans who believe that the vote will be 500,000 and that the Republican electoral ticket will have 150,000 plurality. Among those radicals are men whose names are on the ticket. They base the estimate on the statements which they have heard made by the People's party adherents and by Democratic friends of William Jennings Bryan that they will not vote, or if they do, will vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. There are many voters in this class in Iowa.

The Democrats are making a still hunt in the First congressional district, but the only candidate for member of the house that they have any real hope of electing is Martin J. Wade of Iowa City, the present representative from the Second district, and the only Democrat in the Iowa delegation.

MAINE.

Results in September Election Regarded as Prophetic of November Contest.

AUGUSTA, ME.—The vote in Maine at the September election is a good indication of what the relative result will be in November, and it will show little proportionate gain or loss over the figures of four years ago.

In the September election of 1900 the Republican vote for governor was 73,470; the Democratic vote, 40,086. In November of that year the Republican vote for President was 65,412, and the Democratic vote was 36,822. The Republican plurality for governor for that year was a little more than 33,000, and in the presidential election was about 28,000. This year the Republican plurality for governor was about 27,000. The apparent loss in the Republican vote this year was not a loss, but a variation of plurality due to a reunion of the Democratic forces which have for some years been divided in the state.

IDAHO.

President Roosevelt's Popularity Is Expected to Bring the State Into the Republican Column.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.—For the first time in the history of the state, Idaho is likely to be found in the Republican column this year.

Mr. Bryan carried the state four years ago by 2,216, but this year President Roosevelt's popularity undoubtedly will pull the state out of the Democratic column and land its three votes in the Republican column. J. H. Brady, chairman of the Republican state committee, estimates that Roosevelt's plurality will be in the neighborhood of 3,000, and that it may go as high as 5,000. Representative Burton L. French, who defeated the Democratic candidate for congress in 1902 by 7,560 plurality, will be re-elected.

Pittsburgher Addresses Meeting.

SHARON, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—One of the largest Republican meetings of the campaign in this vicinity was held tonight at the Broadway theater in South Sharon. Preceding the meeting there was a parade and Broadway was aglow with red fire. The speakers included Albert Edwards of Pittsburgh, James P. Whitla of Sharon, and Maj. Alexander McDowell, clerk of the national house of representatives.

LUNA PARK PLANS ARE OUTLINED TO PUBLIC

Frederick Ingersoll Announces Big Amusement Features at Point Breeze.

Full announcement of the project to build a Luna park attraction on the Singer property at Point Breeze was made yesterday by Frederick Ingersoll. Possession of the property will be given at once, it is said, and actual work on the buildings will be started in 10 days. The old Singer residence, as planned, will be moved to one corner of the plot of 4.5 acres and the fine shade trees along Fifth and Penn avenues will be retained. Two contracts for 1,200,00 feet of lumber are said to have been awarded already. The general plan of the buildings was suggested by Architect Alfred Robinson, who designed some of the most beautiful buildings at St. Louis, and Architects Neal & Rowland of this city, have been entrusted with the details of the work.

The entrance to the park, it is said, will be 75 feet high and will open from Fifth avenue. Near this entrance will be a large lake and circus ring. Some of the principal amusements promised are the "Temple of Mirth," "Purgatory and Paradise," "Day and Night in the Alps," "The Animated Automatons" and "Sea on Land." The description of the park given in the glowing terms of the press agent is very similar to that given a few months ago of the immense and wonderful Luna park attraction which Thomson and Dundy promised Pittsburghers they would build on the Recreation park property in Allegheny. Mr. Ingersoll's company, it is announced, will make the park a 10-cent affair and will spend about $250,000 for buildings.

Kills Persistent Wooer.

TAMPA, FLA., Oct. 29.—Mrs. A. Loftey, who leaves near De Soto park, shot and killed Joseph Wood, who, it is alleged, was paying attention to her young daughter after having been warned to keep away from the premises.

Wood was found in the Loftey home last night by the mother of the girl and she killed him with a revolver.

OPERATIONS A FAD.

Public Gradually Awakens to the Fact.

The latest fad in operations has been the appendicitis fad; before that the fad for rectal operation (piles, etc) held sway. Hundreds of patients were frightened and hurried into hospitals, operated upon and robbed of their last dollar, when the trouble was a simple case of hemorrhoids or piles only, easily cured at home with a simple remedy costing but 50 cents a box.

"I procured one 50-cent box of pyramid Pile Cure of my druggist, with the intention of buying a larger box later, but was happily surprised when I found that I was cured, and still have six pyramids left out of the first and only box. I have not had the least sign of piles since I used this one box, which has been about two months; previous to using Pyramid Pile Cure I had the worst kind of protruding and bleeding piles for over 31 years, and no one knows, except those who have had the piles, the pain and misery I suffered.

"I am a poor man, but have often said I would give a fortune, if I had it, to be cured of the piles, and now I have been cured for 50 cents. I should be very ungrateful if I did not thank you and give you every privilege to use my name and this letter, when I know there are so many who suffer as I did."—J. A. Weismiller, 1100 Bladensburg road, Washington, D. C.

The Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., publish a little book on the causes and cure of piles, which they will be glad to mail free to any applicant, and we advise all sufferers from this painful disease to write to them for it.

NEW PIANOS

For Our Fall and Holiday stock are arriving daily.

Come in and see our display of

Kranich & Bach, Lechner & Schoenberger, Shoninger, Richmond, Newton—Weser, AND OTHER PIANOS.

Prices the Lowest Consistent With Quality,

LECHNER & SCHOENBERGER

340-42 5th Ave.

The New "Subway" Coats

First in Pittsburgh. The rage with New York women. Nattiest new jackets of the year, that you must see to appreciate. As we write this, these coats are being unpacked ready for Monday's selling. In elegance for the price there's nothing elsewhere their equal.

Made of fine grade Cheviots in the new browns, blue and black. 27 in. long, finished with latest pleated back and newest sleeves. Another fetching feature of these coats is the detachable Onion colored vest, to be worn or removed as desired.

These Coats will be shown later elsewhere at $20— Our Price Tomorrow........ $14.98

Manufacturer's Sample Suits

300 of them in a broad assortment of styles and cloths. All colors. Skirts in walking lengths only. 24, 27 and 30 in. Jackets. Samples (in perfect condition) of $15 and $17.50 Suits........ $9.98

300 Taffeta Silk Waists

Beauties that reached us yesterday. All the manufacturer had. All kinds and styles in latest designs. A grouping of $8, $9 and $10 values, tomorrow........ $4.98

Globe Stamps with each 10c purchase.

Millinery Dep't

79c Coque Feathers, 18 inches long, in all the new and stylish combinations; $1.25 kind.

19c Spangled Breasts and other fancy feather effects; value 48c.

48c Pompons with aigrettes, all shades; 98c kind.

98c Velvet Hats, in black, brown and green, and ready-to-wear felt hats in stylish effects, $1.98 and $2.98 values.

The Leader DEPARTMENT STORE

212 to 244 FIFTH AVE. THRU TO 237 to 211 DIAMOND ST.

FASTEST GROWING STORE IN GREATER PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY'S PRICE PROGRAM PROVES THE VIGOROUS WAY THE LEADER DEPARTMENT STORE APPEALS TO THE ECONOMICAL. EVERY WOMAN WHO ATTENDS THIS BARGAIN FEAST PUTS INTO FULLEST PRACTICE THE SENSIBLE OLD-TIME SAYING, "MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED." We led from the start in lowest price making and hold undisputed the record for the same today.

Laces

3c Point de Paris and Platt Val. Insertion — in white, ecru and cream; good value at 10c.

5c Torchon and Cluny Lace and Insertion; great value at 10c.

Neckwear and Ribbons

24c Handsome Lace Stocks, in white, cream and ecru; good value at 39c.

5c Ruching, length for the neck, in white, black, burnt orange, blue, pink, red and cream; extra quality.

19c 5½-inch Taffeta Ribbon, in all the leading shades, including black and white; good value at 29c.

10c 3 and 4-inch Ribbon Taffeta and Satin Taffeta, good shades; regular 18c and 21c kind.

Basement Specials

4¾c a yard for Outing Flannelettes, in striped or checked patterns, while 50 pieces last.

5c a yard for Unbleached Sheeting, yard wide and heavy quality; usually sold at 7½c.

8c a yard for Fancy Printed Flannelettes, suitable for sacques and kimonos; the 12½c kind.

8⅓c a yard for Outing Flannels, extra heavy quality, choice styles; the 12½c kind.

10c a yard for Fancy Printed Flannelettes, yard wide; all choice styles; usually sold at 15c.

12c a yard for Fancy Printed Crepe Luster, fleeced lined Waisting, in white, pink and light blue grounds; regular value 18c.

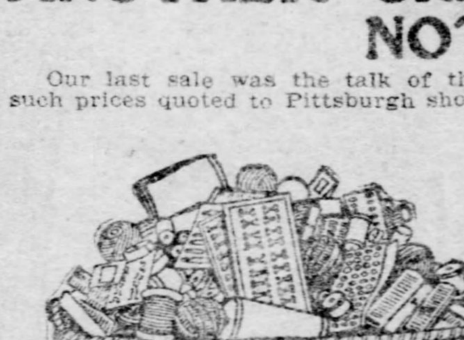
7½c a yard for Bleached Cambric Muslin, yard wide and soft finished; sold regular at 10c.

39c each for Bleached Hemmed Sheets, size 72x90; good, heavy quality; regular value 50c.

10c a yard for Bleached Canton Flannel, extra quality; would be cheap at 12½c.

ANOTHER GREAT NOTION SALE

Our last sale was the talk of the town—never before were such prices quoted to Pittsburgh shoppers.



Best Sewing Needles, regular 5c a paper...... 4c
10c Needle Books, all kinds of needles...... 5c
12½c Pin Books, 200 jet headed pins...... 5c
5c Pin Books, assorted pins, special...... 2½c
5c Hairpin Cabinets, assorted pins...... 2c
Jet Headed Hat Pins, 8 inches long, a dozen...... 5c
8c English Pins, 360 pins in paper...... 3c
Initial Letters for marking linens, 36 in bunch, for...... 3c
Heavy Bone Hair Pins, 4 and 5 inches long...... 1c
Hump Hooks and Eyes, 2 doz. on a card, for...... 1c
Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton, a spool...... 3c
Best Spool Silk, 100-yard spools...... 5c
Embroidery Silk, best quality, a skein...... 2c
Nickel Plated Safety Pins, a dozen...... 1c
Nickel Plated Safety Pins, worth 6c and 7c a dozen...... 2½c
Velveteen Dress Facing — worth 5c and 7c, a yard...... 2½c
Brush Edge Dress Facing, worth 5c—a yard...... 2½c
Embroidery Cotton, white or Red, 3c skeins...... 1c
5c Silk Finished Crochet, all colors...... 2½c
Gas Lighters, with hardwood handles...... 7c
Wax Tapers, 30 in a box, for...... 1c
Elastic Remnants, worth 10c, special...... 5c
Bone Hair Pins—worth 10c a dozen...... 5c
Shell Side Combs, worth to 25c, a pair...... 10c
Shell Back Combs, worth to 25c, a pair...... 10c
10c Dressing Combs, with metal back, special...... 5c
20c Dressing Combs, celluloid, special...... 10c
Chiffon Collar Forms, regular 10c kinds...... 4c
Featherstitched Braids, 6-yd. pieces, 10c kinds, a piece...... 5c
Pure White Pearl Buttons, a dozen...... 1c
Up to 25c White Pearl Buttons—large sizes, a dozen...... 10c
39c and 50c Scissors and Shears...... 24c
Tubular Shoe Laces, worth 10c a doz...... 3c
Aluminum Thimbles, extra heavy, a dozen for...... 5c

Curtain and Drapery Dept.

Mantel or Piano Lambrequins, with knotted tassel fringe, made of French sateen, wide and long, all colors; worth $1.25, at........ 59c

Ruffled Curtains

English Lappet Muslin Curtains, in dots, stripes or figures, 3 yards long, full, wide ruffle, dainty and durable; per pair........ 98c

Novelty Lace Curtains, in fine Nottinghams, Irish Pointe and Brussels designs, extra wide and 3½ yards long; $2.00 and $2.50 values, pair........ $1.24

Real Irish Pointe Curtains

Real Irish Pointe Curtains, heavy nets, wide borders, well made, wide and long; worth up to $4.50 pair, at, pair........ $1.98

Silk Department.

Colored Taffeta Silks—50 more pieces of those 50c Taffetas, in black, white, navy and brown; Monday........ 29c

Black Broadtail Velour

32-in. Black Crushed Velour, the new dress material; $2.50 goods, for........ $1.69

Linen Department.

Checked Toweling, 18 in. wide, good quality; while 100 pieces last, at........ 4c

Bleached All-Linen Table Damask, 65 inches wide, in the new patterns and heavy quality; regular value 65c, at........ 49c

Bleached Irish Table Damask, pure linen and double weight, 2 yards wide; good value at $1.35, at........ 98c

Dress Goods Department.

Fine Quality Mohair, 42 inches wide, in colors and black; worth 59c yard, at........ 39c

Extra Good Quality English Broadcloth, 54 inches wide, beautiful finish; worth $1.25 yard, at........ 98c

Fine Quality Worsted Panama Suiting, 56 inches wide, in all leading shades; worth $1.50 yard, at........ 98c

Fine Venetian Cloth, 54 inches wide, beautiful finish; worth $1.50 yard, at........ $1.25

EXTRA SPECIAL CUT PRICES ON DRESS TRIMMINGS

1,000 pieces of Silk, Mohair and Fancy Braid and Applique Trimmings in nearly all colors—worth up to $1.00; for this sale, a yard........ 25c, 12½c & 5c

ART EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT

Pillow Tops and Backs—in handsome new patterns—a worked one of each style to show—others ask 39c; Monday top and back........ 19c

DECISION MADE BY THE VOTERS

Speeches and Noise Ineffective—Roosevelt's Success Assured.

PUBLIC MEN NEED MORE PAY

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Room 16, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.

The closing days of one of the most remarkable presidential campaigns in the history of the country are now here and while there is some additional evidence of interest, yet the contest promises to end as it began, devoid of sensational incidents and lacking in interesting features. From now until November 8 the managers of the two great parties will devote all their energies to swinging success in their direction, the campaign orator will grow louder and more vehement but the average citizen, the voter with whom lies the final verdict, will pursue the even tenor of his way, unruffled as he has been heretofore and refuse to become excited. He has already made up his mind as to how he will vote and he needs no light to guide him in the exercise of the right of franchise. Emotionalism has a small part in this political contest. The result will be the verdict of the people after calm, deliberate consideration.

Soon after the election in Vermont early in the fall, when that state rolled up for the Republican state ticket the greatest majority in its history, the Hon. John Dalzell remarked that the returns there showed that "what we have taken for apathy, was really decision. The people have made up their minds how they will vote." This diagnosis of the case seems to have been the most reasonable one possible and it is believed by many that it also describes the conditions throughout the entire country.

Sadly Lacking in Noise.

If interest in the presidential contest is measured by exuberance of spirits, by the amount of red fire consumed and the noise that is let loose, then this campaign has been sadly lacking. The absence of these features has been noted in almost every state, except where local issues have been of sufficient importance to thoroughly arouse the public. But the noise the accompanies a campaign is not always the sole index to the minds of the voters. If, as pointed out by Mr. Dalzell, they reached a determination as to how they would vote early in the campaign, there was really no incentive to get out and make a fuss. Having settled the question for themselves, there was no reason why they should march and yell and listen to the party orators. In fact, it is upon this very evidence of decision, which some people have called apathy, that many Republican leaders base their estimates of a big majority for Roosevelt.

But it will be only a few days now until the verdict of the people will be registered and then ante-election prophets will have opportunity to explain and readjust their estimates. Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, who is recognized as the greatest living prophet on political matters, has cast the horoscope and finds that Roosevelt will have not less than 300 electoral votes. He really thinks 314 will be the exact number, but he admits that there are a few doubtful ones in the list that may cut the total down to almost 300.

Claims for Parker.

On the other hand, the Democratic leaders in New York are claiming nearly 300 electoral votes for Parker. They say they are sure of carrying New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, West Virginia, Maryland and Indiana, with a good chance of capturing Wisconsin and several other middle and western states, together with the solid south. So there you have it, and you can take your choice. As for the candidates themselves they are both cocksure of election. President Roosevelt believes that nothing can now happen to change the result and that he will have a larger electoral vote than McKinley had four years ago. Word comes from New York that Judge Parker has braced up wonderfully in the past few days and that he fully believes he will be the next president. So there again you have it and again you can take your choice.

But to the unprejudiced observer, the chances all lie with the Republican ticket. The New York Herald, which has been strong in support of Judge Parker, threw up the sponge a week ago, while the New York World, the most active of all the Democratic newspapers recently regretted that the positive, aggressive policy of attack upon the administration had not been begun earlier, thus inferentially admitting that it is now too late. In a private conversation one of the most prominent Democratic members of the house of representatives this week admitted that he saw no possible chance for Parker's election. This same member, if interviewed for publication, would claim a Democratic victory all along the line. However it is useless to speculate at this time, for the verdict will soon be in.

Main Chance Democratic Issue.

Throughout the entire campaign it has been evident to all who have watched the course of events that the Democratic party has been interested in only one issue, the main chance. Harmony has been restored from outward appearances and yet there is not the slightest doubt but that the party is as widely divided on the great questions of the day as it ever was. The silverites have not been converted, even if they have been brought to a point where they will vote for Judge Parker. Protection is assailed in the Democratic platform as a robbery of the many to enrich the few and yet the Democratic candidate for vice president is known to be a protectionist himself and to have many followers in the party. The cry of imperialism is raised and yet there is not one among the Democratic leaders who does not in reality approve of the course that this administration has pursued with reference to the Philippines. On all the great questions the party remains of various minds, although the public is told that it is a reunited party.

As a matter of fact the party has united on one proposition, and that is to get control of the offices, if possible. Here there is no difference of opinion and it is the only question upon which the Democrats are not divided. This brings to mind an incident that occurred in the session of the committee on resolutions at the St. Louis convention, when the platform was being framed. It was at the all-night session when the opposing wings of the party struggled over the money plank and other declarations that were to convince the public that Democracy had returned to sanity.

Bryan Scored by Daniels.

William J. Bryan was there demanding a reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform and David B. Hill was urging the adoption of a strong gold plank. For hours they struggled and fought over the issue without reaching a result until Senator Daniels of Virginia took the floor and scored Mr. Bryan in a way that made the silver champion writhe. "It comes with bad grace," said Senator Daniels, "for Mr. Bryan, who has twice led the Democratic party to defeat, to come here and try to dictate the platform upon which we shall go before the voters of this country. The trouble with us has been that we have fought among ourselves over the question as to what we would do if we should get into office. We have not waited until we have won the victory, but have begun to fight among ourselves before we began to fight the Republicans. The result has been that we have entered our campaigns divided in strength and have lost. Now it is my idea that we should get together this year and present an unbroken line. Let us bury our differences and strive to get possession of the offices. After we get them, then we can decide upon our policies and determine what we will do."

This is the view that prevailed in the end and resulted in the Democratic party gaing before the people without any reference in their platform to the money question, the issue upon which the two preceding campaigns had been waged. It has been the sole guide in the campaign and will be to the end. Get the offices; that is the slogan of the Democratic party this year. After that they will decide what they will do with them. That little speech of Senator Daniels made in that strenuous session of the resolutions committee, gave the keynote to the Democratic campaign and was responsible for what vigor has been put into the fight by the Parker people. Get the offices! That is the cry.

May Raise Salaries.

There is some talk to the effect that at the next session of congress a bill will be passed raising the salaries of senators and representatives, cabinet officers and possibly that the president. This is a question that congress will soon be called upon to wrestle with and it is one that members will be pleased to have out of the way as soon as possible, realizing that it is sure to arouse criticism, no matter what action is taken. It is evident to those who are familiar with the duties and responsibilities of senators and representatives that $5,000 a year is not adequate remuneration. As a matter of fact, without indulging in any extravagances, no member of either branch of congress can get through his term on that salary and come out even. There may be exceptions here and there, but they are so few as to prove the truth of the general statement. Living expenses here are high, there are certain social duties incumbent upon every member and besides there is a constant drain upon the purse of a member of congress that, owing to the exigencies of politics, he cannot afford to ignore. It is advocated by some that the salary should be raised to $7,500 and others think that $10,000 would not be too much. At the present rate of pay, a poor man cannot come to congress without making a very material sacrifice.

Cabinet officers now receive $8,000 a year and if any change is made it is likely that their salaries will be raised to at least $15,000. Their social responsibilities are greater than those of a member of congress, and there are several instances on record where cabinet members have tendered their resignations for the sole reason that they had no incomes other than their salaries, and therefore could not afford to retain their places in official life.

Mrs. Roosevelt Disapproves.

Mrs. Roosevelt has recently stamped with disapproval the cabinet dinners which each member of the president's cabinet is supposed to give every year in honor of the president. These dinners cost from $1,000 to $2,000 apiece, and they prove too hard a burden for cabinet members who have no fortune. The president's salary of $50,000 a year looks large, but when it is considered that he has to bear all of the expenses of entertaining at the White House and is obliged to keep up the official establishment to a standard in keeping with his high office, it will be easily seen that it is only by close figuring that a president can end a term of office with a balance on the right side of his ledger. There are some very erroneous popular ideas as to what the government provides at the White House. Many of the servants are paid by the president, the horses are owned and kept by him, everything that is eaten and drank is charged to his personal account, so that it is not difficult to imagine that his $50,000 melts away under such a heavy pressure.

The presidential salary has already been doubled once during the history of the government, when it was raised from $27,000 to $50,000, and if it is again raised it will no doubt be again doubled. If it were made $100,000 a year, the president would not be drawing the highest salary in the land, as it is a well-known fact that in these days there are men in private life who receive salaries of more than that amount. It would seem only right that the United States should pay its president enough so that after a term or two terms in that office, the incumbent could save enough to enable him to retire to private life and live comfortably the remainder of his days.

Watching North Sea Affair.

Officials of the state department have been watching with keen interest developments in the North sea incident where the Russian Baltic fleet fired upon a fleet of English fishing boats. This country has no direct interest in the matter whatever, and occupies the position of a spectator, who witnesses a street attack and walks to the police station to see what disposition is to be made of the offender. Neither Secretary Hay nor any of the subordinate officials of the department would discuss the matter for publication, their reasons being obvious. But they have their own ideas concerning it and these ideas are anything but complimentary to the Russian navy.

It is the general belief here that the bombardment of the fishing fleet was due to the state of panic among the Russian officers, during their voyage through the North sea and the English channel. It has been stated that they had been warned that an attempt would be made by the Japanese in these waters to disable the Russian vessels, and therefore they were nervous and so excited that they mistook the fishing vessels for Japanese torpedo boats. However, it is also stated that the trawlers were under the searchlights from the Russian fleet, and how naval officers, who have followed the sea for years, could possibly mistake harmless fishing boats for torpedo boats is beyond the comprehension of most people. But the most heartless part of the affair was the sailing away of the Russian ships after they had discovered their awful mistake, failing to give aid to the boats that had been disabled by their fire.

Might Have Softened Feeling.

Had the Russians stopped and tried to save the lives of the fishermen on the sinking boats and done what they could to make amends for the error that had resulted so disastrously, the edge would have been taken off the harsh feeling naturally existing in England.

State department officials are not inclined to do or say anything that might possibly get this country involved in any way, but they cannot resist the temptation to remark in private conversation that some means should be taken before the Russian fleet proceeds further on its journey, to guarantee the ships of neutral nations that it may meet in the course of its cruise, against a repetition of the North sea incident. They look upon the Russian fleet as a public peril on the high seas, sailing as it does under officers who have demonstrated that they are not competent to command, and who are prone to stampede upon the slightest provocation. However, it is believed here that England is quite able to deal with the matter, and that before she gets through with Russia, there will be full assurance that nothing more of the kind will happen during the cruise, and that the ships of the United States and other countries need have no fear of an attack.

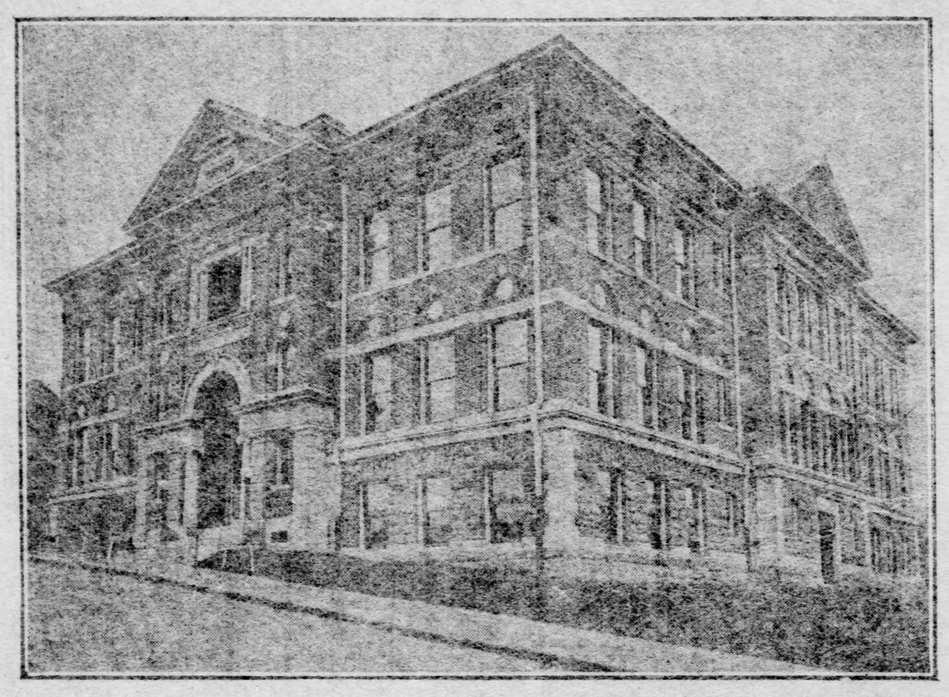
Callers on President's Birthday.

Thursday was President Roosevelt's 46th birthday, and as usual, on the anniversary of his birth, messages of congratulation were received at the White House from friends in every part of the world. The president received two calls from friends who never fail to pay their respects on October 27. One was Thomas Dennis, an armless man who was formerly watchman at the navy department when Mr. Roosevelt was assistant secretary of the navy. Mr. Dennis' birthday falls on the same date as the president's, only he was 82 years old on Thursday. Dennis lost both arms in an explosion on the United States steamer Princeton, at Gibraltar, in 1847. The other regular visitor was a delegation from the Hungarian Republican club of New York. This club every year sends a deputation to present the club's compliments on his birthday and to pledge anew the support of the organization to the principles of the Republican party.

Among the callers last Thursday was Mrs. Dewey, wife of the admiral, who drove to the White House to present her congratulations. The president thanked her for her thoughtfulness and Mrs. Dewey carried away with her as a souvenir of the occasion, a bouquet of beautiful roses, which had adorned the president's desk. When the president reached his office in the morning he found a bunch of 46 large, handsome chrysanthemums which had been sent by Col. Bromwell, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, from the government conservatories.

L. W. STRAYER.

TWO NEW PUBLIC SCHOOLS DEDICATED



THE SEMPLE SCHOOL, ANDERSON AND SWISSVALE STREETS, WILKINSBURG.

Semple school, Swissvale and Anderson streets, Wilkinsburg, was dedicated last night. The Rev. F. Dean Miller made the invocation and was followed by County Superintendent Samuel Hamilton, who delivered the dedicatory address. Other speakers were Dr. F. B. Stotler, Wilkinsburg; Superintendent Grant Morris, Braddock schools, and George M. Gerwig, secretary of the Allegheny school board. The new building contains nine class rooms accommodating 400 children.

The Linden avenue school of the Sterrett sub-district, Twenty-second ward, was dedicated last night. The building was handsomely decorated. President John Bradley of the school board presided and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy, the Rev. W. S. Fulton, Superintendent Samuel Anderson of the city school and A. C. Robertson. The building is a duplicate of the Park Place school in the same district, dedicated last Thursday night.

TWO DISTRICTS CLOSE IN OHIO

Hot Fight in Third and Twelfth, but Dick Is Confident of a Victory.

BIG VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

COLUMBUS, Oct. 29.—It looks like a heart-breaking finish in two of the contested congressional districts of Ohio, the Third and the Twelfth. The Third is now represented in the lower house by a Republican, Congressman R. M. Nevin, and the Twelfth by a Democrat, Congressman Dewitt C. Badger. In order to retain their present ratio of representation in congress, the Republicans must win them both, since the election of a Democrat in the normally Democratic Thirteenth district, which went Republican by a unique combination of circumstances two years ago, is conceded on all sides. Both parties will bend all their energies to carry these two districts in the coming week. The Fifteenth district, now Republican, may fairly be said to be a debatable ground, but the Republican state committee has little anxiety over the outcome there.

In the Third district, the Republican poll shows a probable plurality of 300 votes for Nevin. The Democratic poll indicates that his opponent, Dr. Connolly, a rich and well-known country doctor, will have an advantage of 200 votes. These polls have been carefully made and show how close is the contest. In the Twelfth, composed of Franklin county, the indications are that the Republican county ticket will have a plurality ranging from 1,000 to 1,800. It is admitted that Congressman Badger will run ahead of his ticket. Probably he will be elected if the Republican plurality falls below the minimum figure named above.

Will Go After Full Vote.

Every possible effort will be made by the Republican committee to get out the full Republican vote, which appears to be all that is necessary. Encouraged by the heavy registration in both doubtful districts, Senator Dick, chairman of the Republican state executive committee, is confident of victory by narrow margins.

The fight in these two districts and the question of the size of Roosevelt's plurality furnish the points of interest in the Ohio campaign. Senator Fairbanks and Col. Bryan drew great crowds and aroused much enthusiasm in their flying tours of the state this week. The Republicans are confident that the vice presidential candidate's visit will assist materially in bringing out a full Republican vote and that Speaker Cannon's speeches in Columbus and Dayton next week will destroy the last vestige of apathy. The Democrats think the Bryan vote will be held in line by the former leader's eloquent appeals in 20 cities and villages. As election day approaches there is no tangible evidence of serious defection in either party in Ohio and the best judges believe that the Republican national ticket will have a plurality of from 60,000 to 80,000. Senator Dick, who has predicted the result within a few thousand in the last 10 Ohio campaigns, places the plurality at 70,000, while some conservative Democrats, notably Harlan Cleveland, a nephew of the former president, believes it will fall to 40,000. Mr. Cleveland is naturally hopeful, for such a low plurality as that, after the overwhelming 118,000 of a year ago, would surely dispose of Tom L. Johnson as a power in state politics and leave the conservative element, whose leader is John R. McLean, in control.

Prediction of Senator Dick.

Senator Dick made public this week a prediction as to the general result which is full of interest in view of his reputation as a student of campaign conditions. He explains that a change of political feeling in the country at large has always been foreshadowed by the off-year elections. He says:

"As for Ohio, I stand by my prediction of several weeks ago that this state will give Roosevelt as large a plurality as was given to McKinley in 1900—approximately 70,000. It is too early yet to make a more definite prophecy, but our figures will be nearly enough complete a week hence to justify me in making a close estimate. I am thoroughly confident that the present ratio of 17 Republican congressmen from Ohio to four Democrats will be maintained for two years more. While our committee will take no chances by neglecting the final work in the Third, Twelfth and Fifteenth districts, I really have no fears as to the outcome. The Thirteenth district will return to the Democratic column, but our almost certain success in the Twelfth will offset that. I believe the Populist candidate for the presidency will draw considerable strength from the Democratic ticket, in spite of Mr. Bryan's appeal to his old followers. There is absolutely no evidence of factional feeling in the Republican ranks at this time."

It is understood that Senator Dick and Senator Foraker have reached an agreement whereby neither will oppose the recommendations for federal patronage made by the other, but will consent to a fair distribution of favors of this sort.

GIFTED COMPOSER DEAD.

Paul Delmet Dies in French Capital. John Higginson Also Passes Away.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—(Copyright Cable.)—Parisians lost an unique figure this week by the death of Paul Delmet, the gifted composer of popular songs, long well known and well beloved among the Bohemians of Montmartre. Poor Delmet left a widow and five children and an estate of just ten cents. Friends are now organizing a subscription for his family under the auspices of Gil Blas.

Another notable death this week is that of John Higginson, an Irishman who was naturalized as a French citizen, and who had a great part in developing French colonies in Australasia.

CLING TO OLD LAMPS.

People of Montmartre Section of Paris Want Their Streets Lighted With Kerosene.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—(Special Cable.)—At a recent meeting of the board of aldermen of this city quite a large amount of money was appropriated for kerosene for street lamps in this city.

It seems strange that a city which is proud of being called the metropolis of the world should still in the beginning of the twentieth century use oil lamps for lighting streets. But it is nevertheless true that certain streets of Paris, on top of Montmartre, still stick to the old oil lamps, and the people of that quarter have no desire to see them replaced by gas or electric light, and have even this year asked to be allowed to keep their antiquated lamps, which they declare excellent, even if they admit that they sometimes smoke a little.

WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS' JOKE

Issue Statement Claiming Everything in State—Scott Making a Successful Tour.

FIGURES IN GAZETTE STAND

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Oct. 29.—The feature of the political situation this week was a statement issued to the public from the headquarters of the Democratic party, claiming that not only would Parker and Davis have a big majority, but the entire Republican state ticket would suffer a terrible disaster, and the legislature would be overwhelmingly Democratic, which would insure the election of a Democratic United States senator to take the place of Senator N. B. Scott. The statement is considered a joke.

There was a time in the campaign—and it was early—when the Republican state ticket was in danger—not all of it—but the governorship and the legislature were in doubt. The people were led to believe that tax reform would ruin them; that their taxes would be doubled; that the poor man and small property owner would have more than he could pay and the result would be that the sheriff would have to sell him out; and that the proposed tax reform would drive industries and people away from the state. It was the meanest misrepresentation that was ever made in a campaign and has been followed up continuously by the Democrats in every place they have ever delivered a speech. The people, especially the farmers, believed these weird stories to a certain extent and threatened to vote the Democratic ticket, if such a state of affairs really existed.

Met the Situation Quickly.

There was grave danger and the Republican committees and orators had to meet it and that quickly. They did, and with the aid of the best speakers in the state and many of the best in the nation, and an unlimited amount of printers' ink, the issues advanced by the Democrats were met and squelched. After a few weeks of hard fighting, the people were given true information on the proposed tax reform proposition and the tide was turned toward the Republican ticket and so continued, until today there remains not a doubt in the minds of the leaders of the Republican party as to the final outcome of the struggle. There would have been a different story to tell if the Democratic leaders had been more adept in the game of politics and reserved this action until the last few weeks and then spread their misrepresentations so the Republicans would not have had time to circulate the truth.

All through the fight the Republicans have been fortunate in having their speakers follow directly in the path of the Democrats, thereby giving the people the benefit of the truth, after the Democrats had finished. Take for instance the whirlwind tour of the Davis-Hill-Daniel aggregation. They finished at Huntington. Mr. Cannon entered there and spoke in nearly every city that the other party visited. The same is true of Cornwell. Wherever he went Gov. White followed and had the last say, as was the case in this city this week. Cornwell was here Thursday night and White spoke from the same platform last night. In most instances it was merely a coincidence, but in the result it was a decided advantage to the Republicans.

No Occasion to Lower Figures.

The figures given in last Sunday's Gazette as regards the majorities the national and state tickets of the Republican party will receive at the close of the campaign still hold good. The week just closing has not brought anything to bear which would in any way change them, and Elliott Northcott, the state chairman, still holds to it that the majority of Roosevelt and Fairbanks will be 20,000. This is based upon the very latest reports rendered, not from a Republican standpoint, but from the conditions as they were actually found to exist, and in a great many instances were gathered from a personal canvass in which the people were allowed to express their own sentiments.

As regards the state ticket, the majority for governor will range between 15,000 and 18,000, and will represent about the same proportion of the vote Gov. A. B. White received four years ago, he having received 16,516, while the vote of McKinley was over 21,000. The Republicans are jubilant over the prospects and many are so enthusiastic that they say they believe the figures should be higher, and while they will be satisfied with a majority of from 15,000 to 18,000, they are positive it will be almost as large as that of the national ticket.

Some weeks ago, it will be remembered, Senator Scott began his canvass of the state, but had made but a few speeches when he was called to New York to take up some important work with the national committee, and he has had to remain there ever since until a few days ago when he locked his desk at national headquarters for the campaign and came to West Virginia to spend the remainder of the time before the election.

He has started on his tour of the state and will visit all the principal cities first and then the time he has left will be devoted to the smaller places, and in that way, by working fast and hard, he expects to be able to cover a good portion of the territory before election day. Mr. Scott is very popular with the people and he is being greeted by the largest crowds of the campaign. His speeches are among the most instructive and interesting yet delivered. He predicts a wonderful Republican victory and says he has never been in doubt as to the outcome of the battle in West Virginia.

A week ago today Vice Presidential Candidate Henry G. Davis was in Parkersburg, as an attraction at the meeting addressed by William Jennings Bryan, and it was said at the time that he was very much put out because the people paid so little attention to him. In fact he was not noticed at all, and while the crowd cheered lustily for Bryan, never once was the name of Davis mentioned. It hurt the old gentleman, and he has never fully recovered. Since that time he has not been heard from in any section of the state. Possibly he has finished the part he is to play in the campaign and is now at home resting up before the final crash comes. The outcome will not hurt Mr. Davis materially, as he has enjoyed the notoriety which has been given him, and his little tours have been a sort of recreation.

Will Not Suffer Financially.

As far as the financial part of it is concerned he will not suffer any. He did not put any money into the campaign and said if he could not win on his personality he certainly could not on his money. He has finished in work, made his whirlwind tour and is now enjoying the sweet seclusion of "Graceland," awaiting to see how much of a figure he will cut in the vote of West Virginia.

The contract for printing the ballots to be used in the coming election has been awarded and work is progressing rapidly on them. The ticket will be the largest ever offered the people and it will take a man who has studied the voting system of West Virginia very thoroughly to be able to cast his ballot correctly.

The last of the big speakers to visit this city will be Attorney General Moody, who is billed to address the citizens of Parkersburg and Wood county in the Camden theater in this city on the evening of November 2. It was not known until this evening that Mr. Moody was coming, but as he desired to visit Parkersburg the invitation was accepted, and the arrangements completed for his visit. He will have one of the largest crowds of the campaign, and his speech will be a fitting close to the greatest campaign West Virginia ever passed through.

COURT'S POWER WILL NOT INCLUDE ARBITRATION

THE HAGUE, Oct. 29.—The officials of the court of arbitration endorse the view voiced by Premier Balfour at Southampton last night, that under the terms of The Hague convention the commission to be appointed for the purpose of investigating the North sea incident will be purely a commission of inquiry, without any power to act as arbitrator.

"Bartlett" for house furnishings. No. 619 Smithfield st.

DEMOCRATS ARE GETTING ACTIVE

Are Concentrating Their Efforts on Five of the Close Districts.

HELP FROM ANTI-SALOONISTS

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 29.

Realizing that it is useless to try to reduce the normal Republican majority in Pennsylvania for the national ticket, the Democratic state campaign managers are combining all their energies for the election of their party nominees for congress in close districts.

Although State Chairman Hall boasts the Democrats will carry seven of the 32 districts in this state, he will be more than satisfied if they carry the districts in which they are now making special efforts for their candidates. These districts are Berks-Lehigh, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Adams-York and Columbia-Montour-Sullivan-Northumberland, all of which have at times sent Democrats to congress. For the purpose of trying to hold them in the Democratic column the campaign managers have planned to hold a series of meetings in these districts during the remainder of the campaign.

These meetings are being arranged for by "Farmer" Creasy of Columbia county, who says there is no use of the Democrats wasting their time and energies trying to carry the Republican districts. Mr. Creasy has arranged for meetings during the coming week at Allentown, Reading, Catawissa, Berwick, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Ashland, Tamaqua and McSherrystown, all of which are in the districts in which the Democrats are making anything like a fight.

The principal speakers at these gatherings will be John Finerty, Chicago; ex-Attorney General William U. Hensel, Lancaster; Charles J. Reilly, Williamsport; Thomas R. Martin, Wilkesbarre; C. Larue Munsen, Williamsport; ex-Judge Grant Herring, Bloomsburg; H. Berry, Chester, and Michael Francis Doyle, Philadelphia.

Hall evidently thinks it unnecessary to hold any meetings in the Twenty-sixth district, composed of Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Northampton counties, because this district has heretofore been Democratic. The Republicans believe the independent candidacy of Congressman Joseph H. Shull of Stroudsburg, who failed to secure the regular Democratic nomination, and is running on nomination papers as the candidate of the "pure politics" party, will poll enough Democratic votes to defeat J. Davis Broadhead of South Bethlehem and elect G. A. Schneebeli, the Republican nominee.

Hall seems to be well pleased with his campaign in the close legislative districts, against legislators who voted for the Grady-Salus libel bill, who have again been nominated for the assembly by the Republicans. He believes the Democrats will carry more than half these districts on this issue, and on this basis he claims the Democrats will have a larger representation in the next legislature than they had in the last.

Hall's position on this measure is not consistent with his action in trying to defeat legislators who had the courage to vote for the bill. He refused to vote on the bill when it was under consideration in the senate, although he was in his seat when the vote was taken, and his name was called twice by the clerk. Hall is recorded on pages 3307-09 of the legislative record as absent and not voting on the bill.

Besides, Hall is supporting for re-election John A. F. Hoy, one of the Democratic representatives who voted for the bill, who has again been renominated by the Clarion county Democrats. The Democrats will do well this year if they hold their own in the legislative districts that have a normal Democratic majority, and elect three congressmen.

Wayne county Republicans are confident of the election of both of their legislative candidates, despite the boasts of the Democrats, that because of the alleged personal popularity of their candidates they will elect them. The Republican margin in the county is so small that Republicans are now being advised by their leaders not to cast a complimentary vote for either of the Democratic nominees.

There is no disaffection in the Republican party, and for the first time in many years Homer Green and his anti-organization followers are supporting the regular Republican ticket. Ex-Auditor General Hardenbergh is directing the Republican canvass, and if both Republican legislative nominees are elected he believes it will be a great help to him in his campaign for the nomination for state treasurer in 1905. Hardenbergh will open headquarters in this city immediately after the Christmas holidays for a systematic canvass.

The Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League has indorsed the candidacy of J. B. Rumsey, Democratic candidate for assembly in Potter county, and is actively supporting him in his campaign against Frank D. Councilman, Republican. The league held a series of meetings throughout Potter county this week in Rumsey's interest, at which the chief speaker was the Rev. S. E. Nicholson of Harrisburg, superintendent of the league, and other leaders of the organization.

COUNCILMAN ROBBED OF HIS WATCH IN THE PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING

Councilman Samuel Shenkan of the Seventh ward visited Safety building yesterday and engaged in conversation with Detective William Riley and Special Officer Edward Dunn. While they were joking with each other Riley gave the councilman a shove and Dunn surreptitiously took his watch. The councilman walked out of the building without missing his jewelry. Ten minutes later he returned to the station house, breathless. He sought Superintendent Wallace and Assistant Superintendent Kennelly. The councilman complained his watch was stolen in the streets and he wanted an officer to start out in search of it. When the councilman left the building Dunn and Riley took the watch to Kennelly, and told him they had taken it from their friend Shenkan.

Kennelly asked the councilman to describe the missing jewelry, which he did, but did not know the number of his watch. Superintendent Wallace suggested that he go to his jeweler and get the number and report to the station house. The councilman did so and Wallace detailed Dunn to find the watch. Shenkan waited about the station house for about a half hour, when Dunn returned with the missing timepiece.

"Dunn, you are the best detective I ever knew," said the councilman as he put his watch in his pocket.

As Shenkan walked out of the building Superintendent Wallace and his officers took a long laugh, for Shenkan never discovered he had been the victim of a joke.

A 50-cent Package OF MY Rheumatic Remedy Free!

I Discovered a Simple Compound Which Cured Me When Doctors Said I Was Incurable.

I will give 50-cent packages away until it is introduced.

On the theory "that seeing is believing," John A. Smith of Milwaukee wants everyone to try his remedy for the cure of rheumatism at his expense. For that reason he proposes to distribute 25,000 free 50-cent boxes among all persons sending him their address. Mr. Smith had suffered all the agony and torture from rheumatism, tried all the remedies known and yet utterly failed to find relief.

At times he was so helpless that he had to take morphine and after considerable doctoring he gave up in despair. He began studying into the causes of rheumatism and after much experimenting, he finally hit upon a combination of drugs which completely cured him. The result was so beneficial to his entire system that he called his new found remedy "Gloria Tonic." Those of his friends, relatives and neighbors suffering from rheumatism were next cured and Mr. Smith concluded to offer his remedy to the world. But he found after his a difficult one, as nearly everybody had tried a hundred or more remedies and they couldn't be made to believe that there was such a thing as a cure for rheumatism. But an old gentleman from Seguin, Texas, wrote him saying, if Mr. Smith would send him a sample he would try it, but as he suffered forty-one years and wasted a fortune with doctors and advertised remedies, he wouldn't buy anything more until he knew it was worth something. The sample was sent, he purchased more and the result was astonishing. He was completely cured. This gave Mr. Smith a new idea and ever since that time he has been sending out free sample boxes to all who apply. In Prosser, Neb., it cured a lady of 67 who had suffered 52 years. In Fountain City, Wis., it cured Hon. Jacob Sexauer, a gentleman of 70, who suffered for 32 years and whom seven doctors had called incurable. In Perrysburg, Ohio, it cured a gentleman 70 years old. In Marion, Ohio, it cured Mrs. Mina Schott, after suffering 13 years, she then cured an old lady 82 years old. In St. Louis, Mo., it cured Mr. F. Faerber of The Concordia Pub. House. In Philadelphia, Pa., 127 E. Duval St., it cured Mrs. R. E. Thomas, after suffering from swollen joints and violent Sciatic pains, she now enjoys excellent health. In Bennington, Vt., it cured an old man whom the best physicians of Worms and Frankfurt, Germany, called incurable. This old gentleman had walked for 26 years on crutches, both legs having been lame. He can now walk like a young man. Even prominent physicians had to admit that "Gloria Tonic" is a positive success, among them Dr. Quintero of the University of Vera Cruz, to whom it was recommended by the United States consul. In thousands of other instances the result has been the same. It cured many cases which defied Hospitals, Drugs, Electricity and Medical Skill, among them persons over 75 years old. Gloria Tonic is put up in tablet form and contains neither alcohol nor acids.

Mr. Smith will send a 50-cent box, also his illustrated book on rheumatism, absolutely free of charge to every reader of this paper sending him the coupon below. Mr. Smith's full address is John A. Smith, 306-308 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

Coupon No. 25.
Good for a 50-cent box of Gloria Tonic.

Send this coupon with your name and address to John A. Smith, 306-308 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis., and you will receive a full 50-cent size of Gloria Tonic free by return mail.

COL. REGAN'S PLAN FOR MANEUVERS

Regular Army Officer Says That Pennsylvania Guard Would Be Benefited Thereby.

PRAISES CITIZEN SOLDIERS

Col. James Regan of the Ninth regiment, United States infantry, who was detailed by the war department to make observations of the annual encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Gettysburg, makes many recommendations in his report. He speaks in the highest praise of the guard as a whole, and of its administration, but declares that insufficient time is devoted to drill and field maneuvers. In this statement Col. Regan voices the sentiment of almost every officer and member of the guard. The majority of the citizen soldiers in Pennsylvania would prefer an opportunity to take part in the annual maneuvers, and Col. Regan's mild criticism will be considered a strong vote in favor of a change that would be welcomed.

"The whole atmosphere of the camp is rife with inspections and in importance they seem paramount to all other duties," says Col. Regan. "To illustrate what I mean I shall refer briefly to the duties from the first day of camp to its close: First day, Saturday, was spent in settling affairs in camp, perhaps with an effort at drill guard; guard-mounting and parade in the evening. Second day, Sunday, a day of rest, only the necessary fatigues and guards being carried out. Third day, Monday, devoted to battalion drills and perhaps regimental and some extended order drills for companies. Fourth day, Tuesday, is a great day as it is the first day of the formal inspections by regiments of each brigade in succession, which took three full days and a fraction of a day to complete. Fifth day, Wednesday, devoted to brigade inspection and regimental drill, close and extended order, and some battalion drill, and the usual guard-mounting and parade. Sixth day, Thursday, brigade inspection with regimental drills, close and extended order, guard-mounting parade. Seventh day, Friday, completion of inspections and drills, and preparations to break camp, which by the tabulated list presented later commenced on Saturday morning. This system with two formal reviews of the entire division, which, by the way, presented an imposing military spectacle upon the gently undulating ground over which Pickett made his famous charge. Each of these ceremonies takes hours to execute including the preparatory stage; it can, therefore, readily be imagined that much valuable time is lost which might be advantageously employed in systematic rudimentary and practical instructions in drills, advance and rear guards, outposts, or the minor operations of war.

Plan for Field Maneuvers.

"I often thought and mentioned the idea to a few officers what an excellent opportunity offered itself for an exhibition of grand tactics over the broad battlefields of Gettysburg with such a fine division of troops. This could have been done by outlining the enemy with one brigade with its outposts to be driven in by two other brigades coming from an opposite direction with advance and rear guards. Detachments, reconnoissance and all the minor operations of war might have been incidentally illustrated. The cavalry could have been used for a screen and for security and information. I had hoped something of this kind might take place, but after talking the matter over with a few experienced officers of the guard, I concluded that such affairs could not be carried through without an extension of the time for encampment—say two weeks or 15 days. If employers are obdurate or the necessities compel such action, it would be better to permit such men as must return to their various occupations to do so and retain those who can stay, even if it should reduce the division to the strength of a brigade, to complete the course, as the experience thus gained may prove of value to the whole division.

"The area covered by the camp was close to 700 acres. There were no permanent buildings connected with the camp. There were two temporary ones used for storing commissary supplies and as offices for the quartermaster. Most of the ground thus occupied is rented ground and this is interspersed with private ground, over which the guards cannot pass without procedure against them for trespass and damage. Certainly all this ground should be owned by the state. If all the ground in the vicinity of the camp could be secured, it would be perfect for maneuvering a large army, quite as large as participated in the battle of Gettysburg. For camping purposes it seems quite ample, just as it is, to accommodate a division.

Plea for Setting Up Exercises.

"The men, naturally fine looking and intelligent, are not well set up. Read the position of the soldier and you will find it opposed to drooping heads, round shoulders and slouchy gaits generally. Also look into the 'setting up exercises.' Saluting is very much neglected and it seems a difficult matter to bring the guard up to the standard insisted upon in the army. This is due largely to the fact that they are only occasionally called to arms, and all citizens and when out of the armory or ranks are all equals. The men enlist in the guard for social reasons or because their soldierly instincts lead them there. They and their officers are often neighbors, and out of ranks the private may be more influential than the officer. It does seem, however, that fellowship or friendship should be held in abeyance while on duty in the sense of closely observing military courtesies; the best interests of the guard demand it.

"The dress of the men was a khaki uniform, not of our color, but that of a French gray which after being worn awhile looks like dirty linen. They were comfortably dressed and the uniforms were in good order. The uniforms are manufactured at the state arsenal in Harrisburg. As these troops under existing orders may be called into the service of United States, there seems to be no good reason against their comforming strictly to our uniform in color, make and other details. The company mess outfit seems to be quite as complete as that of the army."

IRISH-CANADIAN ROMANCE.

Toronto Senator Married Young Lady of Cork, Who Nursed Him Through His Illness.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—(Special Cable.)—There has been a good deal of interest taken in Dublin in the latest Irish-Canadian romance, that of the marriage of Mr. Allen, son of Mr. G. W. Allen, senator of Toronto, to Miss Mary Cecila O'Driscoll of Cork.

The engaging and captivating Miss O'Driscoll in her professional capacity nursed Mr. Allen through a serious illness, and later Mr. Allen suitably requited her by proposing marriage. Miss O'Driscoll urged difference in religion as a bar, but love, which seems to laugh at churches as well as locksmiths, soon leveled this.

Mr. Allen was received into the Catholic church by the Jesuit fathers, after which the romantic marriage was consummated.

$5.00 to St. Louis and Return Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Tickets with seven-day limit—good in coaches only—on sale every day except Friday and Saturday. Through trains leave Pittsburgh 8.30 a. m., 1.20 and 8.50 p. m., daily.

SCIENCE OPENS EYES OF BLIND

Great Work Which Has Been Accomplished in Interest of the Unfortunates.

HOW THEY GET KNOWLEDGE

Of all the unfortunates included in the defective classes none stands in greater need of practical sympathy and assistance than those who lose their eyesight. The mute, the deaf and a large part of the mentally deranged, if not wholly capable of becoming self-supporting without scientific aid, are, at least, in the main, able to look after their own personal needs and go about alone to some extent. Except in the case of the complete loss of reason they are always able, to a certain degree, to find some means of occupying their time and to take some share, however small, in the pleasures of life. While their liberty may be circumscribed, it is still liberty, and however narrow their circle may be their freedom of action within its boundaries is practically unlimited.

Without constant assistance, the victim of blindness who lacks the help and the training that science has provided for him is a hopeless prisoner. He can go nowhere alone in safety, he cannot, in the smallest degree, provide for his keep, and even his personal needs are beyond his powers. Except in the few cases of those who inherit or have friends with large means, he is the one unfortunate who is absolutely certain to become, sooner or later, a public charge.

Debt of Gratitude to Science.

It is only a few years since this woeful condition was the common lot of the blind, but thanks to science, philanthropy and good government it is now the exception. Only those who lose their sight late in life are now necessarily reduced to the pitiable condition described. While the state aid is, in a general way, limited to minors, the institutions maintained by it seldom fail to strain a point and extend such advantages as they possess to adults to whom there is a prospect of their being useful. This does not, of course, include the very complete education given to those who enter during childhood, but it is sufficient to provide them with a means of earning a livelihood and thus making them independent.

Pittsburgh contains one of the best-equipped and most modern institutions in the country for the education of the blind. It receives pupils from all over Western Pennsylvania and has an annual enrollment of about 100. Pupils who enter early enough to take the full course receive a complete common school education, a working knowledge of the higher mathematics, literature and music, and an elementary knowledge of a number of other studies besides a thorough practical training in some trade that will give them employment. For the boys these occupations are limited to music, piano tuning and broom making. Basket making and carpet weaving were taught formerly, but they are no longer profitable and have been discarded.

Show Peculiar Ability.

The girls learn music and various kinds of knitting and fancy work. Not all of the pupils become adepts but the majority become sufficiently proficient to support themselves by their own efforts. A few have the ability to surmount their heavy handicap and acquire a competence. A small percentage gets no practical benefit from the course. This is due either to natural intellectual poverty or to weakened mentality due to affliction. Special efforts are made in such cases and often with good results.

The new pupil begins by learning the letter forms on raised print. Unless a fine sense of touch has been developed beforehand considerable time is often required by the pupil to make an intelligent start, but once a start is made the progress is rapid. Children born blind, or those who have been blind for a long time before entering the institution, show, as a rule, the best development of the acute sense of touch necessary. Once the pupil is able to recognize the forms of the letters by touch he soon learns to put them together and construct words and sentences.

The first letter forms learned are those having the actual shapes of the letters of the alphabet. By the time the pupil becomes proficient in reading from them he also takes up the point system of letters, designed especially for the blind. By this system the letters are represented by points ranging in number from one to six and variously placed. They are as easily read as the regular forms and they give the advantage of permitting those able to use them to do a certain amount of written work.

How Writing Is Done.

The writing is done by means of a perforated metal plate and a bodkin-like punch, the operation being akin to stenciling. The perforations are in groups of six and the punch is pressed into such as are required to form the letter desired. The paper beneath the plate retains the indentation made by the punch point in the same way that the impress of a seal is retained. The forms of the letters are reversed from right to left and vice versa, by the writer, so that the reader, who reads from the opposite side of the paper from that which comes in contact with the punch, gets the points in their proper order and position.

As soon as the ability to read is acquired the education of the blind proceeds along general lines as that of normal children. The chief point of variation is in the matter of written work. What he lacks in this respect the blind pupil makes up by memorizing. An abnormal memory is as much a necessity to him as an abnormal sense of touch and it is developed just as readily. The ability to write is not perfected until he is far advanced in his studies and even then its scope of usefulness is greatly limited. It is not adapted to mathematics or to any of the ordinary written work required of the normal child. His arithmetic is all mental arithmetic and his map drawing, diagraming and outlining are entirely mental processes. He studies geography from relief maps and learns the shapes of unfamiliar things from raised forms in the same way that he learns letter forms, but he cannot reproduce them.

Aptitude in Mathematics.

One of the best illustrations of the superior memory of the blind pupil is a recitation in arithmetic. There is, of course, a limit to the extent to which operations can be carried readily, but the facility with problems involving large numbers and intricate processes are solved is astonishing. Scarcely less astonishing is the facility with which reading and writing is done. The advanced blind pupil is able to read as rapidly from the raised type as the sight reader is from print of similar size and he writes as rapidly as the ordinary penman, despite the fact that each letter or figure, with only two exceptions, requires from two to six indentations. When it is remembered that the writer must keep track, by means of his sense of touch, with the proper group of perforations, and the right ones among six occupying a space about an eighth of an inch square, make the reversed form of the character and set down from 15 to 25 words a minute, his skill may be appreciated.

As soon as the pupils begin to make progress in their studies they take up manual training work, spending a part of each day at it. They are watched closely until aptitude in some particular line is shown, when their efforts are centered on what seems most suitable to them. Many acquire skill in all the occupations in which instruction is given, thus obtaining a wider field in which to earn a livelihood. Broom making is a specially good trade for the blind. The little machinery used is very simple and only a small capital is required for carrying on a profitable business. This trade is the one usually taught to the adults, admitted to the institution.

Became Devoted to Books.

The sports and recreations of the pupils are, of course, greatly limited, but they are of sufficient extent and variety to give an abundance of healthy exercise and pleasurable relaxation. Walking, running, football, leap frog, wrestling and a number of other youthful pastimes, are indulged in. The children quickly become familiar with the institution building and go about with so much ease and freedom that their infirmity is not apparent until particular notice is taken of them. The same is the case when a group of boys is engaged in some game like football or leap frog. But if the same boys were engaged in conversation the nervous movements of their hands and fingers and their instinctive habit of touching each other would show that they were not normal children.

As soon as the pupils learn to read readily they become passionately devoted to books. The school library is an extensive one and is being steadily increased. Books printed in raised type are both large and costly. "Ben Hur," for example, makes three volumes worth about $10.

The Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind is governed by a board of directors composed of J. M. Schoonmaker, H. Kirke Porter, Otis H. Childs, Charles L. Taylor, Lawrence Dilworth, Charles F. Dean, Dr. J. A. Lippincott, William L. Abbott and O. M. Edwards. Mr. Porter is the president of the board. H. B. Jacobs is the superintendent of institution. The five acres of ground on which the beautiful home of the institution is located was given by Mrs. Schenley. The property entire has a valuation exceeding $300,000, all of which was contributed by Pittsburghers except about $20,000.

Banker Commits Suicide.

DELAVAN, WIS., Oct. 29.—James F. Latmer, vice president of the Latmer bank, shot and killed himself in his bank with a revolver. He was 71 years old and worth about $400,000.

WE DRESS BETTER THAN THE FRENCH

Pittsburghers Are Now Setting the Pace for All Americans.

HANDSOME PITTSBURGH MEN

Although Paris is said to set the fashions for the world, Americans dress better than the Parisians do. For one thing Americans know how to wear their clothes. Besides, Americans are better looking physically than the Parisians.

And what is more, Pittsburgh is beginning to set the pace for all America in the matter of dress. Men know how to dress well and they know where to buy their clothing.

There is an awful sacrifice of prices at the store of the Liberty Clothing Company just now. Prices of all the new, stylish winter goods have been marked down. The cold weather has been tardy, and rather than carry a big stock through the winter everything must go regardless of value. It is a wonderful opportunity to buy smart, finely tailored clothing at about half its value.

SPECIAL—This sale has reduced some lots so that in many cases there are only two suits of a kind—in others, only one suit of a lot is left. Now, these ranged in price from $25 to $30, but you can take your choice for $9.98.

A lot of Men's Raincoats, light colors; all sizes; regular price, $18. Our Sale Price, $7.98.

Men's Oxford Gray Overcoats, 48 inches long; regular price, $12. Our Sale Price, $5.98.

Men's Black Imported Frieze Overcoats, extra long; regular price, $15. Our Sale Price, $6.98.

Men's Black and Dark Blue All-Wool Cheviot Sack Suits, the kind that sell the world over for $12. Our Sale Price, $5.98. See samples in the window.

Men's Black Imported Thibets, Sack Suits, military cut; regular price, $15. Our Sale Price $6.98.

Men's fancy Cheviot and Cassimere Suits; these sold regularly at $12 to $15. Our Sale Price $7.98.

A lot of Young Men's Nobby Suits; regular price, $10, $12 and $15. Our Sale Price, $5.98, $6.98 and $7.98.

Men's Extra Fine Black Thibet Suits; regular price, $10 and $18. Our Sale Price, $8.98.

Have you tried the Liberty Shoe? It's the best shoe for the money in the city. Velour Calf, Box Calf, Patent Leathers, Patent Colt; all the latest shapes and toes at $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.

The price is stamped on the sole of the shoe in each case. Shoes of similar quality cost at least 50 per cent more in exclusive shoe stores.

Buy the Liberty Hat—soft or stiff—in all shades and all the nobby new shapes, at $2.

LIBERTY CLOTHING CO.,
636 Liberty street,
Cor. Sixth Ave. (not Sixth St.)
Pittsburgh.

THE NEW ALVIN THEATER WILL PRESENT A HANDSOME APPEARANCE

Manager Davis Has Spent $50,000 in Refitting the Sixth Street Playhouse.

HOME OF STOCK COMPANY

Pittsburgh's renewed theater—the new Alvin—which is now practically a brand new theater, since only the outer walls of the former theater remain, will be opened Monday, November 7th, as the permanent home of the Harry Davis stock company. Manager Davis has spent upwards of $50,000 in the improvements of the interior, and when the house is thrown open to the public a week hence, it will add virtually one more new theater to Pittsburgh's list. Everyone who has visited the place in the course of the alternations has expressed surprise that the former building could be remodeled into a house of such handsome appearance. There are almost twice the number of electric lights in the auditorium that were formerly used, and when they are all turned on, the scene in the theater is dazzling and beautiful. The lobby entrance is of mosaic tiling, and the walls are set in panels of white marble, and intervals of beveled mirror. The walls and ceilings are painted green. Two sets of swinging doors are encountered before entering the lobby proper. The total seating capacity of the new house, including the ground floor, balcony and boxes, is over two thousand. A new feature of the chairs in that they move noiselessly on ball bearings.

The walls are done in sea-foam green, shading into a bottle green, and gradually into a vivid emerald hue. All the wood work is in ivory with gold trimmings, and a harmonious whole is bright looking and pleasing. W. H. Huffman had charge of the decorating of the playhouse, and he has been highly complimented on his artistic efforts.

There are four unusually large boxes on the lower floor, the lower one slanting diagonally toward the stage, and furnishing excellent viewpoints. The upper boxes are given a graceful swing in a semicircle, and are surmounted by a half dome in ivory and gold panels. The walls of the boxes are in red that contrasts prettily with the ivory pillars. The ladies' parlor, which is an immense room, magnificently furnished, is at the right of the entrance into the auditorium.

The Alvin Foyer, Showing the New Decorative Work.

It is done in the elaborate Francis style, while the walls are hung with beautiful paintings on tapestry.

The people of Pittsburgh will be surprised when they see the wonderful transformation that has been wrought in the new Alvin theater. Manager Davis' ideas have been carried out to the letter in its construction. The stage possesses every advanced electric and mechanical equipment. It possesses dimensions which will permit the presentation of unusually large productions. The treatment of the grand promenade in the foyer of the lower floor and balcony, is toned in light green, ivory and gold. It is a part of the color scheme of the auditorium. This color scheme includes the seats, carpets, draperies and drop curtain, the purpose being to create a soft but brilliant effect.

STATUE OF LIBERTY IN LIBERTY AVENUE

Supt. Burk Thinks City Should Convert the Triangle Into a Public Park.

A statue of Liberty in Liberty avenue to commemorate the freedom of the thoroughfare from the Pennsylvania railroad tracks and to emphasize the name of the street, the statue to be erected on the triangle now occupied by the Monongahela National bank building, is the idea given birth in city hall by Andrew Burk, superintendent of the bureau of construction. Mr. Burk believes that the city should purchase the triangle bounded by Liberty avenue, Sixth avenue and Wood street and convert it into a public park, erecting in the center of the park a statue to ornament the spot.

The dimensions of this triangle are 80 feet in Liberty avenue, 60 feet in Sixth avenue and 60 feet in Wood street with a 12-foot sidewalk. He believes that the corner of the triangle at Liberty avenue and Sixth avenue should be cut off so as to extend Seventh street through to Wood street. The remainder of the triangle should be opened to the public.

It is now a general connection point for nearly all street car lines from all points of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and would be appreciated by the public as a popular waiting-place for cars. He thinks Pittsburgh should follow the example of other cities and have public squares and statues to beautify the town and make it attractive to visitors.

BUTLER REGAINING FAVOR.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—(Special Cable.)—General Sir William Butler, the blunt Irishman who candidly informed the English war office at the outset of the war with the Boers that they were making a great mistake in treating so lightly the Boer opposition, and got called home in disgrace for his pains, is gradually finding favor again.

He was lately promoted to a coveted post at home, and will soon, it is said, be sent out to Gibraltar to succeed General White as governor there.

REMARKABLE TRIP MADE BY THE LEBAUDY BALLOON

Aeromoter Was Under Perfect Control. Mr. Henry Farman, One of Passengers, Describes Experience.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Throughout the week great interest was manifested in the operations of the Lebaudy steerable balloon. A remarkable trip was taken a few nights ago. The ascent was made soon after midnight when a low-lying fog covered the earth. Four persons were in the car, one of whom, M. Henry Farman, the well-known automobile racer, has given an interesting account of the wierd journey. He says:

"Below us was the Seine, valley like, a soft, white, noiseless sea, over which the balloon sailed at an altitude of 100 meters. Occasionally the tops of the trees were seen below, but the earth and all else were hidden with the stars and moon shining above."

The aeromotor was under perfect control and made a huge figure eight, returning to the starting place in 40 minutes.

DISROBING IN UPPER BERTH AROUSED PASSENGER'S IRE

He Was Not a Blasphemous Man, but Did Cuss a Little While Trying to Get His Pants Off.

While returning home from New Jersey, where a football team of a local college played several days ago, the passengers in the Pullman sleeper were aroused by the sounds of disturbance near one end of the car. The members of the football team, as was to be expected, had had their playful pranks before the passengers retired. No one objected to their doings, but the passengers were not prepared to submit to a renewal of youthful enthusiasm after they had once settled themselves to sleep.

One after another, heads were pushed out from between the berth curtains to see what all the fuss was about, and for a moment the disturber could not be seen. Suddenly a head was pushed out from an upper berth and the football youths let out a shout. The tossy head exhibited a pair of glasses spanned across the nose near the end, and with many mutterings and ugly facial expressions he was noticed tugging at something behind the curtains.

In reply to angry shouts from the passengers to shut up and go to sleep, the man in the upper berth shouted: "If I were a blasphemous man I would say this is a h— of a place for a man to take off his pants."

What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate-coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flours of sulphur were often worse than the disease and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies, soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin diseases, as this remedy."

At any rate, people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

DO NOT DELAY!

YOU WILL REGRET IT

No one can afford to miss this chance---the opportunity of a lifetime---to buy Barrios Diamonds at the ridiculously low price of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS:

These Prices Have Staggered Even the Manufacturing Jeweler

It is because we have sold our lease and we must get out that we are compelled to make this great sacrifice.

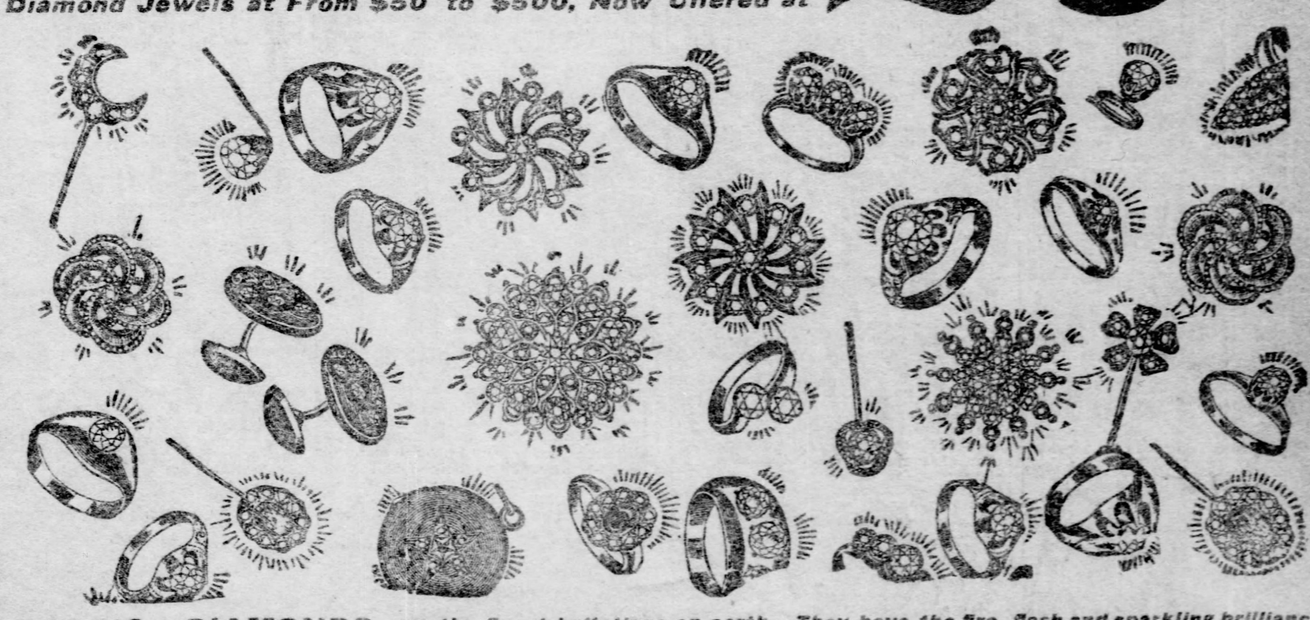
BARRIOS DIAMONDS

Formerly $1.50 to $4.50, 25c

—Such As—

BEAUTIFUL SOLITAIRE RINGS, BROOCHES, STICK PINS, STUDS, LINKS AND EARRINGS

Which Were Mounted As Well and Look As Well As Diamond Jewels at From $50 to $500, Now Offered at



BARRIOS DIAMONDS are the finest imitations on earth. They have the fire, flash and sparkling brilliancy of the finest gems. They absolutely defy detection.

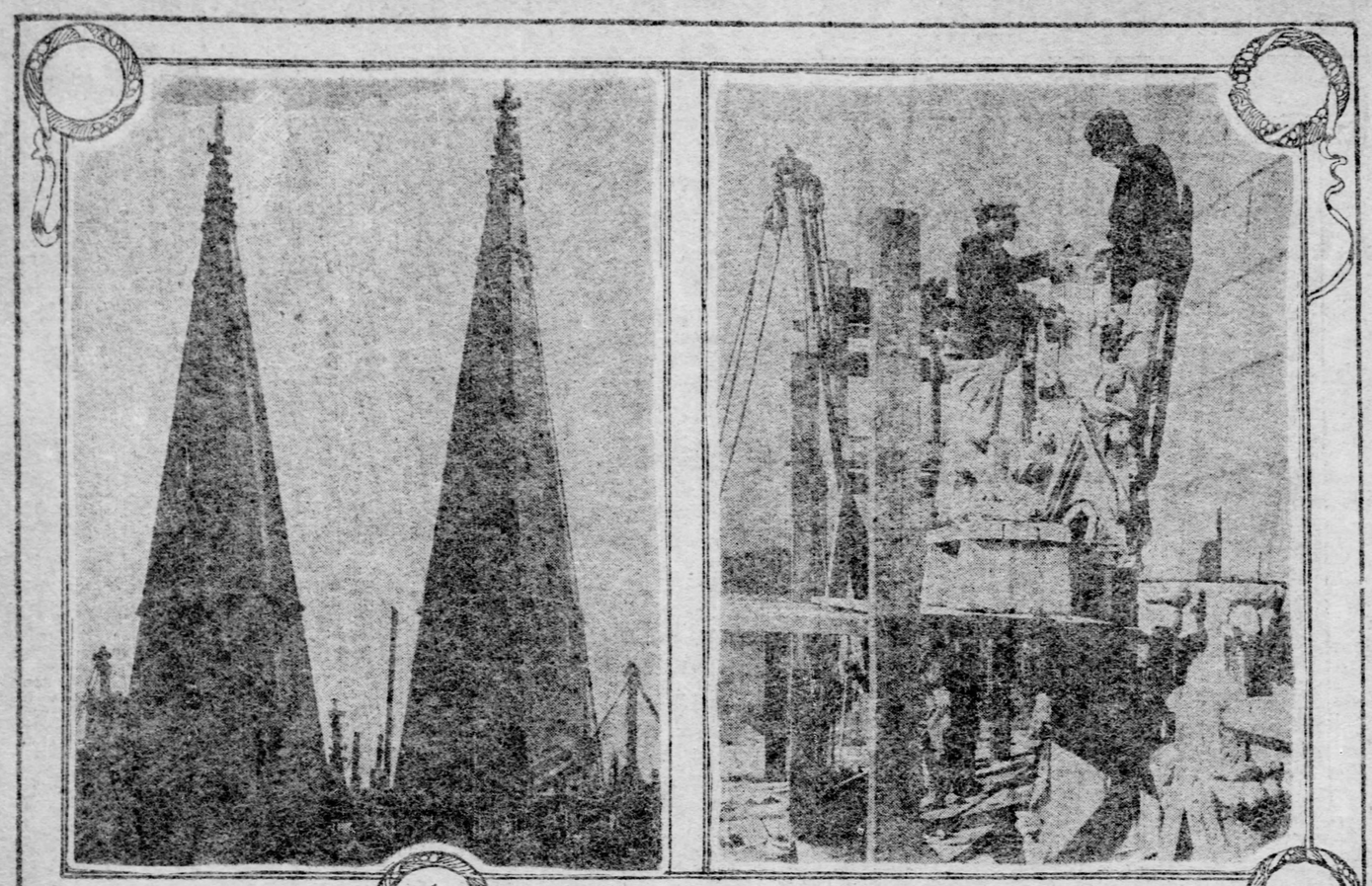
ORDER BY MAIL—Send money or express order for $1.00 and you will receive in return the four pieces you select. These articles will come to you postage prepaid, and we defy you or anyone else to detect any diamond we send you from the genuine article.

Barrios Diamond Company

211 FIFTH AVENUE
PITTTSBURGH

Open Evenings Till 9. Open Evenings Till 9.

Beauties of the New Cathedral Are Fast Being Revealed



No. 1.— The tapering spires, each 85 feet high, which surmounting the two towers at the front of the new St. Paul's Cathedral, lift the crosses 250 feet in the air. No. 2.—Cutting "crockets" on the pinnacles at the bases of the spires. No. 3.—Stone carvers chiseling out architectural beauty on the towers of the cathedral.

LIKE TWO GREAT GUARDIAN PILLARS

Architectural Charms of New St. Paul's Cathedral Daily Becoming More Apparent.

GREAT WORK OF CARVERS

Like two great guardian pillars of light the white granite spires on the front of the new St. Paul's cathedral at Fifth avenue and Craig street are beginning to show forth in all their stately beauty. Full 250 feet they rise from the ground, each surmounted by a cross six feet nine inches high, and four feet six inches wide. The tapering spires rise 85 feet above the "squinch," or the point where the tower proper ends, and both are shown in the accompanying illustrations from the "squinch" to the crosses crowning the two graceful structures. At the bases of the spires there are to be eight small pinnacles 9.5 feet high. At a distance of 12 feet from the bases of the spires are four larger pinnacles, each 16 feet high. Where the spires become octagonal in shape, some 40 feet below the other pinnacles, are to be four more pinnacles, each eight feet high. Over 1,500 "crockets" or carved ornaments are on each tower and spire. Every one of these ornaments, like the pinnacles, were carved from the Bedford stone, out of which the entire building is constructed, after the stones were in position. The photos of the spires shown herewith were taken from the platforms on top of the scaffolding. It is here that the carvers work, day by day, chiseling out the marvelous architectural beauty of the stone. Thirty stone cutters and 17 carvers have so far worked 12 days on the two towers and spires with their numerous pinnacles.

The towers of St. Paul's are noteworthy not only from the point of beauty, but because there are very few stone towers and spires now being built. In medieval times these high towers were regarded as indispensable to good architecture, but gradually they have been supplanted by more modern designs. The "gargoyls" or grotesque figures on the spires, were originally used to shoot the water off the roof and gutters. Inside the towers iron braces have been fixed at different stages six feet apart. In a week or 10 days at most, the scaffolding will be entirely removed from the building and Pittsburgh can show visitors the clear outline of her most wonderful work of church architecture.

SAYS PARKER WILL CARRY ALL DOUBTFUL STATES

Democratic Secretary Makes a Sweeping Prediction for Overwhelming Victory.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Urey Woodson, secretary of the Democratic national committee, who said he was speaking for the committee, today predicted the overwhelming election of Judge Parker to the presidency. Secretary Woodson said:

"I have every confidence that Judge Parker will be elected. I have been here 100 days now and I am ready to announce from observation and what we have received that Parker is elected. All the doubtful states, so-called, will be in the Democratic column, and many of the states called purely Republican are now in the doubtful column.

"We will carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, West Virginia, Idaho, Utah and Nevada. In other words, all the doubtful states are for us and for Judge Parker's election.

"Illinois is doubtful. Ohio is even doubtful. The big men who controlled that state are now dead. The Republicans assume they are going to win there, but we hear they might lose. Even California has sent good reports to us, and we are hopeful of even carrying that state. Maryland is certainly as Democratic as Kentucky, West Virginia is as sure as Maryland."

Secretary Woodson said that Chairman Taggart will be here surely by Monday night.

PRINCESS ALICE IN LOVE.

Has Again Left Husband and Declares She Will Wed Italian Officer.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—(Special Cable.)—Princess Alice of Bourbon, who created a sensation some time ago by getting a divorce from her husband, the Prince of Schoenberg-Waldenburg, and who afterwards made up with him and started on a pilgrimage on foot to Rome, only to leave him for good, has again stirred up gossip by falling in love with an Italian, Lieut. del Prado.

In spite of the furious opposition of her father, Don Carlos, the princess declares that she will marry the penniless officer in November, after the birth of her child, which is expected to take place in the beginning of that month.

At present she is busy writing a book describing her life, in which she promises to reveal many scandals at the German courts.

"Bardell" for all kinds of tools. No. 619 Smithfield st.

WOULD REGISTER HOUSE SERVANTS

Further Details Given of Scheme to Solve the Troublesome Problem.

TRAINING OF THEM PROPOSED

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Interesting further details are given of a scheme, to which reference was made in these dispatches recently, looking to the solution of the domestic servant problem. It is calculated that, exclusive of the ordinary free and charging registry offices, there are more than 1,000 societies, clubs and agencies of more or less philanthropic character dealing in one phase or other with the servant question. Outside of these agencies there are some 8,000 registry offices which receive in fees paid by mistresses and servants.

There has been formed a co-operative society which is grouping together a large number of these semi-philanthropic organizations, and it proposes to make of them a sort of co-operative registration society. Mistresses will be able to buy any number of one-pound shares up to 200. Servants can purchase a one-pound share on the installment system. Profits over five per cent will go in sick pay, pensions to deserving servants and dowers to servants who leave to get married.

The American method of giving diplomas and money prizes for long service is part of the scheme, and a national domestic service bureau, with district bureaus throughout the country, is an essential part of the proposition. For this purpose the country has been mapped out into 400 centers, in each of which registers will be carried on by ladies who have received instruction at the central bureau. Whenever 250 shareholders congregate they will form the nucleus of a co-operative registry.

The projectors are going to wield the broom of reform vigorously. Domestic settlements will be established in the East End and other great centers of life, into the centers unemployed women and girls will be drafted in order to be trained for housewifery. The Benevolent London County Council trains city typists, but stony is the path of the would-be domestic servants at present. The living-in system is irksome to a large class of girls. It is often a barrier to service, but now housework is to be made to compete with factory work.

The reformers propose to mark their recognition of the day girl by the establishment in large manufacturing districts of registers which will deal exclusively with day servants. In this way it is believed a number of factory hands will be attracted to day service and so set free a correspondingly large number of domestic servants proper, thus relieving to that extent the tension of the domestic labor market.

Killed by Hornets.

VICTORIA, TEXAS, Oct. 29.—While on a ranch near this city thrashing pecans, Guerrio Juarez, 16-year-old, son of Thomas Juarez of Victoria struck a hornet's nest. The insects stung him until he lost hold, falling from the tree, a distance of 30 feet, to his death.

UNABLE TO SELL ENGLISH CANAL

Auctioneer Suggests Different Ways Property Could Be Utilized, but No Bidders.

MUCH MONEY THUS INVESTED

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.—What are we to do with our canals is a question which has been asked for some time past. In England various artificial waterways which cross the country represent tremendous capital which is now practically unproductive. One of these canals between Basingstoke and Woking, 37 miles long, was put up for sale this week.

The auctioneer told the crowd of a unique chance for a bold speculator. Many were the uses to which he conceived it properly might be put. One of the most natural was to extend the canal to Southampton in one direction and to the Thames in the other, a project which he admitted would require parliamentary powers. Another and more daring suggestion was that the canal should be drained and converted into a great automobile highway 40 miles long, on which you could go as you please. This also would require an act of parliament because the purpose to which land may be put is clearly defined by the statute.

He wondered why even the London & Southwestern Railway Company did not come forward in this emergency, a remark which provoked some laughter. Anyhow, here was going a concern on which £170,000 had been expended, which at one time brought in £5,000 a year, and even now earned £500. In the Dutch fashion he suggested £50,000 as an offer, then £30,000, so on down to £20,000. Everybody seemed to be mightily interested and many questions were asked, but the daring speculator was not forthcoming. The auctioneer could not mention the selling price.

"I am acting under sealed instructions of the court of chancery," he said. "Am I to tell the court of chancery," he added, pathetically, "that nobody will make a bid for the Basingstoke canal?"

That is what the auctioneer will have to do for there was not a single offer.

HAS SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Duchess D'Uzes Has Amusing Experience—Man Used a False Visiting Card.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—(Copyright Cable.)—The Duchesse D'Uzes had an amusing experience this week with a would-be swindler, whom she caused to be arrested. The swindler gained an audience with the duchesse by means of a false visiting card. He said to her: "The time is come for us Catholics to get rid of Combes. To accomplish this sacred duty requires money. So I'm taking up a subscription."

Then he showed her a list containing the names of all the most noted Catholics in France. The duchesse had her servants detain the man, while she telephoned for a policeman. Needless to say, the list of people who wished to see Combes suppressed was merely a bold forgery.

GROWTH OF LUNACY NOTED IN LONDON

Discouraging Report Made by the Asylums Committee of County Council.

NUMBER IS NEARLY 24,000

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.—"A total increase of 996 lunatics is the largest annual increase we have had to record. The prospect of any diminution in the increase of lunacy appears to be most problematical."

Such is the terrible state of affairs reviewed in the annual report of the asylums' committee of the London County council for the year ending March 31, 1904, just issued. The figures given for London alone show a total of nearly 24,000 lunatics on the first day of the current year. This, compared with the three previous years, shows an annual increase of from 700 to nearly 1,000. In 14 years since 1890 the number of lunatics has increased by the enormous total of 7,500, which is out of all proportion to the increase in population. Among the causes of insanity in the patients admitted to the London asylums last year were the following: Intemperance, 666; hereditary, 783; love affairs, 61; domestic worries, 282, and religious excitement, 78.

A well known specialist of mental diseases, in discussing the report, said: "It will be observed that the largest proportion of lunacy cases is among the laboring class. The reason is obvious. The depressing influences of the monotonous grind for existence in slum and underground dwellings and intemperance are all direct causes of lunacy. The class which comes next on the roll is that of clerks. Here much the same causes are to be found, but in the main I think the appallingly bad feeding indulged in by this section of the community has the most to do with the large increase of insanity. Hurried and inefficient meals of starch foods and tea in the middle of the day, cheap cigarettes and the general stress of modern life lend to the unhinging of the mind."

TRULY AGE OF MICROBE.

One Found in Human Brain, Which Causes Us to Fall in Love.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—(Special Cable.)—This is truly the age of the microbe. Hardly have we been informed by Prof. Metzinikoff that we grow old and feeble because of a mischievous bacillus which develops in our intestines and whose only joy in living is derived from poisoning our blood and depriving us of eternal youth which would otherwise be ours, when another scientist, Dr. Cotton, with the aid of a powerful microscope, discovers another microbe, this time in our brain, which causes us to fall in love.

The doctor, who is evidently a very prosaic character, states that this microbe produces a kind of insanity. It makes us laugh or cry, inspires tenderness or jealousy and makes us commit acts which we would otherwise never dream of. He announces that he hopes to find a serum which will make us immune, but I am afraid that most of us will prefer to keep this particular microbe, even if it sometimes does make us miserable.

AMERICAN COUPLE EXCITES INTEREST

London Society Talks of Nothing But the Phipps-Martin Wedding.

ROXBURGHE JEWELS ENVIED

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—There is no doubt that the wedding of Bradley Martin and Miss Helen Phipps is the event of the season and society at present talks of nothing else, now it is only a few days off. The ceremony will take place on Wednesday next at the Beanly Presbyterian church, just outside the gates of Beaufort park, as the private chapel of the castle is Roman Catholic. The Church of England service will be used in Beanly park and Archdeacon Sinclair is to officiate.

Bradley Martin's presents to his bride include a superb diamond collar in the form of leaf garlands, each enclosing a monster pearl, the whole mounted on platinum which is now used instead of silver, which blackens the neck.

A story is told of a lady at the State ball last year wearing a trellis of diamonds on her throat. In the royal quadrille the clasp became unfastened, and when the collar fell to the floor everybody saw on the young lady's neck, clearly defined in black, the design of the collar. For this season nearly all society ladies have had all their diamonds reset in platinum.

It is not too much to say that there is not a society lady in all England who does not envy the Duchess of Roxburghe (who was Miss May Goelet) the superb blue ornament which she always wears when in evening dress and which is made up of turquoises which surpass in splendor any in England.

Ever since she was a child the young duchess has been collecting these magnificent stones, and she possesses over a hundred brooches, pendants, earrings and bracelets, all studded with turquoises. Some time ago all these were broken up to make this unique "plat de cou," and the few turquoises needed to make the design perfect were only found after months of diligent search all over Europe.

An Expert Herself.

The empress of Russia is the only woman in the world who possesses a finer collection of these particular stones. The duchess herself might, in an emergency, easily make a living as an expert in precious stones, and personally buys all her gems. Her turquoises are absolutely flawless and perfectly matched in color. The pattern of her jewelry is made from her own designs.

In these days, when the servant girl problem is so prominent, both here and in America, the story of the self-sacrifice of an old servant, Charlotte Elizabeth Hardby, has brought tears to many eyes. Charlotte had been in the service of a Mrs. Leath for nearly 71 years. The other night she served dinner to the family as usual, when she suddenly collapsed on the dining room floor. She recovered consciousness and when asked if she was sick said that she had burnt her hands a little. Mrs. Leath, however, called in a doctor, who found that her body and limbs were terribly burnt and ordered her sent to a hospital immediately.

Here the full story of her injuries came out. Early in the day her clothing caught fire when she tried to light a gas stove. She fought the flames without assistance, not wishing to worry the family, as she said. Before she had torn off the burning clothing she was badly injured. Nevertheless she went to her room and put on another dress. In spite of the fact that she was suffering almost unendurable agony, she performed her work as usual. The accident happened at 9 o'clock in the morning and she kept on working without complaint until dinner time.

"I did not say anything to my mistress, as I did not want to make her feel bad, and she was not well herself," she said to her nurse a few hours before she died in terrible agony.

Many Peers in America.

An exceptionally large number of peers of the realm are at present traveling on business or pleasure in the United States. Lord and Lady de Mulahide are being royally entertained by Boston society, and Viscount Falmouth was last heard from in New York. The duke of Newcastle has been touring America from Atlantic to Pacific, as has also the earl of Euston, who has been visiting Masonic societies in the United States. The earl of Lichfield is also somewhere on the American continent and the earl and countess of Dartmouth, with a large family party, are on an extensive tour in the New World and intend to return via Japan and India, while the earl and countess of Yarmouth have only just returned home from Pittsburgh.

A portrait of Paderewski has been greatly admired at the exhibition of the Art and Aid association at Alton, even before it was known that the painter was Princess Louise, duchess of Argyll, who herself opened the exhibition. Among the many excellent paintings are some flowers painted by Princess Valdemar of Denmark, which are to be sold at auction, the proceeds to go to the Aid association.

FROM FOREST TO READER.

Quick Work in Newspaper Making by German Mill and Printing Establishment.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—(Special Cable.)—The directors of a great paper factory at Eisenthal, in which American methods have been introduced, the other day set a remarkable record co-operating with a nearby newspaper. At 7:35 in the morning three trees were cut down in the woods surrounding the factory and carried to the pulp mills, after having been deprived of their bark and branches as fast as a score of men could work.

They were instantly transformed into paper, and at 9:24 the first roll of paper was ready. The pressroom of the paper was two miles off, and the paper was rushed there in an automobile with no loss of time and immediately fed into the presses. At 10 o'clock sharp the first copies were sold, printed on paper which two hours and twenty-five minutes before had been waving in the morning breezes.

A FISHERMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

"I am a fisherman on the great lakes and exposed to wind and weather.

A hard cold, several years ago, ran into catarrh of the head and ears and in the fall of 1901 it started up a terrible wind storm in my head which made me totally deaf. I doctored this one year with but little benefit, when I ran across Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm. I used five jars of this balm freely, when the most of the trouble was gone when I could hear the clock tick and I could breathe through my nose again. The trouble tried to get back on me, but I followed it right up and didn't let it backwater on me and now I am all right. Don't have any more roaring and ringing noises and windstorms in my head as I had for a long time before I used the balm. Whenever I see anyone with a hard cold, deafness or catarrh, I always mention Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm."

David Green, Vermillion, O.

The above testimonial is but one of many thousands which refer to the favorable action of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm.

For a two-cent stamp to pay postage, Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, O., will send a free sample of this valuable remedy. It is also for sale by druggists or mailed for 50c for full-sized jars.

SALVATIONISTS OBSERVE NINTH ANNIVERSARY

Corps No. 2 of Pittsburgh Announces Plans for Workingmen's Hotel and Cheap Restaurant.

Pittsburgh corps No. 2 of the Salvation Army, composed entirely of Scandinavians, celebrated the ninth anniversary of its organization last night in its hall, 4043 Butler street. Adresses were made by Capt. Peter Leidsen, Lieut. Joseph Carson, Lieut. C. Julien and several visiting officers.

Announcement was made that the corps had procured an option on a two-story brick dwelling in Butler, near Forty-fourth street, at $5,000, for which $600 had already been subscribed. The building, if procured, will be remodeled at a cost of $5,000 to contain a workingmen's hotel, restaurant, meeting hall and officers' quarters. The proposed new quarters will be secured as soon as the first payment of $1,000 is in hand and a public appeal will be made for aid.

The corps is at present sustaining an industrial home at 4507 Butler street, which offers work for the unemployed in the gathering of old clothes, furniture, waste paper and other apparently useless matter from all over the city. This junk is then sorted and sold from the home, the proceeds sustaining the workers until better opportunities present themselves.

IRISHMEN BEING TAXED.

Inhabitants of Country Find They Must Pay for Being Citizens of Great Britain.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—(Special Cable.)—The Irishman is beginning to discover that if he will be part of the Great British empire he must pay for it. Twenty-five years ago the tax per head in Ireland was 27 shillings and 3 pence, and today it is 47 shillings and 3 pence.

Moreover, the ball has only begun to roll. Out of $50,000,000 taxes collected in Ireland, $35,000,000 are only spent in the country; the other $15,000,000 go to pay for the privilege of being considered a part of the empire. There is more than one way in which the greater portion of the $15,000,000 could be spent in Ireland without detriment to the country's opinion of itself.

Cuticura SOAP

FOR THE COMPLEXION

Pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin and bad complexions prevented by hot baths with Cuticura Soap, preceded by light applications of Cuticura Ointment.

FOR IRRITATED SKIN

Itching, scaly, and crusted eczemas, rashes, inflammations, and chafings, instantly relieved by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, purest of emollient skin cures.

FOR SCALP AND HAIR

Shampoos of Cuticura Soap and light dressings of Cuticura stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy hair parasites, soothe itching surfaces, and make the hair grow when all else fails.

FOR EASY SHAVING

The emollient, sanative, antiseptic properties of Cuticura Soap, when assisted by Cuticura Ointment, render it vastly superior to all other shaving soaps for tender, irritable, humory skins.

For RED, ROUGH HANDS

Soak sore, red, rough hands on retiring in a hot solution of Cuticura Soap, dry, and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment. Wear old gloves or soft bandage during night.

FOR BABY RASHES

Sleep for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, purest of emollient skin cures.

FOR SHAMPOOING

Nothing like Cuticura Soap to clear the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, to prevent itching and irritation, and promote hair growth. To be followed by light dressings of Cuticura.

FOR WOMAN'S EYE

The emollient, sanative, antiseptic, cleansing, purifying, and beautifying properties of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, render them of priceless value to women. Special directions for a great variety of uses.

TWO SOAPS FOR ONE PRICE

"I used to think that Cuticura Soap was exclusively a skin soap, but I find on using it that it is the most delicate and refreshing of toilet and bath soaps as well,—two in one, so to speak,—and as such appears to me to have decided advantages over any skin soap or toilet soap with which I am acquainted. I feel that many ladies who are as yet unacquainted with these facts will thank me for making this public statement."

Maud Frances Kyles, 635 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Send for "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair." Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston.

CLOTHING PAYMENTS $2.00 EVERY 2 WEEKS

FOR EVERY DOLLAR YOU PAY IN HERE WE GIVE YOU ONE HUNDRED CENTS OF GOOD VALUE

Come and do your trading at the square credit house, where you will find reliable clothes, cash store prices and easiest credit on earth.

OH! WHAT A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OUR STYLES AND OTHERS

We own and control so many large credit houses throughout the country that we keep a man in the New York markets constantly, and the minute a new style is offered we purchase it for all our stores. Our customers thus get the best and up-to-the-minute styles, and nothing else.

THESE ARE STRONG FACTS THAT CANNOT BE DISPUTED

Our prices are positively 20 per cent below all others. We keep on hand three times as much stock to choose from as any other credit house.

WE GIVE YOU A CASH DISCOUNT

Of 10 per cent for prompt payments.

WE TAILOR YOUR CLOTHES FREE

For one year.

WE GIVE YOU A HOME-LIKE WELCOME

A free credit without any red-tape and honest treatment that will make a life-long customer

NEXT TO PITTSBURGH PRESS OFFICE.

UNION CREDIT CLOTHING CO

319 321 FIFTH AVENUE

OVER MELLORS MUSIC STORE

BATHS AND PIANO ON NEXT TRIP

Trade Extension Excursion Will Be Made With Finest Train in America.

NEW USE FOR THE TELEPHONE

A private car with a piano, long-distance telephones, writing desks, bath room and barber shop, on the end of a superb Pullman train doubtless will be furnished by the trade extension committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association for its next journey to meet the business men of surrounding towns. It will be several months before the hustlers start on another tour, and they have much hard work to do before they undertake the trip, but the success of the recent invasion of central Ohio has encouraged them to make elaborate plans for the next, and the coming of the Pittsburghers will be hailed as a most novel commercial event.

The sumptuousness and convenience of the special train on which the trade-boomers traveled caused much comment on the two former excursions, and the visit to northern Ohio will be marked by the finest railroad train ever exhibited in the world.

"The luxury in which you travel is indeed a great compliment to us," said the mayor of a little Ohio town, "and it gives an inspiration to our welcome. Evidently Pittsburgh thinks that there is nothing too good for Ohio—and you're right. Besides, we would be disappointed if you should happen to come in any other way, because we have always been taught that this is the way Pittsburghers do business."

No Cold Weather Trips.

With this short speech in mind the trade excursion committee will meet within a short time and map out the itinerary for the next trip. It is hardly possible to make the journey in cold weather, but the plans are to go as soon as winter opens to permit outdoor speaking without discomfort. Toledo probably will be the extreme western point. In a five-day journey all the leading towns between Pittsburgh and the city on the Maumee will be visited.

Three excursions will be made by the trade boomers beginning early next spring. The first will be taken through western and northern Ohio. The second will be devoted to northeastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, with a possible invasion of western New York. It is also the hope of the association to visit the trade centers of Pennsylvania between Pittsburgh and the Susquehanna.

The stops in the next itinerarles will not be devoted exclusively to the small towns. The big cities are now glad to reciprocate felicitations with the Merchants and Manufacturers' association. Cleveland will be honored and Buffalo will not be overlooked.

Will Have a Printing Press.

The success of "The Daily Dodger," the two-sheet daily newspaper which Russell L. Mitchell printed on the Ohio trip, will make an official organ a necessity on coming excursions, and a printing press may be one of the features of the next train. Everybody took his "Daily Dodger" with his corn dodgers at breakfast, and enjoyed it.

In addition to the piano with which the next train will be equipped, the long-distance telephone will be brought into play for a new purpose. The hustlers will not only have the privilege of talking home to their wives, but through an extension of the Pittsburgh local lines, the travelers can sit in their train on evenings when nothing stirring is going on in the towns where they are visiting, and enjoy the shows in their theater at home. While sitting in the train at Athens, O., a banker kicked up his heels in Car No. 6 and complained:

"Oh, fudge! Mrs. L—— has a party of friends at the theater tonight. I won't get back in time to see the show, and it would make me happy if I could hear one of those songs. I know that she will say that it was the greatest ever, and she will try to put a damper on our pleasant trip out here by saying that I missed seeing the best attraction of the year.

"I wish you had thought of that earlier," replied J. B. Reddig, equipment engineer of the Central District & Printing Telegraph Company. "Nothing would have been easier than to have extended the theater's lines to the stage and we could have heard every song. On our next trip we shall have this done. If the passengers should like to hear some of the theatrical attractions at home."

Museum for Souvenirs.

"And if you want something along the same line and are not satisfied with the shows at home, why we'll just connect up the lines with some of the music halls in New York—the New Amsterdam, the Garrick or the Herald Square—and can listen there just as well. A private box couldn't be better."

"That will be fine," said the banker. "I heard a Larimer avenue trolley car going up Fourth avenue this afternoon while talking to one of our tellers, and I almost expected you to tell us that on our next trip you could let us hear the roar of the Japanese guns in Manchuria."

"I don't think we have a franchise in that territory," said the telephone man.

"We'll have to start a museum over here," said Manager Wardrop yesterday. "The souvenirs we are collecting are both valuable and unique and will be cherished by everyone who has enjoyed a trade extension excursion."

Across the directors' table in the headquarters of the association hangs the gilt key of Toronto, O., and the famous hammer made from genuine Ohio iron. On the two trips two score of photographs have been collected. Every souvenir will be carefully guarded, and Mr. Wardrop's museum idea doubtless will be carried out.

An excursion composed exclusively of the manufacturers of Pittsburgh to meet the jobbers of the big cities of the country is not improbable. President E. J. Lloyd of the association last night said that he considered it a good stroke of business for the manufacturers in the association to take a special train and visit all the important trade centers of the country.

"Under the auspices of the Merchants and Manufacturers association this scheme would do a world of good," said Mr. Lloyd. "The success of our two recent trade extension excursions has stirred up our manufacturers and I should not be surprised if they should go out to meet their exclusive trade. Of course, they would go farther from home and would not visit all the small towns. In the end they would do even more to boom Pittsburgh. Their itinerary would include only cities like Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha. The manufacturers in the association may yet materialize a plan of this sort."

CURIOUS BICYCLE RACE.

Seventy-Four Small Boys Contest in Paris, All Riding Wooden Machines.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—(Copyright Cable.)—The most curious bicycle race of the season was seen on Sunday morning in the Bois de Boulogne, 74 boys competing, all mounted on wooden bicycles. The age of the boys was between 7 and 13.

An immense crowd gathered to see this original and amusing performance on the avenue between Muette and Porte Dauphine. At the latter place alone were 5,000 persons assembled. The first prize was won by Albert Thoman, aged 10.

Methodists to Celebrate.

BELLEVERNON, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The 70th anniversary of the organization of the first class in Methodism in Bellevernon is to be observed at the Methodist Episcopal church next week. The special services will begin on Wednesday evening and last until Sunday. The pastor, the Rev. W. E. Barcus, is preparing a program which will include addresses by former pastors. A platform meeting will be held Sunday.

Sued for Breach of Promise.

NEW CASTLE, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Miss Rose Sacher of Youngstown has sued Harry Newman of the same place for $5,000 for breach of promise to wed. She says he asked her to marry him while at Cascade park here. Miss Sacher alleges that Newman failed to appear at the supper where their engagement was to be formally announced. She is 19 years old and pretty. The defendant is a butcher.

PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE TO VISIT PITTSBURGH

Pittsburgh is ready to extend to the visiting members of the Iron and Steel Institute the same hearty welcome that greeted them 14 years ago when they made their first visit to the great steel center. It is prepared to show that in the time which has elapsed since the first visit this community has forged ahead with a speed that will prove amazing to them.

The members of the party will arrive in this city from Washington tomorrow afternoon at 6:30 o'clock, coming over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. At the station they will be met by the Pittsburgh reception committee, of which Francis J. Torrance, vice president of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, is chairman. In special cars they will be taken to the Hotel Schenley. No special arrangements have been made for the party as a whole for Monday evening, the idea being rather to let them obtain a good rest and prepare for the activities of the following days.

Tuesday morning the visits to the Pittsburgh industries will start. That morning the whole party will be taken in special trolley cars and by special train to Homestead and Duquesne to see the Carnegie Steel Company's works. Dinner will be served on the train. The women of the party during that time will be under the care of a committee of Pittsburgh women and after a drive through the park and over the Beechwood boulevard will be entertained at the Country club. Tuesday evening at the Schenley a reception will be tendered the visitors, both men and women.

Wednesday will be devoted to visits to the Edgar Thomson works at Braddock and the Westinghouse industries at East Pittsburgh. Optional tours have also been arranged to include the Jones & Laughlin works, the Parks works of the Crucible Steel Company, the Star works of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, the Allegheny observatory, the Frick building and other points of local interest. Thursday morning will be at the disposal of the visitors. It is expected that by the time the party leaves, at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon over the Pennsylvania for Cleveland, it will have obtained a fair idea of the Pittsburgh of 1904.

In addition to the formal features of the entertainment provided there will be many personal courtesies extended to individual members of the party by friends here. Many of the visitors have a number of acquaintances in Pittsburgh, both business and social, and their stay will be made especially pleasant.

Many Foreign Railroad Men Visit Pittsburgh Division of Pennsy

Pittsburgh has been the mecca for a large number of railroad men from Europe during the past week and all of them have devoted considerable time to the study of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania. Every feature, engineering, operating and traffic of this busiest division of any railroad in the world has been studied with considerable care and Superintendent Long has been called upon to give much information about its workings. Most of the visitors are making Pittsburgh an important point in their trip for the world's fair.

On Tuesday I. Faulk, civil engineer of the Royal Prussian State railway, was in the city. On Friday Alfred Eldlitz, Oscar Freiherr von Solen, Theodore Lechner and Karl Voelcker, of the Royal Prussian State railway, looked over Pittsburgh terminals. Another visitor was F. H. Leo, chief of motive power of the Northern railway of France.

Three officials of the Northeastern railway of England came together and spent three days here. They were C. T. Bengough, civil engineer in charge of roadway; S. Holiday, district superintendent, and H. H. Carrick, superintendent, all with headquarters at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne.

In addition to the European visitors were the officials of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada. These included General Manager F. H. McGuigan and Superintendents Brownlee, Jones and Sturtevant. They were especially interested in seeing the operation of the Pennsylvania's heavy trains over the mountain. Superintendent Long met them on the eastern end of the division and personally showed them the methods used.

Not only the famous engineering features of the Pennsylvania were taken up by the foreign visitors, but the methods of signaling of yard arrangement and of train handling were looked into.

Preparing for Convention.

The American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way association will hold its convention in Chicago next month and a committee is preparing a program. The committee on masonry has sent out circulars requesting answers to questions on concrete and blasting. The questions are interesting, inasmuch as railroads are utilizing concrete as a substitute for stones in many kinds of work. The committee is anxious to get data on the subject so a report can be made from facts gained by experience.

Brinton "U" Opens Tomorrow.

The Brinton "U," the new line of the Pennsylvania, will be put into service tomorrow morning. The "U" extends from the main line of the Pittsburgh division across a steel viaduct spanning the Turtle Creek valley to a point near the Port Perry tunnel. This line is part of the general plan of the Brilliant cut-off and furnishes a head-on connection between the Monongahela and Allegheny Valley lines. It is about one-fourth mile long.

Brilliant Cut Off Opened.

The Brilliant cut-off of the Pennsylvania railroad was opened yesterday without any formal ceremony. In fact, the residents along the line were more interested in the event than the railroad officials. While trains were run over the new line commencing at noon, the officials do not consider the road opened until the entire work is completed. This will take several days to complete and will be ready for the fall schedule, which goes into effect November 15. The officials are determined not to inconvenience its patrons by the changes to be made on account of the cut-off. The conductors give each passenger a voting slip, and they state how the trains should be run. The majority will rule and trains will be run according to their wishes.

Locomotives Are Scarce.

For the past few weeks there has been a cry for more cars, especially flat and gondolas. Now the shortage has reached the motive power equipment. All the shops of the different railroad companies are running double time repairing engines, and they are being put into service as soon as they are fit. Just as long as there is a shortage of cars the roads have sufficient locomotives; but now that the cars that were sent west are being returned, the motive power is not equal to the demand.

Railroad Notes.

Robert Blickensderfer, general manager of the Wabash-Pittsburgh terminal line, was in the city yesterday on business.

All bridges and buildings of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad are being inspected by J. E. Griner, engineer of bridges and buildings.

Now that the world's fair season is drawing to a close the passenger officials are finding time to take a vacation. Among those who left yesterday were W. B. Morris, chief clerk to L. A. Robison, general passenger agent of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, and George H. Thompson, city passenger agent. They both went to St. Louis.

MANY MARRIAGES IN BERLIN.

According to Recent Statistics, 20,141 Have Taken Place in the Last 12 Month.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—(Special Cable.)—According to recent statistics, 20,141 marriages have taken place in Berlin during the last 12 months.

The city boasts of 2,422 widowers or divorced husbands and 1,582 widows or divorced wives—a clear proof that divorce, this masculine invention, deters more men than women from attempting a second marriage. There is in the city one woman who has been married seven times, her first six husbands having died, and 12 women who have been married four times. The dean of the year's bridegrooms was 82, and married a girl of 26. The oldest bride was 70, but she had to be satisfied with a husband of 68.

Insane from Smoking Cigarettes.

ALTOONA, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Roy Rutledge, aged 12, of Gallitzin, has become insane through the excessive smoking of cigarettes. He is now in the Altoona hospital.

RUSSIA CANNOT GET LOAN FROM GERMANY

Negotiations Have Been Transferred to France, but Paris Bankers, Too, Are Wary.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Oct. 29.—It is stated in financial circles here today that the Russian loan, for which arrangements were supposed to have been made in Berlin, has fallen through. The German bankers have discovered that the financial condition at Berlin will not warrant them in handling the loan.

Negotiations by the Russian minister of finance have therefore been transferred to this city and there is good authority for saying an effort will be made to float here early in January a Russian loan of $160,000,000. Grave doubt is expressed of the willingness of French bankers to undertake this flotation, except at terms which would be ruinous to Russia. As a matter of fact, France is pretty well loaded up with Russian securities, and it is doubtful if this amount in addition could be sold without breaking the price for those already in existence to a degree which would be disastrous.

THREATS SENT SERVIAN KING

Letters Found Almost Daily in His Apartments Since the Coronation.

REBUFF FROM AUSTRIAN RULER

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BELGRADE, Oct. 29.—King Peter has, ever since his coronation, been receiving a number of threatening letters, and in some mysterious way more are found almost daily in the king's private apartments, saying that he will be killed before the new year in the same manner as his predecessor met death before him.

The writers give various reasons why they want to see him dead, and while some of them say that he has deserved death for instigating the plot against the late king, others give as a reason that he has disgraced the country by his strenuous efforts to procure a crown, and by parading the streets with a false crown of ridiculous dimensions.

One letter warned him that he would be murdered when on his way to be anointed in the old monastery of Jitchy, after the manner of Servian monarchs from time immemorial.

Nothing happened to the king, however, on the trip, but just before he started an awkward or mischievous court official called the king's attention to the fact that of all the monarchs anointed at Jitchy not one has died a natural death as a ruler of Servia. Some were assassinated and the others exiled.

This made King Peter change his plans, but fear of creating an unfavorable impression at last decided him to proceed.

Princess Helena, who arrived here to be present at the coronation, has returned to Rakonitza, where she is a devoted worshiper at the cradle of her baby cousin, the Prince of Piedmont. The princess will remain at the Italian court all winter, and it is said that Queen Helena has an advantageous matrimonial project at heart for her favorite niece.

The Servian ambassador, who some days ago was ordered by King Peter to find out whether Emperor Francis Joseph would receive the king at Vienna, has reported that the emperor distinctly made him understand that he did not desire any intimate relations with the court of Servia, a reply which has created a very bad impression here.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and entirely safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but 25 cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Mannington Development Is Most Important in District

The new development west of Mannington, in Marion county, W. Va., is now the most important district in the lower southwest. New rigs are going up and new locations made every day. Those who hold leases and have started to drill are putting forth every energy to rush their wells to completion. If one is to judge from the size of the wells completed there is every reason to think that this district will be capable of furnishing considerable new production.

The Delmar Oil Company's No. 1 on the J. L. and J. Hays farm had declined to 280 barrels on Thursday, but was then agitated for a short time and the ensuing 24 hours placed 600 barrels to its credit. In the same district the South Penn Oil Company has drilled its No. 3 on the C. S. Pitzer farm through the sand and it produced 70 barrels the first 24 hours. It will be given a shot and is expected to make better than 100 barrels a day.

It now looks as though the best producing territory lies to the north and west of developments. It is in that direction that the most of the new work is starting. The next well due in the pool will be the South Penn Oil Company's No. 2 on the C. S. Pitzer farm.

In the Fairview district, Marion county, the South Penn Oil Company has completed its No. 10 on the D. Jones farm. The hole has filled up 1,400 feet with fluid and will be put to pumping. In the same district the Fisher Oil Company is due in the sand at a test on the Corbly Ammons farm.

North of Weston, near Jane Lew, Lewis county, the Hope Natural Gas Company has drilled its test on the Blanche Jackson farm through the fifth sand and has a fair gasser. On Sycamore run, Union district, the Reserve Gas Company is down 2,300 feet at a test on the Lloyd Williams farm.

On the east side of the Folsom district, in Harrison county, the South Penn Oil Company has drilled its No. 3 on the Easton Robinson farm 33 feet into the stray and has found nothing but a light gas pressure.

On Charley creek, Grant district, Cabell county, the Harshbarger Oil and Gas Company has drilled its test on the Tazell Chapman farm 70 feet into the Big Lime and the hole has filled up 480 feet with fluid.

On Meathouse fork, New Milton district, Doddridge county, Henry Ash has completed a test on the Lewis Maxwell farm to a depth of 70 feet below the Gordon and has a duster. On Middle Island creek, Union district, Trainor Bros. have drilled their test on the W. J. Trough farm through the Big Injun and found nothing but a light gas pressure. On Meathouse fork the Carter Oil Company is due in the sand at a test on the A. Davisson farm.

Near Burton, Wetzel county, the Syndicate Oil and Gas Company has completed its No. 8 on the Santee heirs' farm and has a show for a 40-barrel producer in the Maxon sand. In the Steels Run district, the Kanawha Oil Company has drilled its second test on the James Morris farm through the Gordon and has a show for a 15-barrel producer.

On the Ohio side in the Hays run district, in Washington county, Ewan & Co. have completed their No. 1 on the Lundy heirs' farm and have a 5-barrel pumper in the Big Injun. In the same district, Stewart & Newman have completed their No. 9 on the Isaac Soles farm and have a 10-barrel pumper in the Squaw sand. The same company's No. 7 on the same farm has been drilled into the Maxon sand and is showing for a 40-barrel producer. Sutton Bros. have shot their Nos. 2, 3 and 6 on the Yester farm and increased their production to 80 barrels a day.

In the Newport district Joseph Cole & Co. have completed a test on the Valentour farm and have a show for a light well in the Cow Run sand. In the Chester Hill district, Morgan county, G. D. Foster & Co. are starting a test on the W. Peebles farm.

On Wolf creek, the American Petroleum Company has completed No. 20 on the Wilson heirs' farm and has a show for a 25-barrel well. E. A. Vanscoy has completed a test on the A. P. Shinn farm and has a duster. Jennings Bros. & Seiber's No. 17 on the Olive Work heirs' farm is a duster. Lockard & Co.'s No. 25 (John Sheets farm) is in and very light.

Shipments and Runs.

Shipments and runs of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana fields:

PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
October 28	116,553	October 27	80,805
Previously	2,013,295	Previously	1,895,300
Total	2,129,848	Total	1,976,105
Daily avg.....	76,066	Daily avg.....	73,192

LIMA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
October 28	38,814	October 27	75,321
Previously	1,843,251	Previously	1,595,065
Total	1,882,065	Total	1,670,386
Daily avg.....	67,217	Daily avg.....	61,866

The Oil Market.

The Standard quotes credit balances in the several fields as follows: Pennsylvania, $1 56; Tiona, $1 71; Corning, $1 33; New Castle, $1 43; North Lima, $1 05; South Lima, $1 00; Indiana, $1 00; Somerset, $1 01; Raglan, 60c; Canada, $1 54. The Producers and Refiners Oil Company quotes Pennsylvania crude at $1 56.

OIL CITY, PA., Oct. 29.—Credit balances, $1 56; certificates, no bid; shipments, 55,942 barrels; average, 326 barrels; runs, 90,855 barrels; average, 73,563 barrels; shipments, Lima, 78,428 barrels; average, 630 barrels; runs, Lima, 73,922 barrels; average, 61,866 barrels.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 29.—North Limt, $1 05; South Lima and Indiana, $1 00.

WHY APPENDICITIS?

Why is appendicitis so common today?

Because we have got into the pernicious habit of eating too fast.

Dr. Curtis, the great authority on this disease, says: "Appendicitis often follows the eating of a very hasty, or particularly large or indigestible meal."

After carelessly following a foolish custom, you can ensure your safety by taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

It is an accepted, scientific truth, which admits of no dispute, that if you will only keep your digestive apparatus in good order, you will never suffer from this dread disease, which, at best, means a weakening operation, with long weeks wasted in bed, and big doctor's and surgeon's bills to pay as souvenirs.

Keep your appendix in health by the proper use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, whenever you have laid yourself open to danger by overeating, and upon the least sign of stomach or intestinal trouble, for otherwise, at any time, this dangerous disease may lay you low.

The curative influence of this great medicine is quickly shown in the gentle, soothing effect it has on all inflamed conditions of any part of the digestive tract.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets tone all these parts up to a proper condition of perfect health, and regulate their functions into a proper working state.

They also make away with all the causes of irritation, inflammation or indigestion, by helping to dissolve, digest and assimilate, or put to proper use, all the food which is lying around in odd corners of your digestive apparatus, fermenting, rotting and curdling, like so much garbage in a dirty sink.

In these natural and perfectly simple ways, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets restore all sufferers, from any form of dyspeptic trouble, to health.

They are safe and reliable. They never fail to relieve and cure, quickly and permanently.

Use them, and you need never worry about your vermiform appendix.

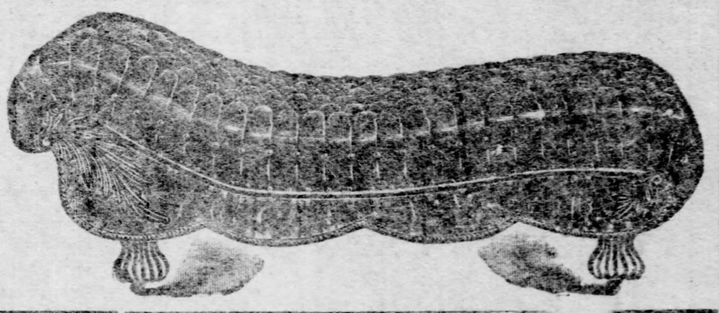
WE REFUND ALL RAILROAD FARE TO EACH AND EVERY Out-of-Town Buyer

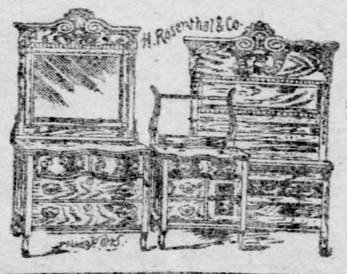
H. ROSENTHAL & CO. THE INSTALLMENT KINGS. 3 SQUARES ABOVE COURT HOUSE. 816-818 FIFTH AVE.

WE PREPAY ALL FREIGHT CHARGES ON EACH AND EVERY Out-of-Town Order

THE Great "October Trade Sale" is Certainly Drawing Crowds Here as With a Magnet, and Why Should It Not? Such Bargains in New, Up-to-Date Home Furnishings Have Never Before Been Offered at Such Tempting Low Prices.

This Leather Couch is 6 ft. 3 inches long and 32 inches wide. It is all hair and moss filled and has indestructible steel springs that will last for years. We guarantee the leather never to crack, peel or tear. We have 150 of these couches on hand, and commencing Monday it's yours at..... $14.75

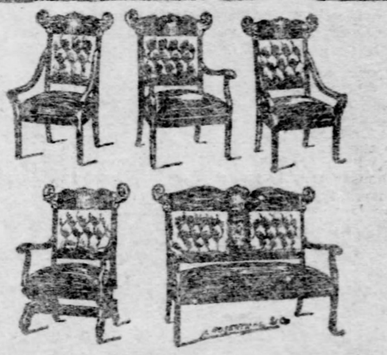




SOLID OAK BEDROOM SUIT

Very highly polished and elaborately carved. The mirror is large and of French plate. It is of excellent cabinetwork throughout and is really the equal of any suit that sells at twice our low price of..... $15.00

Our selection of Extension Tables is not equaled in the city. Every imaginable kind and make is represented here. The table illustrated is of quartered oak and full 6 ft. extension and has roped legs. Now for only..... $6.98



PARLOR FURNITURE

A handsome selection of all that's new and beautiful to adorn the parlor. New ideas of 3 and 5-piece suits, as well as odd pieces. The suit, like cut, is of mahogany frame and covered in a rich Verno velour. On sale now at only..... $16.50

2-ROOM OUTFIT

This is what has made our house extremely famous and popular this season. We furnish a Bedroom and Kitchen complete, with each and every article ready for housekeeping, and on very reasonable terms of credit, for the low price of..... $58.00

CARPET NEWS

Not a small inadequate stock to choose from, but all the designs that are dependable and select. Just think of these prices—

59c a Yard for 10-wire Brussels.

90c a Yard for rich Wilton Velvets.

816-818 FIFTH AVE. - - - - - 3 Squares Above Court House.

CANONSBURG BOY DOING BIG WORK

Louis M. Potts Engineer of Construction of the Rowland Printing Telegraph.

DREAM OF YEARS MADE REAL

Canonsburg, Washington county, is the home of a young man whose work on the dream of many years, a successful printing telegraph, seems likely soon to come into general commercial prominence. He is Louis Maxwell Potts, and the system of printing telegraph in the development of which he is playing an important part is that invented by the late Prof. Henry C. Rowland of the Johns Hopkins university. Upon the death of Prof. Rowland a few years ago, Mr. Potts took up

Louis Maxwell Potts.

the work of construction of the machines and has had charge of the building of the various instruments that have been put into successful operation, although the general public as yet knows little about them.

Mr. Potts received his collegiate education at Washington and Jefferson, going then to Johns Hopkins for graduate study in physics under the direction of Prof. Rowland. To Mr. Potts more than to the majority of the young men who came from all over the world to sit at the feet of the great physicist, Rowland gave personal attention. Before the graduate work was finished and the degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred on the Canonsburg boy, Prof. Rowland had interested him in the telegraph. It was natural therefore that Mr. Potts should become connected with the corporation that was formed to take up the Rowland patents and ideas and that after the death of the master he should carry on the work.

To obtain a system of printing telegraph which would combine simplicity, economy and reliability, had been tried by many electrical engineers, but in each of the devices there had been some salient points of failure and the Morse system of dots, dashes and spaces has continued the standard. It is claimed for the Rowland system that the objections in the way of limited speed both per operator and per wire have been successfully overcome and that the new features it introduces are such as to make it worth far more than the cost of installation.

The sending apparatus of the Rowland telegraph is much like the keybord of an ordinary typewriter. The receiving apparatus not only prints out the messages received, but prints it line after line on a page instead of a tape. The perforated tape used both in sending and receiving on some other so-called printing telegraph systems is entirely supplanted.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company has an active interest in this system and one of the best known international banking firms has charge of the fiscal affairs of the company which owns the patents.

LETTER RECEIVED FROM AN ANTARCTIC EXPLORER

Missive Is Found by a Hunter of Seals and Forwarded to Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Oct. 29.—A letter has been received here from M. Charcot, son of the famous professor, who, tempted by the fame of Nansen, Perry and Nordenskjold, left the city a year ago with the South Polar expedition.

The letter was addressed to M. Mounet-Sully, the famous actor, who received it from the president of the Geographical society. It reads thus:

"On Board the Francais,
"January 26, 1904.

"We have left Uspuwoia, the most southerly point in the world inhabited by civilized people, and as I write this we are entering Orange bay. Now our real task is before us. On the whole trip we have had fog, storms, rain, hail and snow.

"All around us are magnificent glaciers and a beach covered with seals. In opening a can of biscuits today I found your picture, and immediately my thoughts went back to Paris, and to the many pleasant evenings which you have given me at the Theater Francais.

"Before plunging into the unknown I shall put this letter in a bottle and place it near a cairn, in the hope that it may be found by some hunter of seals. Give my love to all. Your friend,

DR. CHARCOT."

The letter was really found by a hunter of seals, who mailed it to the president of the Geographical society. Nothing has been heard of the expedition since then.

SARTORIS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Grandson of Grant Calls Upon All Americans to Vote the Republican Ticket.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—(Copyright Cable.)—Algernon Sartoris, grandson of Gen. Grant, who is now in Paris, has written a column letter to the European edition of the Herald on the Philippine question, signing himself former lieutenant of the United States army. He ridicules the establishment of the jury system in the Philippines, where he says the lowest natives are too easily corrupted.

He takes issue with Mr. Parker, announcing himself for Roosevelt and calling upon all Americans to vote the Republican ticket.

ENTERTAINS FOR McCORMICK.

Ambassador Porter Gives His First Social Affair Since Death of His Wife.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—(Copyright Cable.)—The first social entertainment of any kind held at the American embassy since the death of Mrs. Porter, was given by Gen. Porter in honor of Mr. McCormick, the American embassador at St. Petersburg, just before his departure. Dr. Peter Moeller of New York was among the guests.

Peter McCormick, brother of the ambassador, by the way, has just left Paris with his wife for an extensive automobile tour in Italy.

THEATER SUPERS ON STRIKE.

Successful Action of Those in Paris Finds Echo in the Provinces.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—(Copyright Cable.)—The successful strike of Paris theater supernumeraries has had an echo in the provinces.

At the Theater des Arts at Rouen the supers refused to appear on Sunday in a matinee unless they received extra pay. At the same time they demanded a regular salary of 150 francs ($30) a month. The manager refused to comply with their demands and as a consequence the theater is now closed.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

SOLOMON'S

K. SOLOMON & COMPANY, Smithfield and Diamond Sts.

Two Ribbon Specials.

Satin Taffeta Ribbons. Beautiful ribbons of finest quality, in all the wanted shades; 4 inches wide; 39c quality, special, per yard, 25c

Roman Striped Ribbons, also novelties in warp prints and Persian effects; 4 to 6 inches wide; per yard, 25c and 39c

Two Veiling Specials.

Chiffon Drape Veils, in all the wanted colorings; 1½ yds. long; finished with hemstitched ribbon borders. Choice at 98c and 49c

New Automobile Veils of fine chiffon, with hemstitched borders; 3 yards long. Choice of black, brown, blue, etc., at $1.98

Our Stunning Styles Are Approved by Critical Feminine Eyes.

There is a smartness—a dashing originality—about our attire which wins instant admiration. The tailored suits are so cleverly designed and expertly finished. The coats, in every wanted length, command attention by the wide variety displayed. On every side one is greeted by such a charming style-profusion that the tastes of the most fastidious can be satisfactorily suited. None but this season's best modes are displayed only the foremost designers, who keep right in touch with fickle fashion, are respresented here. New arrivals are coming in daily—our vast business permits no lingering—fresh, new garments in exclusive ideas are constantly being shown in the various sections of our immense second floor at prices which speak for themselves.

Tan Covert Suits at $16.50. Splendidly tailored garments, in correct colorings. 24-inch coats, with loose or fitted backs and pleated or strapped. Fancy stitched collars and newest sleeves. Lined with silk. Kilted or pleated skirts in walking lengths. $22.50 values to go at..... $16.50

Tailor-Made Suits at $22.50. Tourist or shorter fitting coats with pleats or broad straps. Lined with silk. Made of cheviots, broadcloths and mixtures, in browns, blues, greys and black. Newest pleated skirts. $30 values at the special price of..... $22.50

Clever Suits at $25. The latest conceits of the season in tailor-made suits. Made of broadcloth, Venetians and cheviots, in wanted shades. Three-quarter lengths, with vests or shorter length pleated coats, with flat or notch collar. Trimmed with contrasting or self materials. Lined with best silks. Skirts modeled in accordance with the newest fashions. $35 garments at the attractive price of.... $25

Velvet Suits, in the newest Fall colorings. Long or shorter length coats, fancily trimmed with silk braids. Finished with vests. Lined with silk. Pleated skirts. A large variety of these desirable and now-so-popular garments which should bring $75, at..... $50

Beautiful Costumes. A rich gathering of pretty dresses, made of crepe de chines, messalines and chiffon taffetas, in blues, heliotrope, tans, golden browns and black. Fancily trimmed with laces and embroideries. Newest fancy sleeves. Best of silk linings. Dressmakers would charge you from two to three times our price of..... $50

Exposition Costumes Greatly Reduced in Prices.

Clever Coats at $10. Tan covert coats, in 24-inch lengths, with narrow gores and stitching. Lined with silk. Also corset fitting black and castor kersey coats, with velvet or cloth straps, as well as three-quarter length tan coats, in tourist effects. Tailored to fit women and misses. A saving of $5 on each purchase is assured. Extraordinary inducements at.... $10

Graceful Coats at $15. Three-quarter and seven-eighth length tourist coats of tan coverts, in light or dark shades. Lined or unlined. Belted. Also kersey coats, with fitted or loose backs. Extra values at $16.50 and..... $15

Stunning Coats at $20. Tailor-made garments of black, broadcloths and cheviots, in various lengths, with broad straps and drooping shoulders. Some with shoulder capes. Also tan coverts, in many novel designs. Choice of $25 and $18 garments at..... $20

Velvet Coats, made of crushed velvets, with fitted or loose backs. Medium lengths, trimmed with contrasting shades. Lined with best linings. Newest sleeves and cuffs. Also plain velvet blouses, in jaunty effects. Clever creations, at..... $25

Raincoats at $13.75. Made of waterproof cravenettes, in tans, olives and oxfords, with pleated or tucked backs and belts. Puff sleeves and fancy flat collar. Full lengths. Women's and misses' sizes. Very charming styles which should bring $18 and $20. Choice at $12 and..... $13.75

Large Assortment of Raincoats at $8.95, $10, $18, $20 and $25.

Sale of Lace Waists

The largest purchase and sale of high-class waists ever conducted by any store between New York and Chicago.

Secured from a leading maker, who produces nothing but the finest of perfect fitting waists. His importations of lace are enormous, and on account of the immense size of this deal he agreed to operate on a very small margin—hence we can sell these exquisite, lacy creations at less than the lace alone would usually cost. Seeing these dainty waists will convince you that here is a saving of from three to seven dollars on each.

Choice of white, cream or butter shades—heavy lace or figured nets—with silk cording and shirring—fancy yokes of medallions and dtinty edgings. Full sleeves and deep fancy cuffs—all silk lined. Sale prices,

$6.95, $7.95, $10.75 and $15

A Sale of Art Goods

On Monday we will inaugurate the most important sale of art goods yet held in our new and enlarged art department. The opportunity to buy beautiful articles for the home at unheard-of small prices is here and should be grasped quickly.

Linen Lunch Cloths. Stamped hemstitched cloths, with openwork designs. Size 36 by 36 inches. Also sideboard scarfs, full two yards long. Not a piece worth less than 75c. Monday, each..... 49c

Stamped Hemstitched Linen Scarfs, with openwork on inside of hem and best spoke stitch. Size 18 by 54 inches. Cheap at 50c. Monday, each..... 38c

Extra Fine Hand-made Renaissance Scarfs for bureaus and sideboards. Really $3 qualities to go Monday at, each..... $1.98

BEE *Hand-made Renaissance Doilies*, 19c.

Hand-Made Renaissance Center Pieces, centers of fine linen, with hand-made renaissance work around same. Either round or square effects. Always $1.25, choice Monday at..... 75c

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT to our customers who buy stamped linens, etc., from us—we offer RICHARDSON'S WASH SILKS Monday only, skein..... 1c

Pillows and Pillow Tops

Extraordinary inducements in beautiful pillows and pillow tops, in new designs.

Pretty Oriental Pillows, made, ready for use. A fine quality satin in rich oriental designs, with large heavy cords and tassels. Special Monday at, each..... $1.69

Manufacturer's Sample Pillows. Extra fine hand-embroidered pillows, all ready for use. A rare bargain which offers $10 pillows at the Monday Price of, each..... $4.98

Pillow Tops. New art sateen pillow tops, with plain backs to match. Sell everywhere at 50c, choice Monday at, each..... 25c

Brilliant Jewelry Values

Our jewelry department is now supplied with the latest novelties in jewelry, clocks, combs, trinkets, etc. A few examples of our little prices are quoted here.

Gold Mounted Clocks, in small sizes, which sold at $3, to go Monday at only!..... $1.98

Jeweled Back Combs, in shell, amber and white. Entirely new styles which should bring $1.75, special, each..... 98c

New Brooch Pins, with gold plated backs and fine brilliant settings. Never intended to sell for less than $1, extra values Monday at, each..... 49c

Sterling Silver Dress or Cuff Pins in plain or engraved effects. Sell everywhere at 25c, an unusual bargain tomorrow at, per set of 2, only.... 10c

Campaign Fobs, with leather straps and brass checks. 25c grades at, each..... 10c

Highly Artistic Millinery at Low Cost.

Our millinery buyer last week closed one of the most profitable deals on record when he purchased the

Fleisher & MacReaney, 25 to 27 S. 8th St., Phila., Pa.

This firm enjoys a wide reputation for making nothing but high-class millinery and the way we purchased these hats enables us to turn around and sell them at less than you would have have to pay for the materials alone. These hats are strikingly beautiful and must not be judged by these Sale Prices. If genuine bargains will tempt you—come here tomorrow.

LOT ONE.

In this gathering may be found a large number of particularly pretty and becoming turban effects, made of the very best quality silk, velvet and chenille, as well as fancy braids. Trimmed with bows of silk ribbons, stylish feathers and imported ornaments. Also stunning sailor effects of velvet and taffetas, in browns, blues, blacks, reds, greens, etc. Not a hat worth less than $5 and many $7.50 Sale Price..... $3.95

Hats Trimmed Free.

LOT TWO.

Clever new sailor effects, with fashion's latest touches, as well as turbans and toques, in a grand variety. The most exacting dresser can surely find something in this gathering to suit her fancies. Made of velvets and all the other wanted materials from the world's best markets. Stylishly trimmed and so carefully finished that they will favorably compare with hats sold at $9, $10 and even $12. Unrestricted choice at..... $5.00

Seasonable Bedding Attractively Priced.

There is economy in every price quoted here from the Third Floor Bedding Section—housekeepers will do well to attend this sale Monday.

All-Wool California Blankets, white, with neat pink, blue and red borders. 12-4 size. Actual $7.50 values. Monday, per pair..... $4.98

500 Pairs White Blankets, guaranteed strictly all-wool, which sell all over town at $5, here Monday, per pair..... $3.75

100 Pairs Blankets, white, with pink or blue borders. Also plain white blankets, 12-4 size. Extraordinary offerings at, per pair..... $1.59

Cotton Blankets, in tans, greys or white. For Monday, your choice of $2 values at 98c, and $1.50 blankets at, per pair..... 72c

Feather Pillows, covered with fancy ticking, pr., $1.

Fine Eiderdown Comforts, filled with best quality down, some covered with silk. Choice of any $8 or $9 comfort, Monday at..... $6.98

1,000 Bed Comfortables, covered with sateen and filled with best quality corded cotton. $4 grades at, each..... $2.69

Bed Spreads, full size, some with fringe, but the majority plain. Made to sell at $2.50, a recent purchase enables us to offer them Monday at, each..... $1.24

White Felt Mattress of pure white felt, in one or two parts. Guaranteed to weigh 45 pounds, $10 values at..... $7.25

Cotton Top Mattresses, with good ticking, each, $1.98.

On Monday---300 Pairs $2 Nottingham Lace Curtains at $1.05 Pair.

Shoes to Please Discriminating Women

Our Cushion Sole Shoe for Women.

Beyond all doubt the most comfortable and seviceable woman's shoe ever made. Especially desirable for a winter shoe, for the wool felt insole is a protection against the cold and dampness. Thousands of women have bought these shoes here and every one is a satisfied customer. The new fall and winter lasts are extremely neat and stylish and the price is..

$3.50

$2.49 for Women's $4 Shoes. A special inducement for Monday in patent coltskin button shoes, with dull calf tops, welt soles and high Cuban heels. An ultra-fashionable shoe of regular $4 value, Monday..... $2.49

$2.15 for Women's $3.50 Shoes. A limited number of these patent kid shoes, in lace or button style. Turn sole and Cuban heel. A dressy shoe that is worth all of $3.50, for a short time, per pair.... $2.15

Buyers of Boys' Wear Should Note These

Our boys' clothing department has something interesting to everyone looking for up-to-date Juvenile attire at prices which will save you money. Only the best tailored and most stylish apparel finds its way here—these values are convincing.

Children's Eton-Blouse Suits of fancy or blue cheviots, in ages 4 to 9 years. Double-breasted styles, finished with silk tie. Specially priced at..... $2.00

Children's Overcoats made of fancy or plain meltons, in extra long lengths, with belted backs and velvet or self collars. Ages 2½ to 9 years Extraordinary inducements at..... $2.90

Boys' $6 Suits, $3.90. For Monday we will offer double-breasted suits of Scotch plaids or grey mixtures—as well as extra pair trousers and cap to match—in ages 8 to 16, at only..... $3.90

Children's Jap. Suits—desirable garments for the little fellows. Made of blue and grey cheviots, with buttons to neck. Ages 2½ to 8 years. Extra values at..... $2.90

Young Men's Trousers of plain blue or black, as well as fancy striped cassimeres. Sizes 28 to 32 inseam. Unequal offering at the Monday Price of..... $1.35

Boys' Knee Pants. These trousers are made of plain or fancy mixtures and come in ages 4 to 14 years. Choice of wanted colorings at the very special Monday figure of only..... 19c

Women's Housewear

Seasonable negligee wear—warm, comfortable garments—well made at the latest styles and at little prices.

$3.25 for $4.50 Eiderdown Bath Robes. Made with extra wide skirts, kimono sleeves, sailor collar and cord tassel. Neatly bound with satin. Choice of grey, pink, red and blue, at the Monday price of..... $3.25

Dressing Sacques, made of the best flannelettes, challies, eiderdowns and crepes, in all the wanted colorings. Exceptional attractions from $5 down to..... 45c

Women's Wrappers of extra quality flannelettes, with fitted lining, deep flounce, tucked yokes and bishop sleeves. Come in greys, black and white and blues. Unequaled showing this Monday only at.. $1.50

Women's Skirts. Hygienic fleeced Skirts, with scalloped edge and yoke band. Cannot be duplicated at our Monday Price of..... 98c

95c for Women's Pajamas. Made of good quality flannelettes. Trimmed with silk frogs and pearl buttons. Sells everywhere for $1.50, your choice Monday at only..... 95c

Women's Gowns of flannelettes, in plain or fancy striped effects, with double yoke, neatly trimmed with beading. Also extra sizes. Gowns that are extremely well made and good values at..... 69c

Umbrellas Underprice

It will be well to lay one in for a rainy day when you can buy fine umbrellas at such little prices.

Women's $2.50 Silk Umbrellas, $1.79. A large assortment of gold, silver or natural wood handles to choose from. Worth every every cent of $2.50. Choice Monday at..... $1.79

Women's $1.50 Umbrellas, 79c. Gloria Silk umbrellas that are both serviceable and stylish. Very specially priced Monday at..... 79c

Men's Umbrellas, 26 or 28 inch frames. Finished with taped edge, cord and tassel and cover. Pretty natural woo dhandle. An extraordinary offering this Monday at the Sale Price of..... $1.10

Sale of Horse Blankets

Five special items—all underpriced—to introduce the new location of our horse blanket department in the basement.

Wool Horse Blankets, with grey grounds, fancy stripes and heading. Double weave and sewed straps. 84 by 90 inches. Weight 8 pounds. Special offerings at..... $1.98

Peerless Grey Blankets double weave and scarlet heading. Extra fine blankets, in sizes 84 by 90 inches—weight 8 pounds—at the Sale Price of..... $3.98

5A Stable Blankets, made of heavy Burlap, with sewed strap and bias girth. Lined, 76 inches long. Extraordinary inducements at.... $1.25

Heavy Brown Duck Horse Blankets, with Ideal lining, stay at neck and breast, and heavy corded bias girth. Extra long blankets at..... $1.98

Plush Lap Robes. Arno plain green mohair plush lap robes, double, with one side black and the other dark green. Unequaled offerings at..... $3.00

Gas Heating Stoves

If you need a new heating stove it will pay you to look over the stock in our basement department and see the low prices asked for stoves of reliable makes. Here are three examples.

Round Heating Stoves, with steel body and brass star burner. Exceptional inducements this Monday at..... 75c

Open-Front Heaters, with asbestos back, sheet iron sides, aluminum guard and flue connection. Unequaled at..... $2.25

Asbestos Grate Outfit, complete with burner and gas front, at the low Monday figure of..... 98c

Pure Rubber Tubing, per foot, 5c.
Wire Fire Guards, any size, 98c.

Men's and Boys' Hats

Two sales in the hat department Monday which should interest headwear buyers.

Men's Derbies and Soft Hats, in black and the fashionable brown shades. All heights of crowns and widths of brims, making it easy to suit all faces. These blocks were never intended to sell for a cent less than $2.50, extraordinary values Monday, at..... $1.85

Children's Large Tams, made of cloth, corduroy and Angora. Choice of a large assortment of plain and fancy colorings at the attractive price of..... 49c

BIG FOOTBALL GAMES ATTRACT ATTENTION—FRESHEST NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF THE GAZETTE—BUSINESS BRINGERS FOR ALL WHO USE IT.

THIRD SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1904. EIGHT PAGES.

GODDESSES TALK OF STREET CARS

Also Discuss Carnegie Museum Essay in Their Own Peculiar Way.

THE NEW GAME OF BRIDGE

"Will you compete for the Carnegie museum essay prizes?" asked Integrity of Wisdom, as the Goddesses of the Farmers Bank building were gathered in session.

"Hardly," replied Wisdom. "In the first place I am not eligible, but a further and more important reason is because the prize has already been allotted."

"Impossible!" cried the chorus. "Explain!"

"Well, I may be anticipating too much to say the award has been made," began Wisdom, "but I feel that Dr. W. J. Holland has fixed intentions on the matter. You see the contestants have the choice of writing on three different subjects. One of these subjects is 'Why birds should be protected and what I learned about them at the Carnegie museum.' According to Dr. Holland's own public statements Secretary Kalbfus of the Pennsylvania state game commission has written a most striking literary effort on that subject which Dr. Holland has declared has struck him with more force than anything he has ever read. Therefore I think the efforts of others on this subject will avail them little."

Who Enjoys the Service.

"There seems to be much dissatisfaction over street car service. Is there any occasion for it, Railroading?" asked Courage.

"Nothing in it," replied Railroading. "I believe with Mr. Murphy that the Pittsburgh Railways Company has the best street car service today it ever had."

"We don't deny that," interrupted Truth. "The company is certainly enjoying good car service, but it is the public in which we are interested. Running seven cars instead of 10 with the same revenue is good service in a peculiar way."

"The matter is exaggerated," continued Railroading. "Even today I observed two Atwood street cars pass by, from my vantage on Wood street."

"You're taking an unfair advantage," spoke up Courage. "The first was yesterday's car running on late schedule. I understand the matter is to be reconciled by running combination diners and sleepers to allow patrons to retain their homegoing cars in order to return to work in proper time in the morning. This scheme of reducing the number of cars works much damage. Just today I overheard a man say that he received a Homestead transfer on Craig street last week. It was a white one. He waited so long for his car that the transfer turned yellow with age and the conductor refused it because they were taking up green transfers that day. 'If that ever was white,' said the conductor, 'it is three days old.'

Tough on the Little Girl.

"It is only with pathos that I can tell the story of the girl who waited so long on the opposite corner. She was a cute little thing in a dainty little red dress as she alighted with her transfer to await a Carnegie car. She looked like 15, homeward bound from school. Would you believe it? By the time her car came along she had outgrown those clothes and as she stepped aboard that car her apparent embarrassment at her awkwardness brought the tears to my eyes. I think it is a shame!"

"The councilmen don't use them," announced Integrity. "I note by the papers that cabs and whisky are provided to certain members, possibly to keep the awful truth of the car service away from them while the whisky serves to stimulate the cars in their eyes, if perchance they meet one."

"You're wrong," declared Wisdom, "that was only a legislative trick. The whisky was to keep up their spirits and the cab ride to keep it down. It's an English custom."

"That reminds me, we are rapidly becoming Britonized," announced Truth. "It was not long ago that King Edward, then prince, had shown a keen appetite for bridge and I note a local man tried to open a bridge game with a $5 ante."

"Was it a go?" was asked.

"No. He thought a $5 ante would bring a bridge raise, but it fell through."

CROWD CARRIED ROPES.

Caldron of Tar Boiled Merrily Outside Council Chamber While Street Railroad Franchise Was Discussed.

"I read with interest this week how a thousand people attended a meeting of the city council at Toledo, O., when it was about to pass a new street car franchise," said a traveling man at a down town hotel last night.

"The last time the people did that I was in Toledo. It was the most remarkable mob, or rather gatherings, that I ever saw. It was not composed of the usual toughs that conduct a lynching bee, but of some of the best and most respectable business men and taxpayers in the city. Still, it was a dangerous looking crowd. Part of the crowd went to the council chamber in a very orderly manner. There was no noise or even any threats made, but several of the leaders carried ropes and insisted upon asking the councilmen embarrassing questions. Those who could not gain admission to the council chamber gathered in the street and built a fire. During the deliberations of the city legislature a large tank of tar bubbled merrily over the fire within view of that august body.

"Did the council pass the franchise? Well, I should say it did not, although a test vote at a previous meeting showed that the traction company controlled all but two of the councilmen. I understand that although there has been no change in the council since the first petition in boots was presented six months ago, this week was the first time the council has had the courage to make an attempt to take up the subject again. Even this time it did not attempt to pass such an arbitrary franchise as it did at first.

"What makes the people of Toledo so indignant is that Columbus has 3-cent fares, while the franchise which the Toledo council proposed to pass gives only six tickets for 25 cents."

WILL DEMAND EXCLUSION OF JAPANESE LABORERS

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The invasion of the American industrial field by Japanese laborers is feared by President Michael Donnelly of the Butcher Workmen's union. To head off the Japanese, Donnelly will introduce a resolution at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco next month, calling for the enactment of legislation excluding them from the United States.

ALEXIEFF'S RECALL IS SAID TO BE PERMANENT

CHEFOO, Oct. 29.—Viceroy Alexieff and his entire staff will leave Harbin tomorrow for St. Petersburg. The Russian consul here says Alexieff's recall is due to the need of his advice in framing new plans for the Manchurian campaign. Other Russians, including one official, say Alexieff's recall is permanent and due to imperial dissatisfaction with his services.

Globe-Wernicke Co. Doubly Honored.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29, 1904.—The Globe-Wernicke Company, Cincinnati, was today honored with two highest awards for "Elastic" Bookcases, Filing Cabinets and office appliances.

Coach Excursions to St. Louis Every Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

$12.00 round trip. Tickets good seven days—in coaches only. Fifteen-day tickets on sale every day—$15.00, good in Pullman cars upon payment of Pullman rates.

"Hartzell" Furnace. Warm House. No. 619 Smithfield st.

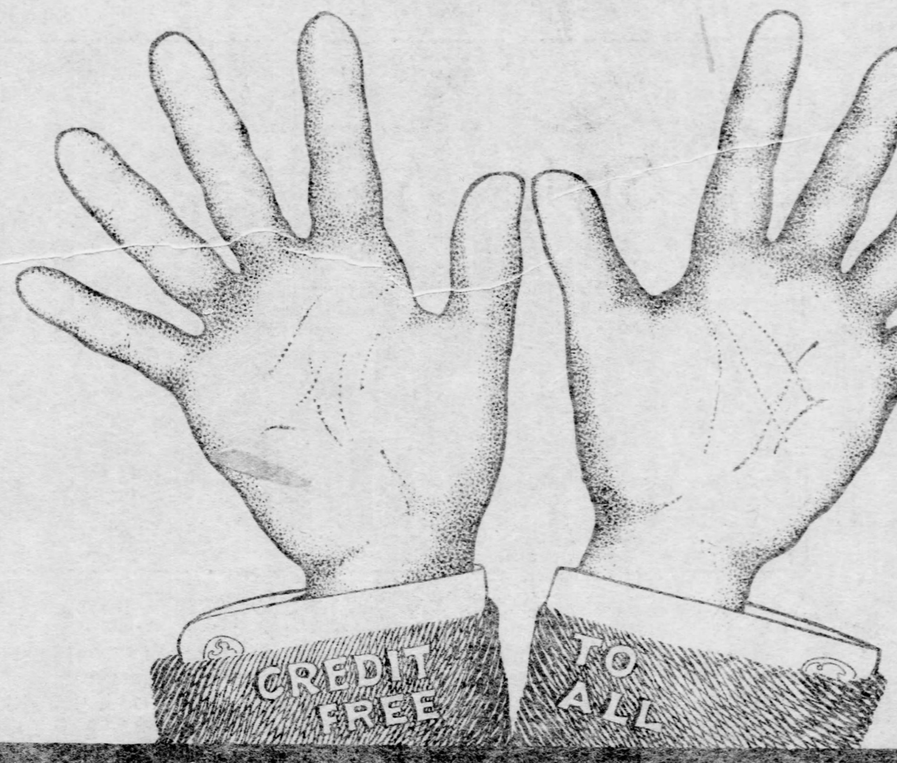
SPEAR'S

PAIR OF "CLEAN HANDS" symbolizes the policy of this, the Largest Furniture and Carpet House in the World.

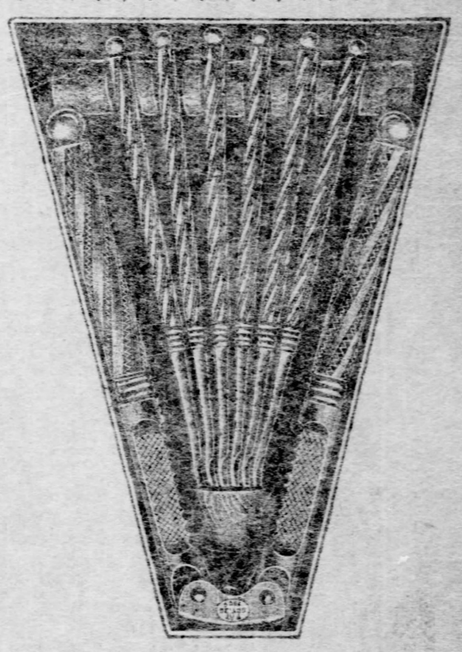
Clean, straightforward business methods—dealing with the public as if all were one huge family—treating all with fairness and a liberality that knows no such word as "discrimination"—such is the policy that has made this firm the giant among giants.

The door is open to you—you are invited to

OPEN AN ACCOUNT
CREDIT
FREE TO ALL



SPEAR'S UPRIGHT METHODS HAVE WON SUCCESS



Hallowe'en Sets For Everybody

15c

(BUT WORTH 50c.)

Consisting of a patent spring Nut Cracker and 6 Nut Picks, all nickel plated and inclosed in a neat box.

Of course, you'll get in line early tomorrow and you'll have the exact change ready, for you'll need a set tomorrow evening.

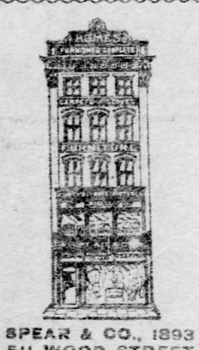
Oh, Yes, Spear Sells It for Less

THE DIGNIFYING OF THE INSTALLMENT PLAN

There was a time in this city when the buying of furniture on the installment plan was regarded with contempt, and may be so regarded by some persons today—due to the obnoxious methods of its application. The growing demand and the necessity for accommodation caused Spear & Co. to analyze the subject and revise the form of treatment, so that today, we are pleased to say, we have on our books the nicest people in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, who buy when and what they please and find our system of credit not only "bearable" but very desirable.

Further than this, we handle the largest variety of Furniture and Carpets manufactured in America, and the entire beautiful stock is at your disposal. At this time it is replete with novelties, gorgeous and otherwise. We'd like you to visit the store.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD



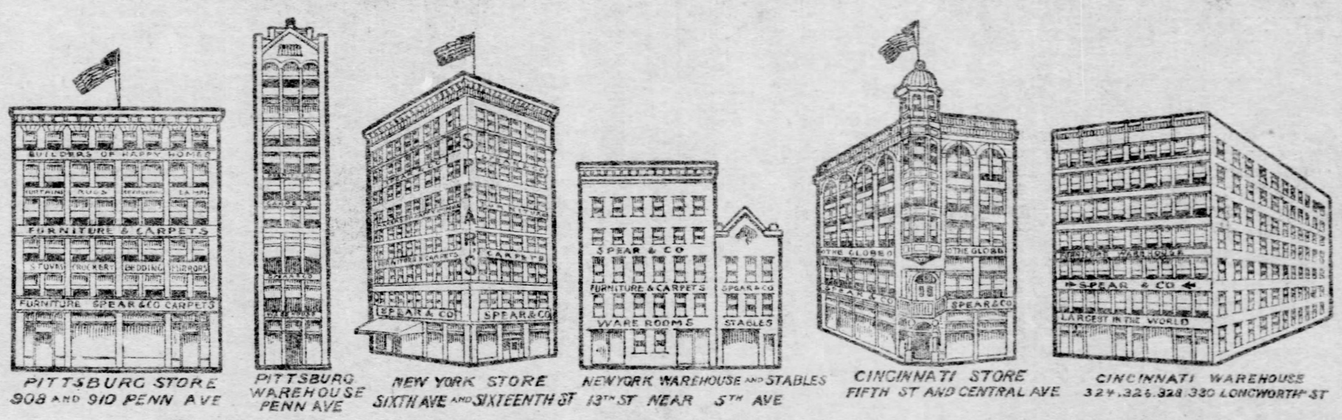
SPEAR & CO., 1893
511 WOOD STREET

WE BEGAN SMALL BUT WE GREW.

and there are the buildings now necessary to handle the business of Spear & Co.—

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Stores in Pittsburgh, New York and Cincinnati.



PITTSBURG STORE 908 AND 910 PENN AVE | PITTSBURG WAREHOUSE PENN AVE | NEW YORK STORE SIXTH AVE AND SIXTEENTH ST | NEW YORK WAREHOUSE AND STABLES 13TH ST NEAR 5TH AVE | CINCINNATI STORE FIFTH ST AND CENTRAL AVE | CINCINNATI WAREHOUSE 324, 326, 328, 330 LONGWORTH ST

BUILDINGS OCCUPIED EXCLUSIVELY BY SPEAR & CO.

Judge for Yourself as to Spear's Title of "Largest in the World!"

There's the Evidence!

FINEST CARPETS AT SMALLEST PRICES

Better get the best if you are buying carpets. Especially since you can get the best at Spear's at prices other dealers ask for inferior grades.

SPEAR SELLS IT FOR LESS

Brussels Carpets in new effects, will wear well, worth 75c a yard; Spear's price 48c

Brussels Carpets, generally sold at $1 a yard; Spear's price 79c

Ingrain Carpets in a great variety of patterns, worth 60c a yard; Spear's price 35c

Ingrain Carpets, the never-wear-out kind in pretty patterns, worth 85c a yard; Spear's price 60c

Velvet Carpets, patterns include many new conceits rich in design, worth $1.15; Spear's price 70c

Velvet Carpets, worth $1.50 a yard, very fine; Spear's price $1.00

Axminster Carpets, worth $1.25 a yard, swell enough for anybody; Spear's price 90c

Wilton Velvet Carpets, best in the country, worth $1.75 a yard; Spear's price $1.25

LET SPEAR "Feather Your Nest"

The boy who will rob a bird's nest is a sneaking sort of boy, and unless he changes his ways is not likely ever to amount to much.

A business man? (save the mark) who will steal another' man's advertising and use it as his own is a—well, you can bank on it that he stole birds' nests when he was a boy, and might rob your nests if he had a chance.

Straws show how the winds blow.

An honest store, like an honest man, is honest in ALL things.

Spear is honest in his advertising and honorable in all his dealings.

BAD HABIT TO GET IT FROM QUESTIONABLE STORES.
U-C-Y? O-I-C-Y!
SPEAR SELLS IT FOR LESS.
THAT'S WHY!

ARTISTIC ROOM RUGS

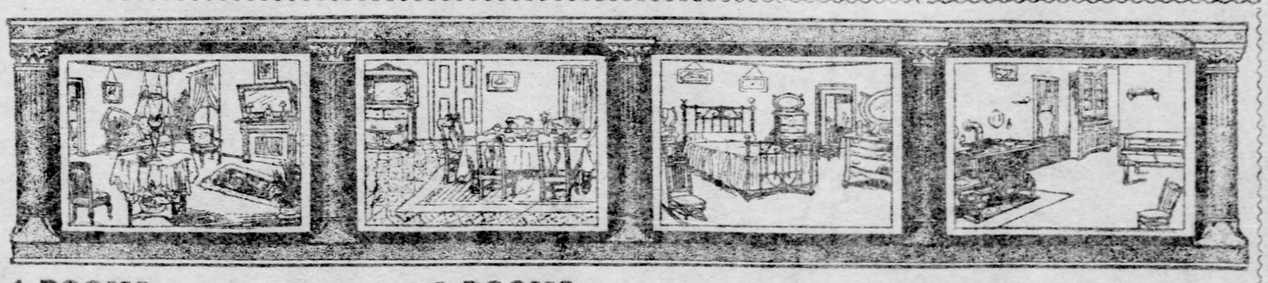
Note the Moderate Prices!

Axminster Rugs, 9x12 feet, very fashionable and elegant; Spear's price $16.50

Wilton Velvet Rugs, 9x12 feet, very rich, in many handsome patterns; Spear's price $22.50

Smyrna Rugs, 9x12 feet, very much in demand; Spear's price $12.00

Brussels Rugs, room size, durable and pretty; Spear's price $11.00



4 ROOMS—
Parlor, Dining-room, Bedroom and Kitchen, furnished complete, all ready for housekeeping—as in picture—(Carpet included) $125

3 ROOMS—
Dining-room, Bedroom and Kitchen, furnished complete, all ready for housekeeping—as in picture—(Carpet included) $85

2 ROOMS—
Bedroom and Kitchen, furnished complete, all ready for housekeeping—as in picture—(Carpet included $55

MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS—A DOLLAR OR TWO A WEEK WILL DO.

BARGAINS IN SIDEBOARDS

6 Sideboards, value $18, Sale Price $11

8 Sideboards, value $24, Sale Price $15

10 Sideboards, value $32, Sale Price $20

7 Sideboards, value $48, Sale Price $35

20 assorted sample Sideboards at special prices.

BARGAINS IN CHINA CLOSETS

6 China Closets, value $24, Sale Price $15

8 China Closets, value $27, Sale Price $25

6 China Closets, value $60, Sale Price $40

24 assorted sample China Closets at cost.

STORES IN PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI.

SPEAR & CO., 908 and 910 PENN AVE.

U-MAY-O.

SURPRISES CONTINUE THE RULE ON THE FOOTBALL FIELDS

NORMAL BEATEN BADLY BY W. U. P.

Mosse's Men Run Up 40 Points on Team from California. Which Is Outclassed.

SMITH HAS AN ARM BROKEN

By defeating the strong California Normal eleven 40 to 0 at Exposition park yesterday afternoon the W. U. P. team proved itself one of the very strongest elevens in this end of the state and must be reckoned with when the matter of the Western Pennsylvania championship comes up for consideration.

The playing of the local eleven yesterday was a revelation to the 3,200 spectators, many of whom were football experts. The team work of Mosse's men was something that the experts hardly looked for and led Dr. M. Roy Jackson, who is well known in local football circles, to remark that no finer display of team work had ever been shown on a local gridiron. The W. U. P. players were out to make a record and that they succeeded in shown by the manner in which they ran away from a team that had held the Wash-Jeff eleven to a 6-to-0 score only a few weeks ago.

Not only was W. U. P. good on the offensive, but its defensive work was strong at every point. The manner in which the players followed the ball and kept their eyes on the sphere was a treat to the lovers of the game. In only one case was there any display of slovenly work and that was in the latter part of the second half, when Capt. Thompson filled the back field with substitutes and there was a display of fumbling which might have proved costly in a close contest. One of the real features of the game was the fine interference of the W. U. P. players with the man with the ball, and this interference generally stuck to him until he was safe on his journey.

California in all made but five first downs. The Normals, however, got off to a fine start and for a while it looked as though the crowd would be treated to what it anticipated—an evenly-contested game of football.

The Normals took the ball on the kick-off and on the second lineup Smith got through Waddill and Perry, running down the field for 30 yards. He was in the open with bright prospects of a touchdown, but Capt. Joe Thompson brought him down so heavily near the side lines that when the ruins were inspected it was found that he had sustained a broken arm. Smith retired from the game and the Normal cohorts in the right section of the grandstand groaned.

Smith was the oldest and considered the best player on their team. The Normal rooters included about 100 girls, who were bedecked with red and black ribbons and each had a Normal flag. They sang songs and yelled, and got into a cheering and singing duel with the W. U. P. undergraduates in the right field bleachers.

Normals Lose Spirit.

When the Normals trotted on the field the girls arose as one and cheered long and loud, which was followed by the W. U. P. students, who tried to drown their voices by yelling for their warriors.

The retiring of Smith had a bad effect on the team, as it seemed to play with less fighting spirit. The Normal's line men played high and were unable to withstand the W. U. P. charges, which line moved as one man. "Big" McKean played havoc with the Normal line. He was through the line on every play that the Normals had the ball and smashed their combinations, and on the defense he held back men trying to get past him.

The Normal ends were unable to effectively stop the runs around them without gains and in following punts down the field they were entirely too slow. W. U. P. did considerable fumbling and only once did California get the ball. Then with but a few minutes to play in the second half, Stark made two end runs that netted about 20 yards.

W. U. P. lost 35 yards through penalties to the Normals' five. California held for downs but once, then it was helped by a 15-yard penalty. W. U. P. had the ball on the Normals' 20-yard line when holding was discovered and the ball was taken back 15 yards.

Schmidt Scores First.

On the last down Thompson got around the end on a fake kick and had about made the distance when he fumbled. East fell on the ball, but it went to the Normals on downs.

W. U. P. scored four touchdowns in the first half, Edgar kicking three goals. In the second period three touchdowns were made and Edgar kicked two goals. Two of the touchdowns were made through runs that set the crowd into a state of excitement.

Schmidt got the first on a run of 60 yards around the Normal's right end. He warded off three tacklers and planted the ball behind the posts. Thompson followed this with a 30-yard run, on which Mehl waded through from the 5-yard line for the second touchdown. The longest run, however, was turned up by Perry early in the second half. He broke through the line and ran 80 yards.

In the second half W. U. P. sent in substitutes, who did almost as well as the regulars. The general impression was that the Normals might have a show with subs in, but the newcomers played as well as the regulars. The large score was gratifying to the W. U. P. student body, which wanted a larger score than W. & J. made against California. W. & J. beat the Normals 6 to 0. The line-up:

W. U. P.—40.		California—9.
Perry	L. E.	Drun
Waddill-Elliott	L. T.	Jenkins
Zeig	L. G.	Hall
McKean-Schwartz	C.	Gray
Edgar	R. G.	Fry
Marshall	R. T.	Martin
East-Boisseau	R. E.	Colson
Rush	Q. B.	Harmon-Dwar
Thompson-Springer	L. H.	Smith-Stark
Schmidt-McCormick	R. H.	McCleary
Mehl-Miller	F. B.	Fair

Touchdowns—First half: Schmidt 2, Mehl 2. Goals—Edgar 3. Second half: Schmidt, Perry, Mehl. Goals—Edgar 2. Missed goal—Perry. Missed punt out—Perry. Referee—Frye. Umpire—Dr. William Farrar. Time—30 and 25-minute halves.

SOPHS WIN AGAIN.

Bluffites Beat Beaver College in Hard Game, 17 to 12.

BEAVER, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The Pittsburgh College sophomores and Beaver College met today and the sophomores won 17 to 12. The game was hotly contested. The features were the playing of Gray, Nelian and Brennan for the sophomores, while Duff, Philips and Gardner did good work for Beaver. Line-up:

P. C. Sophs.—17.		B. C.—12.
Rankin	L. E.	West
Cready	L. T.	Phillips
Brennan	L. G.	Clifton
Yellig	C.	Moore
Troxall	R. G.	Seaman
Laux	R. T.	Debbin
Murphy	R. E.	Snyder
Dowling	Q. B.	Graham
Keating	L. H.	Hamilton
Nelian	R. H.	Duff
Gray	F. B.	Gardner

Touchdowns—Dowling, Laux, Brennan, Duff, Gardner. Goals—Dowling 2, Philips 2. Referee—Molter. Umpire—Dougherty. Substitutes—Aufenbaugh for Hamilton, Stack for Cready. Time of halves—20 minutes.

McIlveen Plays With State.

BELLEFONTE, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Westminster having cancelled with State for today, the heavy Jersey Shore team were played instead and state won easily, 30 to 0. McIlveen made his debut at right half with a run of 50 yards and was given an ovation. The lineup:

State College—30.		Jersey Shore—0.
Barr	L. E.	Carson
Smith-Cotwalt	L. T.	Herbert-Meyers
White	L. G.	Merecich
Ray	C.	Jones-Granville
Woodward	R. G.	Manstell
Mosetip	R. T.	Martin-Hammond
Leathers	R. E.	McAvoy
Hehnhart	Q. B.	Rafferty
Yeckley-Faukes- McIlveen	L. H.	W. Downs
Partridge	R. H.	M. Downs
McGee	F. B.	Cully

Touchdowns—Smith, Yeckley, Partridge, McGee, Faukes. Goals from touchdowns—Moscript 5. Referee—Steele. Umpire—Sheffall. Timer—Robinson. Time of halves—25 and 10 minutes.

MICHIGAN WINS FROM WISCONSIN

Yost's Men Go Through Badgers Team at Every Point. Score, 28 to 0.

HESTON MAKES BIG GAINS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

MADISON, WIS., Oct. 29.—"Outclassed in every department of the game." This is the whole story of Michigan's 28 to 0 victory over Wisconsin this afternoon. The only thing to be added to give Wisconsin a shred of glory is that the team never lays down.

The Wolverines went through Wisconsin at every point and the Badgers' only chance to score came on a place kick, which went wide. Heston, Tom Hammond, Longman, Curtis and Norcross gained ground for Michigan whenever it was needed. Contrary to expectation they found Wisconsin's left no stronger than the right.

For 20 minutes Wisconsin fought every inch and frequently forced Michigan to punt. But after the first score the Wolverines came back stronger and would not be denied. At the end the game became a rout and only a question of the size of the score. Heston's dashing runs of 70 and 75 yards were the spectacular features of the game.

The score at the end of the first half was Michigan 6, Wisconsin 0. At only one time in the game did Wisconsin put Michigan on its mettle. In the last part of the first half, after Michigan had made the first touchdown, Coach Curtis' men braced up and kept the ball in Michigan's territory for 20 minutes, having it on Michigan's 45-yard line when the half ended.

Wolverines Are Heavier.

The superior weight of Michigan was a serious handicap to Wisconsin. It was not weight alone, however, that won the game. Good generalship and brilliant football contributed largely to the final score.

Both teams indulged in considerable punting. The weather was fair and clear and there were about 11,000 persons present.

On the kick-off the ball went to Wisconsin on the five-yard line. Wisconsin was soon forced to punt and sent the ball to Michigan's 45-yard line. Here T. Hammond got around Wisconsin's right end for 20 yards. Michigan lost the ball on a fumble on Wisconsin's 45-yard line. Wisconsin punted to Michigan's 50-yard line. By steady line plays, going through the tackles and guards, Michigan advanced the ball 20 yards and lost it on downs, but quickly regained it. Michigan tried a place kick for goal, but failed. After the ball had changed hands several times Michigan started down the field with a series of line plays which culminated in a touchdown by Norcross. T. Hammond kicked goal. Michigan 6, Wisconsin 0.

The second half was hardly started before it became apparent that Wisconsin had shot its bolt at the end of the first half. After one or two attempts at the line, Heston got around Wisconsin's end for a 70-yard run and a touchdown. T. Hammond kicked goal. After a few more plays Heston again went around Wisconsin's right end for a 60-yard run and a touchdown. Hammond failed at goal.

Carter Gets Last Score.

The ball was in play but a moment after the next kick-off when Michigan got it on Wisconsin's 45-yard line by a fumble and worked it swiftly down the field for another touchdown, Carter going over. The attempt at goal failed. With only a few minutes to play, Michigan rushed the ball down the field and sent Carter over for the fifth touchdown. Curtis kicked goal. The half ended with the ball on Wisconsin's 20-yard line in Michigan's possession. Line-up:

Michigan—28.		Wisconsin—0.
H. Hammond-Stuart	R. E.	Bush (capt.)
Graham	R. T.	Brindley
Carter	R. G.	Stromquist
Schultz	C.	Remp
Schulte	L. G.	Donovan
Curtis	L. T.	Bertke-Hunt
Weeks	L. E.	Findlay-Perry
Norcross	Q. B.	G. W. Jones-Melzner
T. Hammond	R. H.	Wrabetz-Grogan
Heston (capt.)	L. H.	Vanderboom
Longman-Clark-Schneider	F. B.	Clark

Touchdowns—Norcross, 1; Heston, 2; Carter, 2. Goals from touchdown—Hammond, 2; Curtis. Referee—Daily. Umpire—Wrenn. Time of halves—35 minutes.

TIE GAME IS PLAYED.

Chicago and Illinois Each Score a Touchdown and Kick Goal in the Second Half.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—A tied score 6 to 6, was the result of the football struggle on Marshall field today between the University of Illinois and the Chicago university. The game was played in the presence of 15,000 people. Chicago was on the defensive almost all the time, and seemed to be barely able to prevent a defeat. Popular opinion held the result to be a victory for Illinois.

The Chicago men made their score after they had been forced to punt from the center of the field. Taylor, who caught the ball, fumbled it and Parry of Chicago picked it up, ran 25 yards for a touchdown and then kicked goal. By an exciting run of 40 yards Rothgeb in the second half carried the ball to Chicago's 20 yard line. By hard football tactics, Illinois gradually advanced the ball to the one yard line, and Fairweather was pushed over for a touchdown. Moynahan, who played a star game for the Illinois team, kicked goal. The lineup:

Chicago—6.		Illinois—6.
Speik (capt.)	L. E.	Dillinger-Sheppard
Badenroch-Parry	L. T.	Young
Noll	L. G.	Fairweather
Gale-Hill	C.	Hazelwood
Terry-Bedenroch	R. G.	Deanoer
Boone-Tobin	R. T.	Moynahan
R. Kennedy	R. E.	Rothgeb
Eckersall	Q. B.	Taylor-Wheeler
Spedell-Detray	L. H.	Huntoon-Pope
Catlin-Hitchcock-Larsen	R. H.	Carruthers-Burroughs
Walker-Bezdek	F. B.	Kasten-Kirk

Touchdowns—Parry, Fairweather. Goals from touchdowns—Parry, Moynihan. Time of halves—35 minutes. Referee—Hoagland, Princeton. Umpire—Dietz, Northwestern.

TRINITY HALL IS HELD EVEN BY BELLEVUE H. S.

The Bellevue High school played Trinity Hall to a standstill at College park, Bellevue, yesterday, the score being 5 to 5, neither team kicking goal. Bellevue was outweighed. Trinity's score came early in the first half after a series of line bucks by the back field. Bellevue's score was made shortly after on a fumble, Gunn securing the ball and sprinting 35 yards for a touchdown. The hurdling of Hanna and the line bucking of Elliott for Trinity and the line work of Burns and Gunn of Bellevue were the features.

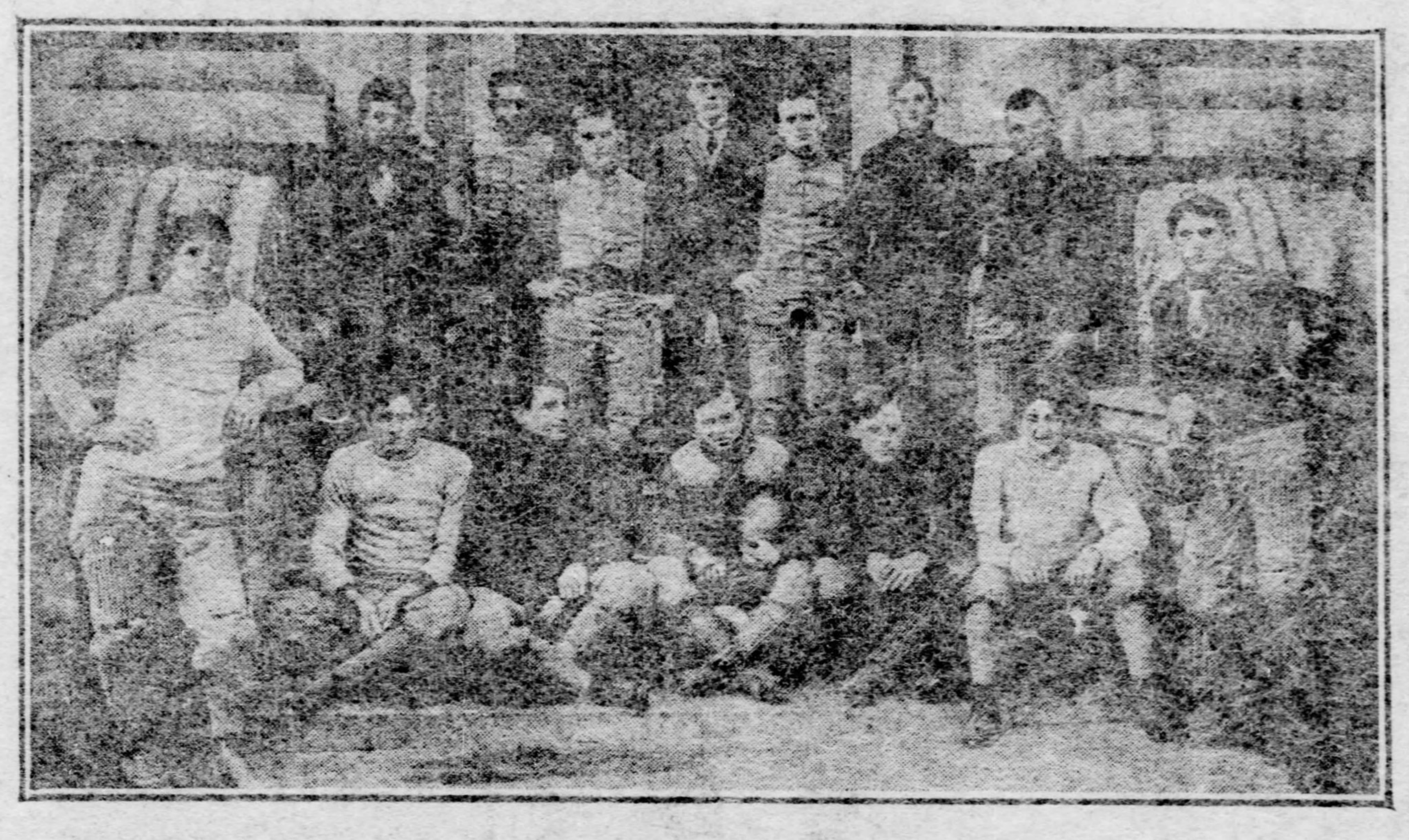
Trinity Hall—5.		Bellevue—5.
W. Wagner	L. E.	Ingram
Lenhart	L. T.	Maginniss
Johnson	L. G.	Burns
R. Wagner	C.	Walton
James	R. G.	Ward
Simpson	R. T.	Rodgers
Goedeke	R. E.	Barrett
Seamans	Q. B.	Dietrich
Hanna	R. H.	Barnes
Garden	L. H.	Gunn
Elliott	F. B.	Norris

Referee—Eckles. Touchdowns—Garden; Bellevue, Gunn. Time of halves—25 and 20 minutes.

LOCAL AMATEUR GAMES.

Braddock	6—Primrose		0
Homestead	0—Sewickley		5
Bellevue	21—North Homestead		0
Crescent	5—Glassport		0
Superior	10—La Belle		0
Westlakes	0—Ingram		0
Wilkinsburg Ath.	5—Brushton Anchorias		0
Parks	6—Imperial		0
S. Y. M. C. A. III.	22—Monterey		0
Oakland III.	6—Oakland Juniors		0
Hamilton	6—Darrah		0
Linwood	11—Army A. C.		5
Duquesne II.	0—Tiger Juniors		0
Hazelwood Tigers	15—Trenton		10
Turtle Cr. Tigers	6—North Braddock		0
Meadows	5—Lowell II.		0
East End Eagles	10—Meadow II.		0
Sharpsburg Ind.	7—Aspinwall		5
Lynch	25—Olympia Juniors		5
Imperial II.	15—Hilltops		0
Parks	0—Imperials		0
Lawrenceville	6—Prowler		0
Homestead Press	12—Braddock Indians		0
Shaner A. C.	22—Munhall		6
Ulysses Tigers	11—Sheridan Indians		0
St. John's Lyc.	15—Westlake High		0
Franklin	8—Lafayette		5
Ewalt Indians	20—Shawl Juniors		0
Peerless A. C.	30—Bellevue Y. M. C. A.		6
Maplewood	27—Pioneers		0
Lawrenceville II.	5—Aspinwall II.		0
Iron City	10—Swissvale		5
Coraopolis Indians	17—McGunnegle Indians		5

THE BUHL FOOTBALL TEAM OF SHARON



Top row: Sexton, Burke, May, Pitts, Kamerer, Jones, Pitts. Lower row: Buckley, O'Neil, Ozersky, coach; Smith (captain), Carver, Wengler and Kibbee.

W. U. P. NOW INSISTS ON PLAYING WASH.-JEFF

Coach Mosse Thinks His Eleven Has Demonstrated That It Is in the Washington Team's Class.

Western University of Pennsylvania will tomorrow issue a challenge to the W. & J. football team to play a game at Exposition park on Saturday, November 12. The date is practically an open one, for yesterday the Bethany college team cancelled the game which it was scheduled to play with W. U. P. at Wheeling, and W. & J. has no game scheduled for the day. Last spring, with the consent of the Western university, W. & J. did arrange with Geneva to play here on November 12. In return for this privilege the manager of W. & J. offered to use all of his influence to persuade his faculty to permit W. & J. to play W. U. P. here at a later date. During the summer W. & J., without giving any notice to W. U. P., transferred the Geneva game to Washington, where it was played yesterday. Two weeks ago W. U. P. gave W. & J. permission to play State at Exposition park and again W. & J. promised to try to get W. U. P. a game. The university men cannot see any reason for refusing to play on a date that will suit both teams.

Coach Mosse of W. U. P. made this statement last night: "Our big score against California State Normal did not surprise me. I purposely refrained, however, from making any prediction, as a performance is more convincing than a promise. California made a plucky fight and we had to work hard all the way to win by the wide margin that we considered necessary to demonstrate that we have a good right to try this year for the college championship of Western Pennsylvania. When I opened negotiations with W. & J. last spring and offered every reasonable inducement for a game I was told by the Washington people that W. U. P. must go and get a reputation before it could be honored with a place on the W. & J. schedule. I believe that even the admirers of W. & J. will admit now that we are entitled to more consideration than we received six months ago. I really did not blame W. & J. for being cautious then, as athletics have been much run down at W. U. P. for several years, but now that it has been proved that we have a fair little team I think W. & J. should play us.

"The fact that we made a larger score against California than they did, does not prove that we have the stronger team. The only way to test the two teams is to have them line up against each other on the gridiron, and I hope they will do so on November 12.

"I think the Western university has been exceedingly kind to W. & J. The permission to play Geneva here was one favor and the chance to play State here was a greater one. All we asked in return then and all we ask now is that W. & J. play us here. We are both lucky in having a date on which the game can take place."

The Western university students, 500 strong and headed by a brass band, marched from Exposition park after the game yesterday to Federal street, then over the Sixth street bridge and up Fifth avenue. The celebration lasted all evening, for the two teams attended the Duquesne theater.

KISKI WINS GAME.

Gordon's Men Give Connellsville First Defeat by 22 to 5.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The Connellsville eleven was defeated for the first time on the home grounds this season by the Kiskiminitas school 22 to 5. Connellsville assumed the aggressive at the start and had Kiski going until Gemas, the home team's star halfback, was put out of the game for rough playing. Later in the game the locals suffered by O'Donnell being knocked out. The home team put up a good game in line rushes, but Kiski showed superior team work. The features were a 40-yard-run by McCreight and a 25-yard run by McGregor. A crowd of about 1,200 persons witnessed the game. Line-up:

Kiski—22.		Connellsville—5.
Snow	L. E.	O. Ritchie
Pfeffer	L. T.	Singer
Gordon	L. G.	Fike
Corbett	C.	O'Donnell
Irons	R. G.	Miller
Kumler	R. T.	Griffin
Heidrick	R. E.	Francis
Hacka	Q. B.	Long
Urling	L. H.	Mitchell
McGregor	R. H.	B. Ritchie
McCreight	F. B.	Gemas

Touchdowns—McGregor, Ritchie, Kumler, McCreighton, Hacka. Goals—Kumler 2. Substitutions—Coneo for Gemas, Reid for McConnell. Referee—Coll. Umpire—Firtfinger.

Lafayette Swamps Manhattan.

EASTON, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Lafayette found Manhattan utterly unable to hold her today and consequently ran up a score of 54 without Manhattan ever getting in sight of the goal. Line-up:

Lafayette—54.		Manhattan—0.
Snook	L. E.	Deezey
Small	L. T.	Costello
Doud	L. G.	Mackinske
Hoskins	C.	Mahoney
Logan	R. G.	Herndandez
Newberry	R. T.	O'Brien
Hopper	R. E.	O'Donnell
Morrison	Q. B.	Gregory
Wack	L. H.	Hanharahan
Scammel	R. H.	Christian
McAvoy	F. B.	Maguire

Referee—Haldeman. Umpire—Stitzer. Time of halves—25, 25½ minutes. Touchdowns—Vanatte, Scammel, Hopper, McAvoy, Morrison, Haskins, Snook. Goals from field—Shunter. Goals—Doud 3, Vanette 2. Substitutes—McCann for Snook, Monohan for Small, Shuster for Morrison, Vanatte for McAvoy, Ruiez for Beezey, Landey for Costello, Carey for Gregory, McNama for Christian.

Latrobe Swamps Dravosburg.

LATROBE, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Latrobe had it easy with Dravosburg today, winning 47 to 0. Lineup:

Latrobe—47.		Dravosburg—0.
McDyre	L. E.	Thomas
McCreight-Murray	L. T.	Linn
M. Blair	L. G.	Smith
Schisler	C.	Barnard
Burrell	R. G.	Maxwell
Ryan	R. T.	Scott
F. Blair	R. E.	Dunlap
Brallier	Q. B.	Lewis
Lawson	L. H.	Bryan
Bowman-Anderson	R. H.	Young
Cure	F. B.	Stimer

Touchdowns—Ryan 3, Bowman, Murray, Lawson, Cure, Burrell. Goals—Brallier 7. Referee—Albert. Umpire—Peterson. Time of halves—20 minutes each.

South Side Loses to Monaca.

MONACA, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The South Side team came to Monaca today, but failed to make good, the Monaca team winning 17 to 0. It was a good, clean game from start to finish, hotly contested. Right Half Hawry and the ends, Broderick and Crone, made frequent gains of 15 and 18 yards.

Penn Only Big Team With a Clean Slate

Pennsylvania furnished the surprise due yesterday in this most remarkable of football seasons. The Quakers beat Harvard by clean football playing, 11 to 0. It was a more surprising feat than the defeat of Yale by the Army and almost as bad as the defeat of Princeton by the Navy.

Pennsylvania is the only one of the big colleges now which has a clean score of victories. The other games resulted as had been anticipated. Yale beat Columbia decisively and Princeton took Cornell's measure, though the Jerseymen were scored against.

CORNELL ENDS ARE WEAK ON PUNTS, AND TIGERS WIN

Princeton Has to Work Hard to Beat Cornell, 18 to 6—Ithicans Advance Ball, but to No Avail.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Princeton won to-day's football game from Cornell 18 to 6, but the victors were forced to work their hardest to make gains, being outclassed by Cornell in many stages of the game, especially in the first part of the contest. The Cornell men showed their ability to advance the ball consistently, and Birmingham did well in the punting, nearly always sending the ball more than 40 yards, and losing nothing in exchanges with Tooker.

But the failure of the Cornell ends to get down under these kicks proved disastrous, gave the Princeton eleven nearly as much ground as they made in scrimmages and greatly influenced the outcome of the contest. On several occasions the ends failed to go beyond the end of play before the men who fielded the punt had started back with the ball, and most of the tackling in open field was done by other members of the team. Capt. Lynch did splendid work in this line and also was a mainstay to secondary defense before he was compelled to retire in the second half.

The Cornell back field, composed of Halliday at fullback and Rice and Birmingham at halves, played as one man, and gained every time they struck Princeton's defense line. The Princeton ends, Crawford and Tooker, were rather weak on the defensive and many runs were made around each of them; but they got down under punts well and with hardly an exception were on the man with the ball as soon as he caught it. This made Tooker's punts more effective than Birmingham's.

Ritter and Capt. Foulke at halves, and Rulon Miller at fullback did good work in advancing the ball for Princeton. Ritter in particular was able to skirt ineffective Cornell ends for long gains. Princeton also called on her line to carry the ball by bucking, and Cooney, Stanard and Short pushed and squirmed through the Cornell line frequently for gains of from three to fifteen yards. Line-up:

Princeton—18.		Cornell—6.
Crawford	L. E.	Van Ormon
Cooney	L. T.	Cook-Smith
Dillon	L. G.	Oderkirk-Downs
Dutcher	C.	Wilder
Short	R. G.	Furman
Stannard-Herring	R. T.	Costello-Halliday
Tooker	R. E.	Forgy-Hackstaff
Tenny-Burke	Q. B.	Lynah-Bird
Ritter	L. H.	Rice-Gibson
Foulke	R. B.	Birmingham-Martin
Rulon-Miller-McCormick	F. B.	Halliday-Davis-Cox

Touchdowns—Halliday, Ritter, Stannard, Short. Goals—Cooney 3, Birmingham. Referee—Langford, Trinity. Umpire—Minds, Pennsylvania. Linesman, Stauffer, Pennsylvania. Time of halves—35 minutes each.

ACTED LIKE ROWDIES.

Pennsy's Football Players and Rooters Raised a Riot in a Boat.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The University of Pennsylvania football squad, with a crowd of nearly 200 rooters, came in on the Puritan from New York this morning en route for Boston. The crowd had a rough house performance on the boat during the night. Furniture was smashed, windows were broken and things were thrown into a state of violent confusion. The crowd was so large that little could be done to stop the youths and they ran things as they pleased the greater part of the trip.

The officers and crew of the Puritan attempted to put a stop to the riot, but in vain.

COLLEGE RESULTS.

EAST.		
U. of P.	11—Harvard	0
Princeton	18—Cornell	6
Yale	34—Columbia	0
W. U. P.	40—California	0
Georgetown	17—Holy Cross	4
W. and J.	35—Geneva	0
Carlisle Indians	14—Virginia	6
Swarthmore	9—Annapolis	0
Dartmouth	33—Wesleyan	0
West Point	16—Williams	0
Pittsburgh Sophs.	17—Beaver	12
State	30—Jersey Shore	0
Lafayette	54—Manhattan	0
Westminster	24—Grove City	0
WEST.		
Michigan	28—Wisconsin	0
Chicago	6—Illinois	6
Minnesota	16—Nebraska	12
Texas	23—Washington Univ.	0
Cincinnati	11—Ohio Medical	0
Kansas	5—Washburn	0
Ohio Wesleyan	12—Kenyon	0
Iowa	10—Agricultural College	6
Case	16—Oberlin	0
Indiana	8—Ohio State	0
Northwestern	45—Depauw	0
Dennison	34—Wooster	0

PREP SCHOOL GAMES.

Shadyside Acad.	5—Scottdale A. C.	0
Kiski	22—Connellsville	5
Trinity Hall	5—Bellevue H. S.	5
Erie H. S.	10—Oberlin H. S.	0
Kiski III.	10—Greensburg	5
Freeport H. S. H.	11—Vandergrift H. S.	0
New Castle H. S.	24—Beaver H. S.	5
Hollidaysburg H.S.	0—Altoona H. S.	0
Tarentum Ind.	18—Kittanning Acad.	0
Bellefonte Acad.	5—Bellewood	0
Findlay (O.) H. S.	6—Defiance	6
Ravenna (O.) H.S.	26—Hanmels B. C.	0
Charleroi H. S.	28—Mulvehill A. C.	0
Ligonier H. S.	20—Fairfield A. C.	0

YALE OUTPLAYS COLUMBIA AND WINS GAME, 34 TO 0

Metzenthin Threatens Blue's Goal—Rex Flinn of Pittsburgh Makes Two Touchdowns.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Outclassed in every department of the game, Columbia's football eleven was defeated by Yale at American League park this afternoon, 34 to 0. In their five contests this was Yale's most decisive victory. It was Yale's day from the start and after the first half it became merely a question of the score, not of the result. In the first half Columbia held Yale to 12 to 0, and showed at intervals good football form. In the second period the game was a rout for the local eleven, Yale's players jamming their way through the whole Columbia eleven for big gains.

Columbia's reverse in the second half was due largely to her lack of subs. When the first varsity men were retired, Columbia was compelled to put in subs, who showed poorly in the effort to stem Yale's attacks.

Columbia's best bit of work was shown at the start of the game, when Metzenthin caught Roraback's kick-off and eluded nine of the Yale eleven, rushed 70 yards down the field before Hoyt caught him and prevented Columbia's quarterback from scoring a touchdown that for a moment looked certain.

Later in the period Columbia again had hopes of a tally when Metzenthin, on a quarterback run, and Duell on a delayed pass made 60 yards between them. The ball was then 30 yards from a tally, but again it was recovered by Yale on downs. During the period Columbia made her five yards on four downs by line plunges only twice, and twice her eleven repeated this performance in the second period. Yale was never held on downs. Columbia received many more penalties than Yale for offside play, holding and interference with the center.

Only about 10,000 persons, at a liberal estimate, were present. Captain Stangland of Columbia was seriously hurt in the first few minutes of play and was forced to leave the game. His absence crippled Columbia seriously. The line-up:

Yale—34.		Columbia—0.
Shevlin	L. E.	Post-Griswold
Bloomer-Kinsen	L. T.	Brown-Algeltinger
Kinney	L. G.	Echeverria-Kruger
Roraback	C.	Finegan-Smyth
Tripp	R. G.	Stangeland-Sedgwick-Duden
Hogan	R. T.	Thorpe
Neal	R. E.	Muir-Buell
Rockwell	Q. B.	Metzenthin
Hoyt-Veeder	L. H.	Duell-Townsend
S. Morse-Levenworth	R. H.	Helmrich-Armstrong
McCoy-Flinn	F. B.	Fisher-Ehret

Touchdowns—Hogan, 3; Flinn, 2; Morse. Goals from touchdowns—Hoyt, 4. Referee—Matthew McClung, Lehigh. Umpire—Paul Dashiel, Annapolis. Head linesman—Joseph C. McCracken, University of Pennsylvania. Assistant linesman—Talcott Hull, New Haven; Davis Smyth, Columbia. Time of halves—35 minutes each.

New Castle Has It Easy.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—New Castle High school beat the Beaver High school today 24 to 5. The teams were about the same weight. Hays, Harlan and Watson played the best game for the locals. Line-up:

New Castle—24.		Beaver—5.
Woods	L. E.	McClure
Stoner	L. T.	Campbell
Overbeck	L. G.	Scott
McConnell	C.	Marks
E. Stoner	R. G.	Morrow
Bell	R. T.	McBride
Griffith	R. E.	Deems
Webster	Q. B.	Eaton
Watson	L. H.	Taylor
Hays	R. H.	Linnebrink
Harlan	F. B.	Kaler

Touchdowns—Harlan 2, Hays, Watson, Linnebrink. Referee—Earl Harlan. Umpire—Hart.

Buhl Wins an Easy Game.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The Buhl team of Sharon played the New Brighton Athletic club here this afternoon and won an easy victory, 27 to 0. The playing of Ozersky was the feature. Lineup:

Buhl—27.		New Brighton—0.
Wengiar	L. E.	Gerlach
Ozersky	L. T.	Feitz
O'Neil	L. G.	Braden
Kibbee	C.	Mitchel
Kaemerer	R. G.	Brown
Sexton	R. T.	Hart
Carver	R. E.	Kaercher
May	Q. B.	Gear
Smith	R. H.	Evans
Pitts	L. H.	Dunbar
Buckley	F. B.	Cramer

Referee—Pierce of Sharon. Umpire—Davis of Youngstown. Touchdowns—Smith 2, Ozersky 2, Sexton. Goal—Ozersky 1, Smith 1.

Superior Defends Its Title.

The Superior A. A. yesterday at McKnight's park defended the 80-pound championship by defeating La Belle 10 to 0 in a hotly-contested game. Lineup:

Superior A. C.—10.		La Belle A. C.—0.
Stricker	L. E.	Elphinstone-Alexander
McCartan	L. T.	Miller-Scott
Von Ohlen	L. G.	Nealans
Wm. Smith	C.	Mahoney-Chidlow
E. Moss	R. G.	Carson
Messmer	R. T.	Gillespie
Meals	R. E.	Rheams-Scott
Patterson	Q. B.	Daly
Steinwender	L. H.	Baird
Shallenberger	R. H.	Sweeney
E. Moss	F. B.	Douglass

Touchdowns—Stricker 2. Referee and Umpire—Greer. Lineman—Ross. Time of halves—25 minutes each.

Mt. Pleasant Wins at Home.

MT. PLEASANT, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The Royal Arcanum football team opened the season today by defeating the Irwin Indians, 11 to 5. The local boys played with a dash and spirit and all indications point to a strong team this season. Lineup:

Mt. Pleasant—11.		Irwin—5.
Swartz	L. E.	Stewart
Kellar	L. T.	Shorthouse
Falkenstein	L. G.	Newmeyer
Weimer	C.	Irwin
Leonard	R. E.	Humel
Whitefogel-Anderson	R. T.	C. Newmeyer
Duries	R. G.	Crystardson
Rosemeyer	R. H.	Hackensmith
Brier	F. B.	Anderson
Rumbaugh	L. H.	Forsythe
Freed	Q. B.	Douglas

Freeport Beat Vandergrift.

FREEPORT, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Freeport High school defeated Vandergrift today 11 to 0. Line-up:

Freeport—11.		Vandergrift—0.
Sourwine	L. E.	Denehing
Blakely	L. T.	Dout
J. M. McQuaide	L. G.	McGaughey
T. M. McQuaide	C.	Struetridge
Hill	R. G.	Hetrick
Ross	R. T.	Powell
Fullerton	Q. B.	Daniff
Barbour	L. H.	Kitz
Shoup	R. H.	Daniels
Smith	F. B.	Dunn
Kipp	R. E.	Harmon

Touchdowns—Shoup, Smith. Goal—Fullerton. Referee—Dr. Held. Umpire—Porkhill. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

U. OF P. OUTPLAYS HARVARD ELEVEN

Quakers Have Advantage at All Stages, and Win Spectacular Game, 11 to 0.

PIEKARSKI MAKES THE SCORE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 29.—University of Pennsylvania beat Harvard at football on Soldier field this afternoon, 11 to 0.

Pennsylvania's cup of joy is filled to the brim tonight. The men from Philadelphia won because they outgeneraled Harvard, outplayed Harvard and showed more knowledge of the logic of football in the first half than did the Crimson. With all those manifest advantages, they introduced one feature which might better have been omitted and which will cause discussion in Cambridge for some seasons to come. They not only rubbed it into the Harvard players on football lore, but Pennsylvania played that style of football in which knees and elbows were not permitted any opportunity to forget their relation to human anatomy.

In the second half, had Harvard been able to go through without serious blunders, committed against the simplest tactics of the game, they might have tied the score. Three times they carried the ball by supreme effort almost to the goal line of the Pennsylvanias, only to lose it, once by a blunder of plays and twice by inability to move it further when it would at least have been only good judgment to have attempted a goal from field.

Won in First Half.

The first half, which beat Harvard, and the second half, in which Harvard was unable to score, showed a woful lack of football knowledge on the part of the men who had been chosen to represent the Crimson on the field. Pennsylvania's score was made by hard line bucking.

Only three times throughout the game was the Harvard eleven within striking distance of Pennsylvania's goal. On two of these occasions she fumbled the ball. On the third she was held for downs when only 12 yards away from the Pennsylvania goal.

The game was a spectacular one throughout, and the defeat of the Harvard team was hardly more unexpected than the game shown by the wearers of the blue and red. The Pennsylvanians' play was extremely versatile, punting, delayed passes, quarterback runs, fake kicks and plunges through the line rapidly following each other. Stevenson, Piekarski and Greene were the stars for the Quakers, Stevenson especially distinguishing himself for the manner in which he rushed his team and his fleetness of foot.

Harvard was not without brilliant players, for Starr, who went into the game in the second half, drove his men with an energy that seriously threatened the Pennsylvania goal line. Brill also played an excellent game at left tackle.

Rooters Are Jubilant.

Twenty-five hundred followers of Pennsylvania occupied the east side of the stadium, and the scene in that section when Pennsylvania scored was spectacular, indeed. The crowd arose en masse, and with rhythmatic waving of flags sang "The Red and the Blue," and when the game ended the students jumped into the field and in the wildest enthusiasm carried to their dressing rooms the team which had broken the long string of defeats which Pennsylvania had sustained at the hands of Harvard.

During the first half the ball was never in Pennsylvania's territory and Harvard was compelled to play a defensive game almost continually. In the second half, with the advent of Starr into the game, things changed, and it was then that Pennsylvania showed the strength of her defensive as well as offensive work.

Harvard won the toss and chose the west goal, with the wind at their backs and the sun in the Quakers' eyes. The Harvard offense gave some promise at first, when nine yards were gained on three downs, followed by the usual kick. On the other hand, Pennsylvania seemed weak in rushing and even the kicking, which was resorted to, was no better than that of Harvard.

Crimson Cannot Gain.

But after eight punts had been exchanged and Pennsylvania had once reached Harvard's 15-yard line, only to lose the ball on a fumble, Stevenson caught a kick and ran it back to Harvard's 48-yard line.

From that point Pennsylvania never lost the ball until the goal line was crossed. Stevenson made 12 yards on a quarterback run and Piekarski found the Harvard center surprisingly vulnerable. It took eleven rushes to cover the distance and Piekarski scored the first touchdown. The Pennsylvanians cheered frantically. The Harvard stand was too astonished even to utter a sound for the encouragement of their Crimson men.

After the kickoff Harvard tried four times to gain some little distance by rushing, but all her plays and tricks failed utterly. Pennsylvania waited until the Crimson team had exhausted itself and then once more began to batter down its line.

The scoring this time began from Pennsylvania's 30-yard line, where Stevenson caught Sperry's punt and rushed it back 40 yards, making the longest individual run of the game. Smith made seven yards immediately on a fake kick and again the Harvard goal was menaced. But the Crimson line stiffened this time, so that it took 15 rushes to cover the distance, Piekarski again having the honor of making the score.

Harvard Is Determined.

Stevenson's punt was weak, so no goal was attempted, and soon after time was called with Pennsylvania 11, Harvard 0. The Harvard men came back in the field with manifest determination, but despite their sternest endeavors Pennsylvania again began advancing on the Crimson goal. The 5-yard line, Harvard rallied gamely and on the third down Pennsylvania tried to score on a quarterback kick. It failed, and from that point the Harvard goal was never again in danger, although Pennsylvania's was threatened three times in succession.

It was most exasperating football for Harvard men. From the very center of the field Harvard rushed the ball for short gains by tandem plays to Pennsylvania's 7-yard line, when there came a fumble. Pennsylvania kicked out of danger.

The second time Harvard again, by short rushes, mostly by Brill and aided by two Pennsylvania penalties, was able to reach the Quakers' 12-yard line, but once more Harvard fumbled. By this time the Harvard players were almost exhausted, but substitutes were called in and for the third and last time Harvard started for a score. Again penalties against Pennsylvania aided them, but the Crimsan wave spent itself on the red and blues' 12-yard line, Pennsylvania rallying and getting the ball on downs. The game ended with the ball in the center of the field in Pennsylvania's possession.

Pennsylvania rushed 66 times for 198 yards, kicked 13 times for 463 yards and had 20 first downs. Harvard rushed 77 times for 178 yards, kicked 10 times for 232 yards and had 18 first downs. Line-up:

Harvard—0.		Pennsylvania—17.
Filley-Whitman	L. E.	Sinkler
Brill	L. T.	Lamson
Parker-McFadon	L. G.	Zeigler
Parkinson-Cunniff	C.	Torrey
Squires	R. G.	Piekarski
Oveson	R. T.	Butkiewicz
Leary-Montgomery	R. E.	Drake
Kernan-Starr	Q. B.	Stevenson
Sperry	L. H.	Greene-Hallenback
Hurley-Wendell-Nesmith	R. H.	Reynolds-Shelbe, Jr.
Mills	F. B.	Smith-Folwell-Rook

Touchdowns—Piekarski 2. Goals—Smith. Umpire—McClung, Lehigh. Referee—Edwards, Princeton. Linesman—Whiting, Cornell. Time of halves—35 minutes.

Altoona in No-Score Game.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The Hollidaysburg High school played a no score game with the Altoona High school this afternoon. Lineup:

Hollidaysburg H. S.—0.		Altoona H. S.—0.
Lotz	C.	Robinson
Miles	L. G.	Fleick
Rooney	R. G.	Denner
Wood	L. T.	Wood
Rhodes	R. T.	Frick
Brookbank	L. E.	Fraser
Stone	R. E.	Hersh
Woodcock	Q. B.	Murphy
Miller	L. H.	Knettler
Craig	R. H.	Dalton
Crum	F. B.	Spangle

M'COY BLOCKS KICK AND THEN GETS TOUCHDOWN

It Wins for Shadyside Academy, Giving Scottdale Its First Defeat of Year.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SCOTTDALE, PA., Oct. 29.—The Shadyside team of Pittsburgh defeated the Scottdale team this afternoon 5 to 0. Until this afternoon Scottdale's goal had not been crossed this season. Mumwa attempted to punt from his seven yard line, but McCoy blocked the kick and, securing the ball, carried it over for a touchdown. The line-up:

Dillman	L. E.	Babbs
Scott-Hardy	L. T.	McCoy
Stoltz	L. G.	Martin
Eicher	C.	F. McCutcheon
Loucks	R. G.	Herron
Newman	R. T.	J. McCutcheon
Wiggins	R. E.	Updegraft
Skemp	Q. B.	Williams
Jones	L. H.	McCracken
Main	R. H.	Mueller
Mumwa	F. B.	Curry

Referee—Lougee. Touchdown—McCoy.

GROVE CITY'S DEFEAT.

Was No Match for Westminster in Hard Played Game.

GROVE CITY, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Fifteen hundred people saw the Grove City and Westminster teams battle for supremacy today, and witnessed the trailing in the dust of the crimson colors by the blue and white of Westminster. With the first down it was seen that the game was Westminster's, as they averaged about 20 pounds a man heavier than the locals and with every man in perfect condition their onslaughts could not be stopped. Both teams played terrific ball and almost every down time was called on account of injury to some player, it requiring two hours to play the game and when it was over there was scarcely a man on either team but was limping about. Score and line-up:

Grove City—0.		Westminster—23.
McConnell	R. E.	Davidson
Bozelle	R. T.	Clelland
Reed	R. G.	Gordon
McCullum	C.	Eberhart
Dight	L. G.	Clark
Burns	L. T.	Love
Dodds	L. E.	Calhoun
Campbell	Q. B.	Scott
Sandalls	R. H.	Marks
Welty	L. H.	Mercer
Irwin	F. B.	Locke

Substitutions—Shaffer for Reed, Baldwin for Burns, Larkin for Campbell. Touchdowns—Locke, Marks, Mercer, Love. Goals from touchdown—Locke. Referee—Aiken of Bucknell. Time of halves—25 and 20 minutes.

Sewickley Wants a Game.

Sewickley Y. M. C. A. first team challenges any team for next Saturday, November 5. Write or call up H. C. Bartholmew, manager, Y. M. C. A., Sewickley.

Kaercher's
489 WOOD ST.
"OUR 'ADS' ARE TRUTHFUL."

IN THE LITTLE WINDOW
CASH REGISTER BANK.
Pennies, nickels and dimes are inserted in the same slot, a turn of the crank detects the denomination, automatically adds the value to the amount previously contained in the bank, and shows the total in large clear figures on the face. The mechanism can be set to unlock after each dollar has been deposited or after $5.00 or $10.00 has been deposited.
PRICE $2.50

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 5, 6:30 to 10:00 P. M. Only.
STARRETT'S
4-inch Combination Square With Hardened Blade.
35c
By mail, 4c additional.

Gillette Safety Razor Wins
St. Louis, Mo., October 23.—The Gillette Sales Co., Chicago, was awarded Gold Medal at Fair for beauty, safety and practical shaving qualities of their safety razor. It has by far the largest sale of any in the world.

IN OUTSIDE SHOWCASE.
KAERCHER'S SPECIAL SOLID STEEL HATCHET,
Fitted with extra white hickory handles, secured to hatchet with steel wedges.
Price 35c

ON FRIDAY ONLY WE WILL SELL EUCHRE PUNCH.
Made wholly of steel and nickel-plated. PRICE, 15c.

354th SPECIAL WEEKLY SALE.
Genuine Maydole's Machinist Ball Pein Hammers
D. MAYDOLE CAST STEEL.
The World's Standard Since 1845.
This sale is not a hurried, spasmodic effort. It represents the careful thought of the best experts in securing the best goods.
Every Hammer forged from crucible cast steel and carefully tempered by hand—each end to proper hardness for its use, leaving eye soft.
No smashing of the face or ball; no cracking at eye. We guarantee each Hammer.
Price of 1 lb., 1¼ lb., or 1 1-2 lb. 55c
Stores closes at 5:45 P. M. Saturdays at 10:00 P. M.
Kaercher's, PITTSBURG.

TO REACH OVERCOAT BUYERS
and make new friends for "Klopfer Klothes," this week's special offer is:
$30 Overcoats Made-to-Order
$22
The price will strike the average man and the style and material we put into these garments will make the man who usually pays $40 wonder why he's done it.
A. L. KLOPFER,
The Tailor That "Makes Good."
622 SMITHFIELD ST.

STARTLING CHANGES TO BE MADE IN PIRATES NEXT SEASON

CHANGES SURE AMONG PIRATES

There Will at Least Be Two New Faces on Team—Bransfield Likely to Be Let Out.

WAGNER FOR FIRST BASE

"I am going to win the National league pennant next season or bust," was the declaration of Barney Dreyfuss, owner of the Pirates, on his return from a trip to Louisville on Friday last. On the way to and from the Falls city the Pirates' owner had stopped off at Cincinnati, where the club owners, as well as the followers of the game in that town, are still celebrating the Reds' feat of finishing third in the pennant race, and thereby nosing out the Pirates.

The Cincinnati people must have said some things to Barney that did not please him. At any rate, they made him angry, and his declaration was no doubt the result of the "hot shots" given him by Garry Herrmann and others who not only beat his club out in the race, but by so doing they managed to get some of the Pittsburgher's cash, for he had faith enough left in his Pirates to register a few bets well on towards the close of the season that the Pirates would beat the Reds out. The team would have done so but for the slump taken on the last eastern trip.

The Pirates' owner is not the kind of a man who is given to bragging or telling his business, so that it is pretty hard to get an expression of opinion from him, particularly when it comes to the future of his team. There can be set down one thing, however, and that is when the Pirates take the field next summer there will be a number of changes, and some of the players who were regulars the past season will be missing from the ranks. Changes will be made in both the in and outfields, and while there will not be many, there will be enough to cause some wonder among the local followers of the game.

One point where a change may be looked for is at first base, and it is almost a certainty that Bransfield will be let out or traded and his place will be taken by Hans Wagner, while McBride, the new infielder secured from the St. Joe team, will be at short in Wagner's old place. This change is as good as decided on. The passing of Bransfield may cause some wonder after the clever showing he made in the post-season series, but his work with the bat for the past two seasons has been a sore disappointment, not only to the club owner, but the manager as well.

Bransfield is one of the class of players who cannot be talked into doing good work; in fact, he pouts on the slightest occasion, and this injures his work. He is also a player who is given to worrying a great deal and this also effects his playing. The first season he was with the Pirates he played ball like a real champion, but for the past two seasons he has not been up to the standard required, and for that reason the team will part with his services. The other change will be in the outfield, and the man to be replaced will likely be McCormick and the new man is more than likely to be Clancy, who was secured from the Montreal club of the Eastern league. Clancy led the Eastern league for two seasons in batting and is said to be a fast, clever fielder. He is a left-hander.

In sizing up his list yesterday, President Dreyfuss found he has 33 players under control and while not all of them have signed contracts, the only reason they have not is that they have not yet been asked. This list includes 6 catchers, 14 pitchers, 6 infielders and 7 outfielders. These players are as follows: Catchers, Phelps, Harry Smith, Carisch, Archer, secured from Boone, Ia.; Land, from Paducah, who is to be sent back to that team, and Sidney Smith from Charleston, about whom there is some doubt as to his reporting. Pitchers, Phillippe, Leever, Flaherty, Lynch, Case, Robertaille, Camnitz, Lindaman, secured from Sioux City, who, President Dreyfuss says, is a coming star; Goodwin from Vincennes, Holmes from Cedar Rapids, Savadge from Savannah, Bridges from Oskaloosa, Ia., Childs from Charleston, McConnell from Wheeling. Infielders, Wagner, Bransfield, Ritchey, Leach, Kruger and McBride. Outfields, Clarke, Beaumont, McCormick, Clancy from Montreal, Cassidy from Youngstown, Smith from Wheeling and Gilbert from Little Rock.

According to President Dreyfuss, this list will be cut down during the winter season and but 20 players will be taken on the training trip to Hot Springs. The club owner says he has several trades in view and they will likely be put through when the club owners gather in New York for their annual meeting in December. He refuses to state what players will figure in the trades, but it is likely that Bransfield will be one, and he will have no trouble of disposing of that player, as there are several clubs in the league that would like to have "Kitty," and will, no doubt, make a good trade for him.

If the Cincinnati writers and players can be believed, the Pirates have a jewel in the pitching line in Goodwin, who has been secured from the Vincennes club. This pitcher is a big right-hander, and in the post-season exhibition games he let the Reds down with a few hits, outpitching Ewing in a couple of games. Owner Dreyfuss is particularly impressed with Lindaman, the pitcher from Sioux City, whom he regards as a coming star. There will be no cutting down of the list until Manager Clarke has been consulted, and it is probable that Manager Fred will be asked to attend the annual meeting of the league where the conference will be held.

JAMES M. NELLIS.

MATTHEWS ANXIOUS TO MEET KENNEDY AGAIN

Ex-Champion Offers Inducements for a Match—Jack McClelland Will Be Kept Busy.

Matty Matthews seems anxious for one more chance at Eddie Kennedy, and the bout may be arranged. Writing from Buffalo a friend of Matthews says:

"Matthews has thrown down the gauntlet to Kennedy in the following way, and it remains to be seen if the Pittsburgher will accept. Instead of asking for from 15 to 20 pounds the best of the weight, Matthews agrees to meet him, winner take all, at 145 pounds, 3 o'clock, or at 142 pounds, 3 o'clock, to knock him out. Prominent brokers in Pittsburgh will bet some on Matthews if Kennedy accepts the above welterweight figures. Matthews has been matched to meet Mull Bowser at weight, the middle of next month."

Jack McClelland will have a busy winter of it if half the fights Jimmy Mason has planned take place. The West End Club of St. Louis wired yesterday that it would have Abe Attel, Dick Green or Jack Lowry to go on with the Pittsburgher next Thursday night, instead of Benny Yanger, but Mason could not accept, as his man, on learning the fight with Yanger was off, broke training, and it will be a week or two before he rounds to and gets in condition.

On Saturday evening next, at Evans hall in Fifth avenue, an athletic smoker will be held and some fine boxing bouts are promised. Among the bouts will be Louden Campbell vs. Solly Stroup, Jack Bruce vs. Kid Carter and Harry Brown vs. Jack Rowe.

Tomorrow night at Old City hall the athletic and vaudeville show will take place and the returns of the Gans and Britt fight will be received by the special wire. Previous to the returns coming in the crowd will not want for amusement, all the best singers and dancers in the city will be on hand to do their part to make the show a success. There will be bouts by some good boxers in the lighter classes.

Barn Fighters Sought After.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Arrests may follow the boxing contest at Neshannock Falls this week between Tom Samuels of that place and Peter Porter of New Wilmington. The fight lasted 14 rounds and took place in a barn belonging to Geo. W. A. Clark, who is indignant that his property was so used and who threatens the arrests. Eight ounce gloves were used. The New Wilmington crowd thought the officers were coming at the close of the fourteenth round, and the spectators fled. The $100 side bet was divided.

HIGH SCHOOL IS A DISAPPOINTMENT

Kiski and Shadyside Will Put Up a Warm Battle for the Championship.

ELEGIBILITY OF THE PLAYERS

Pittsburgh High school is practically out of the battle for the interscholastic football championship. The defeat Kiski administered to it last Monday was decisive and one hard for High school partisans to endure. A smaller score might have alleviated the disappointment somewhat, but to be disposed of so easily is what hurts.

Kiski has a heavier team and has the weight well distributed and shows speed. While the High school eleven is not so heavy, yet it demonstrated that it had enough to tear up things once it got to playing football.

The trouble with High school Monday was that the team showed no concerted action. No two players semed to be going in the same direction, was the appearance at times. It will take some coaching to get the team in shape for Shadyside and unless there is a brace in the team work a small score cannot be hoped for.

Kiski neither had any too much team work. There are some performers on the Kiski team that show up briliantly, but they will have to combine this feature with team effort in order to beat Shadyside. The East Enders are well coached and while they may not have as many stars, they nevertheless have something that resembles a football machine.

Had Kiski been against Shadyside last Monday the issue would have been decided in favor of Shadyside, but more coaching should bring about a transformation and by the time they are to meet the situation should be an even affair.

McGregor Is a Star.

Kiski does not miss Seanor, the big tackle of last year's team, who is still ill with malaria fever. Kiski players say Seanor would have too work hard to make the team this year, as men like McGregor, McCreight and Kumler are not easily disposed.

McGregor gives promise of being one of the best halfbacks in the school business this year. His running with the ball Monday was one of the features. He not only keeps his feet but can smash into the line and in hurdling he has shown better form than any school halfback for the past three or four years in this section.

Another youngster who promises to develop into a star is Verner, the High school left end. He did the best tackling for his team in the Kiski game, and with Doc. Worrell divided honors in advancing the ball. Thus far Verner looks the best of any local school ends.

Kiski and Shadyside will play November 12 at Saltsburg, and then Shadyside and High school are to wind up the championship games November 19 at Friendship park. Across the river the Allegheny Prep. school has disposed of everything in its division. It has won two games from Allegheny High school and two from Sewickley High school, the nearest claimants for the school championship on that side.

Eligibility Question Again.

The eligibility question again rises. W. U. P. inquired into the affairs of the California Normal before yesterday's game and out in the west Illinois has charged Hugo Bezdek, of the Chicago eleven, with professionalism. It is claimed Bezdek fought under the name of "Young Hugh" and has refereed football games for money.

The Harvard Bulletin, organ of the Harvard graduates, in its leading editorial last week defends the action of the athletic committee in reinstating men who have broken the Harvard eligibility rules before reaching the age of 19 years. It says in part, which is of especial interest to school boys:

"It is absurd that a boy less than 19 years old, because he may have received some small sum for playing on a baseball nine before he went to college, must be forever debarred from taking part in inter-collegiate athletics. There may be circumstances which should prevent him from playing on a college team, but in the great majority of cases he is not a professional in the real meaning of the word, even if he has technically made himself one. Under the new rule the athletic committee rightly reserves the right to decide each case as it comes up.

Summer Baseball.

"Practically the same conditions exist in regard to summer baseball. It is a distinct hardship to say that a college undergraduate must not play on any summer nine. Such a provision makes many college men lose a good deal of harmless fun during the long summer vacation, and however serious college athletics themselves have become they should not deprive those who participate in them from all other enjoyments of a similar kind. What is more reasonable than that in both these cases the matter should be left to the judgment of a body which is certain to be conservative and at the same time to exercise common sense?"

RICHARD R. GUY.

ISRAELITE WON THE SOUTHOLD HANDICAP

De Reszke Was the Favorite for Event, but Could Do No Better Than Third Place.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Israelite at 4 to 1 in the betting won the Southold handicap, one mile and a sixteenth, at Jamaica today, defeating a fair field. Agile, a 2-year-old, and paying 8 to 5 for the place, was second, and De Reszke, the favorite, third. De Reszke and Orthodox were coupled in the betting.

The Cutchogue handicap for 2-year-olds was won in a driving finish by Gamara, a 12 to 1 shot, who beat Glorifier a head. The favorite, Augur, bled, and Redfern pulled him up. Summary:

First race, 6 furlongs—Monet, 114, Gannon, 9 to 2 and 8 to 2, won; New York, 109, Phillips, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Ascension, 126, Hildebrand, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:13 2-5.

Second race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Lord Badge, 102, Crimmins, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, won; Thistle Heather, 98, W. Davis, 11 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Topic, 98, Hildebrand, 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:45.

Third race, 6 furlongs, the Cutchogue handicap—Gamara, 104, Phillips, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Glorifier, 126, Gannon, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Dandelion, 106, W. Davis, 16 to 5 and even, third. Time, 1:13.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, the Southold handicap—Israelite, 92, Schilling, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Agile, 95, Crimmins, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; De Reszke, 109, Shaw, 13 to 10 and 1 to 2, third. Time, 1:46 2-5.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 1 furlong, selling—Gravina, 103, Phillips, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, won; Namtor, 106, Gannon, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second; Daisy Green, 99, Cochran, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:54 2-5.

Sixth race, 5½ furlongs—Oxford, 112, Martin, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Supreme Court, 109, Gannon, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Courier, 109, O'Neil, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:07 4-5.

J. Soles Scores Only Touchdown.

The Primrose team of Allegheny lost at Braddock yesterday to the Edgar Thomson Steel Works eleven 6 to 0. In the first half J. Soles went through the Primrose line for a touchdown. Line-up:

Braddock—6.		Primrose—0.
Hawthorne	L.E.	F. Boyle
Loewman	L.T.	Leppert
Hall	L.G.	Roe
E. Soles	C.	H. Boyle
Stametz	R.G.	Seibold
Blair	R.T.	Kelly
Murray	R.E.	Ditte
James	Q.B.	Huckstein
Potter	L.H.	Burtt
Rowe	R.H.	Bittner
J. Soles	F.B.	Campbell

Touchdown—J. Soles. Substitutions—H. Hawthorne for Hall. Goal from touchdown—J. Soles. Referee—Bowes. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

CAPTAINS OF RIVAL PREP. SCHOOLS OF WHEELING

HOWARD MERKEL, Linsly Institute. OLIVER GRAHAM, Wheeling High School.

WHEELING, W. VA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The rivalry between the football teams of Wheeling High school and Linsly institute here is greater this year than for many seasons for the reason that Linsly, the unwhipt, will have to fight fiercely to retain that title against the high school team. The annual game between these two teams will be November 19. Linsly has defeated the high school for several years.

BARNEY OLDFIELD IS THE WORLD'S CHAMPION

Defeated Sartori, the French Driver, and Created New Record for Ten Miles.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Barney Oldfield won the auto track championship of the world today at the Empire City track, defeating Paul Sartori, the driver of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s car, in the final heat of a four-cornered 10-mile race. His time was 9:12 3-5, which beats all world's records for 10 miles on a track from a standing start, by two-fifths of a second. Sartori's time was 9:39 4-5. Oldfield had previously defeated Bernin and Sartori had beaten Thery.

In the final heat Sartori got the better of the start, but was quickly overhauled by Oldfield, whose time at the first mile was 1:05¾, a world's record for a standing start. Sartori's time was 1:12 2-5. The fifth mile was finished by Oldfield in 4 minutes, 42 seconds. Sartori's time was 4 minutes, 55 seconds.

The first event on the program was a five-mile exhibition run by Frank Kulick in a 20-horse power machine. Kulick made the first mile in 59 seconds and established a world's record for middle and lightweight machines. He covered the two miles in 1:56 2-5, and three miles in 2:48 1-5. Both are world's records. The four miles were made in 3:48 2-5 and the five miles in 4:43 3-5, breaking the previous record of 5:01.

GENEVA BADLY BEATEN.

Wash-Jeff, With a Crippled Team, Rolled Up Thirty-five Points Without Any Trouble.

WASHINGTON, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—With a team crippled by the absence of three of the regular varsity players W. & J. in 45 minutes of play this afternoon ran away with Geneva College of Beaver Falls, defeating the Covenanters 35 to 0. Geneva not only never had a chance to score, but with the exception of a short period at the end of the first half could not make any headway through the Washington and Jefferson line and were literally pushed off their feet by the whirlwind tactics of Coach Seaman's braves.

In the second half, the shorter one of the two, when Washington and Jefferson had placed numerous substitutes in the game, Geneva was hurried along the field many yards at a time and repeated scores were made. The red and black secured two touchdowns and kicked as many goals in the first half, while in the second half four touchdowns were made and three goals kicked. Score and line-up:

W. & J.—35.		Geneva—0.
Hupp	L.E.	Brown
Roy	L.T.	Finney
Hawkins	L.G.	Steerett
Stoneman	C.	Milliken
Timmons	R.G.	Barnes
Gibson	R.T.	McMurdo
Hart	R.E.	C. Allen
Neill	Q.B.	Thompson
Tanner	L.H.	H. Allen
Skinner	R.H.	Gillespie
Wright	F.B.	Young

Touchdowns—Roy 4, Gibson 2. Goals from touchdowns—Wright 5. Missed goals from touchdowns—Wright 1. Substitutions—Donley for Gillespie, Shuman for McMurdo, Chamberlain for Skinner, Logan for Gibson, Ritchie for Neill. Referee—Blaine Aiken, W. & J. college. Umpire—J. B. Craig, Beaver college. Time of halves—25 minutes.

NAVY ELEVEN BEATEN.

Swathmore Wins, 9 to 0—Midship Lose Chance to Score.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Swarthmore defeated the Midshipmen here today 9 to 0. The local team had only one chance to score and lost this through a fumble. Straight rushes down the field netted Swarthmore a touchdown, and Crowell kicked a clean field goal in the second half. The line-up:

Navy—0.		Swarthmore—9.
Welch	L.E.	Rowland
Grady	L.T.	Millman
Goss-O'Connell	L.G.	Krueger
McClintic	C.	Markelle
Smith	R.G.	Maxwell
Farley-Chambers-Woodruff	R.T.	Lippincott
Howard	R.E.	Pritchard
Norton	Q.B.	Crowell
Bernard	L.H.	Lad
Doherty	R.H.	Sinclair
Ghormley	F.B.	Wightman

Umpire—Okeson, Lehigh. Referee—George Woodruff, Pennsylvania. Timekeepers—Dr. Bogart, Navy; Smith, Swarthmore. Linesmen—Halsey, Navy; Johnson, Swarthmore. Goal from field—Crowell. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Kiski Third Team Wins.

SALTSBURG, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The Polka Dots of Greensburg were defeated for the first time in eight years by Kiski's star third team this afternoon, 10 to 5. Lewes, the full back, did well, while the tackles, Felzer and Erhart, did great work on the defensive. For Greensburg Brown, Alwine and Workman were the stars. Lineup:

Kiski—10.		Greensburg—5.
Jamison	R.E.	Alwine
Felzer	R.T.	Jones
Fetter	R.G.	Cope
Trimble	C.	Sickenberger
Daub	L.G.	Spindler
Erihart	L.T.	Mase
Guthrie	L.E.	Stoffer
Wilson	Q.B.	Brown
Hires	R.H.	Findley
Morrow	L.H.	Balmond
Lewes	F.B.	Workman

Touchdowns—Lewes, Erhart, Balmond. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes. Officials—Wilson and Maccell.

No Score at Greensburg.

GREENSBURG, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Greensburg and Bolivar played a hard-fought 0 to 0 game. Line-up:

G. A. C.—0.		Bolivar—0.
Armstrong	L.E.	Robinson
Drystadt	L.T.	Johnson-Hammond
Kerr	L.G.	Kline
Jones	C.	Love
Frielander	R.G.	Nowe
W. Feightner	R.T.	Caldwell-McKelvey
Donaldson	R.E.	Updegraff
Culp	Q.B.	Lewis
R. Feightner	L.H.	Cunningham
Altman	R.H.	G. Williams
Feightner	F.B.	Flickinger

Referee and umpire—Alternating, Abbaticchio and Wiesing. Time—20 and 25-minute halves.

PLAYED FOR TROPHY CUPS ON LOCAL GOLF LINKS

Herman Griffin Won Pittsburgh Club Prize and Mrs. Hadley the Brighton Club Cup.

The finals for the Laughlin cup for men were played yesterday at the Pittsburgh Golf club and the cub was won by Hermon Griffin with a net 71. Major G. M. Laughlin has offered cups for years at the club, one for men and another for women. It must be won twice by the same contestant for ownership. Two preliminary rounds on previous days had been played to qualify to play in the finals. The 11 having the best gross scores in the preliminaries qualified to meet G. S. Garritt, the winner of the cup in the spring tournament, yesterday in the finals, which was an 18-hole medal play round, under assigned handicaps. E. E. Giles returned the honorable gross score yesterday of 74. The cards returned were:

H. Griffin	76	5	71
E. E. Giles	74	1	73
F. X. Barr	81	5	75
D. McK. Lloyd	84	8	76
L. Dilworth	81	4	77
T. W. Marshall, Jr.	92	6	84
G. S. Garritt	91	5	86

Mrs. D. F. Hadley won the cup offered at the Brighton Country club by Mrs. Elliott Rodgers in the women's tournament, of which the qualifying round was played last Tuesday. She defeated in the final match play round yesterday Miss Eva Stoner, 4 up and 3 to play. The results in the match play rounds were as follows:

First round—Miss Eva Stoner defeated Miss Bertha Smith, 2 up; Mrs. Edward Thompson defeated Miss Elizabeth Rodgers, 5 and 4; Miss Bartlett defeated Miss McCord, 2 up, and Mrs. Hadley drew a bye.

Semi-final round—Miss Stoner defeated Mrs. Thompson, 5 and 4, and Mrs. Hadley defeated Miss Bartlett, 6 and 5.

Finals—Mrs. Hadley defeated Miss Stoner 5 and 3.

Members of the Oakmont Country club were in competition yesterday for the C. A. Verner cup, being decided on the point system, and also in a bogey contest for a cup offered by J. B. Shea.

C. F. Tiers, with the generous handicap of 24, was first in the handicap for the Verner cup, getting 3 points; J. B. Shea was second, getting 2 points, and C. B. Fownes was third, getting 1 point. Mr. Tiers also won the cup offered by Mr. Shea. The results in the contest against bogey were as follows:

C. F. Tiers, 3 up; J. B. Shea, 1 up and the colonel had the following down: G. A. Ormiston, 1; W. C. Fownes, 3; C. B. Fownes, 3; J. S. Martin, 4; W. C. Fownes, Jr., 5; G. N. Morgan, 5; S. M. Ament, 6; W. G. Carr, 6; H. C. Fownes, 7; L. F. McKeever, 7; W. T. Drill, 8; C. C. Preston, 8; G. E. McCague, 9; E. Z. Smith, 10; C. A. Verner, 10; C. H. Bailey, 10; L. L. Voight, 10, and W. M. Dick, 13.

The cards in the handicap were:

C. F. Tiers	95	24	71
J. B. Shea	90	14	76
C. B. Fownes	91	10	81
G. A. Ormiston	83	2	81
W. C. Fownes	92	10	82
G. N. Morgan	98	15	83
F. M. Ament	100	16	84
L. S. McKeever	94	10	84
G. S. Proctor	101	16	85
W. C. Fownes, Jr.	86	0	86
H. C. Fownes	96	8	88
W. G. Carr	104	16	88
L. L. Voight	106	16	90
C. A. Verner	108	18	90
G. E. McCague	105	14	91
C. C. Preston	102	10	92
W. T. Drill	103	10	93
E. Z. Smith	114	20	94
W. M. Dick	114	18	96

Withdrew—J. H. Holmes, G. S. Marcum and C. R. Miller, Jr.

INDIANA BEATS OHIO STATE BY TWO FINE FIELD GOALS

BLOOMINGTON, IND., Oct. 29.—Indiana university's football team today won a vigorously contested game from Ohio state university 8 to 0. At the end of the first half neither team had scored. Not a touchdown was made by either team, but Indiana, by two goals from field won the game. The Indiana team made severe attacks on Ohio's defense.

Indiana Loses Opening Game.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The Indiana Normal eleven was defeated here today 6 to 0. Line-up:

Johnstown—6		Indiana—0.
Myers	L.E.	Dorr
Kennedy	L.T.	Snyder
Yarnell	L.G.	Groke
Fitzgerald-Collins	C.	Oldham
Heslop	R.G.	Brownlee
Faligatter	R.T.	Depp-Brallier
Stibich	R.E.	Marlin
Thomas	Q.B.	Young
Canary	L.H.	Taylor
Roberts	R.H.	Brallier-Hosack
Loughry	F.B.	Hossack-Gessler

Touchdown—Loughry. Goal—Loughry. Referee—Nellin. Umpire—Baumer. Time of halves—15 minutes each.

Dennison Overwhelms Wooster.

NEWARK, O., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—At Granville this afternoon Dennison university overwhelmed Wooster university 34 to 0. Thirty minute halves were played. Line-up:

Wooster—0.		Dennison—34.
Compton	L.E.	Craven
Stewart	L.T.	Patterson
Campbell	L.G.	Howell-Lrsch
Todd-Moore	C.	Hixon
Hayman	R.G.	Bailey
Reed	R.T.	Edmiston
Legman-Bingman	R.E.	Shepard
Lloyd	Q.B.	Roudebusch
Wheacrat	L.H.	Shoop
Abbey (capt.)	R.H.	Pamment
Wallace	F.B.	Van Hoorie (capt.)

Umpire—Friddy of Amherst. Referee—Rider of Williams.

Ravenna Beats Hammels.

RAVENNA, O., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Because Akron High school cancelled, Hammel's Business college of Akron filled in here today and was defeated by Ravenna High school 26 to 0. After being laid up with a bad ankle Shultz returned to the game today and broke up many attempted runs around his end. East High school of Cleveland comes here next Saturday.

YALE PLAYERS WORKING HARD

Practice Games During the Past Week Were the Real Thing.

WILL MAKE SOME CHANGES

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 29.—This has been a week of hard slugging work for the Yale 'varsity team. The defeat at West Point made both coaches and players desperate, and the struggle for supremacy between the varsity and the crub team during the first four days of the week was the most desperate ever recorded on the Yale gridiron. Again and again this week the coaches have had to separate the two lines and rebuke players for personal encounters. The climax was reached on Thursday, when the scrub team beat the 'varsity by 12 to 6. After the game there was not a man on the scrub team who was not wearing court plaster on some portion of his face.

Although the week has been one of great uncertainty, Capt. Hogan's team has undoubtedly made great improvement. Every man on the team has improved in his game. The team work has improved and the week has probably been the most profitable of all in the training of this year's eleven.

Yale men seem to take the West Point defeat with the greatest philosophy ever exhibited by football enthusiasts. This defeat has not shaken the confidence of either the university or the coaches in Capt. Hogan's team. Everyone considers the West Point game an incident that is not likely to happen again in a decade, and think that it did the team no harm. In fact, some of the coaches think that this game did more to wake up the veterans than anything that has happened this season.

The four positions on the team which were unsettled a week ago still remain unsettled, and a fifth position is now in doubt, as the result of the week's training. This is the position of quarterback. Rockwell has played such an erratic game that the coaches had to seriously consider a change at that position. There is a strong probability that Jack Owsley may yet have to go to quarterback and Rockwell to the side line. Rockwell's poor playing is undoubtedly due to his poor physical condition.

The team, as a whole, has begun to fulfill the expectations of its admirers, who, from the beginning of the season, have seen evidence of great power in this rush line. Like all big rush lines which have been constructed here at Yale, this one has been slow in its development, and at times almost discouragingly slow in following the ball. But even in the defeat at West Point the team showed a power which will be almost irresistible if fully developed. During the practice of the week a big stride has been made in the ability of the whole team to keep its feet and keep the ball moving long after the opposing line has met the attack. The style of Yale's game this fall was outlined at the beginning of the season and the coaches have not deviated from the plan upon which they began.

ALBERT H. BARCLAY.

SOLDIERS ARE VICTORIOUS.

Williams College Loses to West Point 16 to 0—Doe Makes Long Run.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 29.—West Point defeated Williams college today 16 to 0. Notwithstanding the absence of Graves, who is laid up with a fractured rib, West Point was in good form and played with her customary vigor. The Williams men were the heavier and played a quick, snappy game. West Point scored three touchdowns in the first half. In the second half the Soldiers made an almost complete change in their line-up and were scarcely able at any time to break through their adversaries' line. A feature was a long run by Doe. He was tackled by Waters on Williams' 5-yard line, and the two rolled over and over until Doe scored a touchdown. Line-up:

FORFEIT AND NO FIGHT.

That Is What Britt Will Demand if Gans Is an Ounce Overweight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Interest in the contest between Joe Gans and Jimmy Britt, scheduled for next Monday night, centers in the query whether Gans can make the required weight of 133 pounds. Gans has been around the 136-pound mark for several days. By some it is said that he is having much trouble in reducing his weight, while others suggest that it is a play to bring the betting at even money.

Britt says that if Gans is one ounce over weight he will insist on the $1,500 forfeit, and there will be no fight. Referee Graney has announced that if Gans is over-weight and Britt is persuaded to go on, he will declare bets off. Gans asserts that he has no fear of being over-weight when the time comes. For the present betting is at a standstill, though a few bets have been placed at 10 to 8 on Gans.

NEW YORK GOLFERS WON.

Defeated Quakers in the Inter-City Golf Match.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Oct. 29.—The annual inter-city team golf match between the Philadelphia Golf association and the Metropolitan association was played over the Garden City club's links today and resulted in a victory for the local men. This is an annual affair which in previous years has resulted in the defeat of the representatives of the Metropolitan district.

The match was played in two parts, the first at 36 holes having been decided at Philadelphia last spring with the score standing 27 to 17 in favor of Philadelphia. Today's scores were 48 to 3 in favor of the Metropolitans, who thus win this year's series by a total score of 65 to 30.

Indians Defeat Virginia Eleven.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 29.—The Carlisle Indians defeated the University of Virginia 14 to 6 in a snappy game today. Virginia scored in the first half by Council breaking through the left guard and running half the field for a touchdown. Yancey kicked goal. Carlisle scored a touchdown, kicked a goal from placement and a field goal in the second half.

Chaleroi Wins First Game.

CHARLEROI, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The Charleroi High school defeated the Mulvihill A. C. of Monongahela in a fast game this afternoon, 28 to 0. The features were the playing of Pieper, Nichols, Taylor and Richards for Charleroi and Landefeld and McGregor for Monongahela.

Franklin Outplays Cochranton.

FRANKLIN, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Franklin outclassed Cochranton today and won 29 to 0. Franklin's back field played a fast and snappy game. McConnell and Plumer made substantial gains. Cochranton failed to make a first down until the second half. Touchdowns—Rogers, 2; Capwell, 2; McConnell. Goals—McConnell, Capwell. Safety—Franklin.

Apollo Ties Saltsburg.

SALTSBURG, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Saltsburg and Apollo played a tie game today on Kiski field. Saltsburg was much lighter than their opponents. Cunningham made a run of 70 yards for a touchdown. Touchdowns—Wilson 2, Cunninghan, Johnson. Goals from touchdowns—Wilson 2, Hill 2.

Depauw Easy for Northwestern.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Northwestern university had an easy time this afternoon, beating the Depauw university 45 to 0. The Northwestern team was much heavier than that from Depauw and outclassed it in other respects as greatly as in avoirdupois. Northwestern scored 17 in the first half.

Finger Chewed in a Fight.

Charles Jones of 5425 Howe street, East End, and Herbert Hackley of 73 Crawford street, had a dispute at the home of Jones and a fight resulted. Hackley entered suit before Alderman E. C. Negley charging Jones with assault and battery, and Jones was held for court trial. Hackley alleges Jones chewed his finger.

Dr. G. W. Brailler Dead.

BERLIN, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Dr. G. W. Brailler was found dead in bed yesterday. He was in failing health for four years. For 25 years he was a practicing physician at Salisbury and Berlin and was a veterinary surgeon in Johnstown for three years.

EASY GAMES FOR THE BIG TEAMS

This Week Will Be Considered One of Best Preceding Hardest Contests of Season.

THE YALE-PRINCETON GAME

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Following are the football games scheduled for next week:

Tuesday, November 1.

Syracuse vs. Lehigh, at Syracuse.

Saturday, November 5.

Harvard vs. Dartmouth, at Cambridge.
Yale vs. Brown, at New Haven.
Princeton vs. West Point, at West Point.
Columbia vs. Stevens, at New York.
Pennsylvania vs. Lafayette, at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Lehigh, at Ithaca.
Annapolis vs. Pennsylvania State, at Annapolis.
Carlisle Indians vs. Ursinus, at Carlisle.
Dickinson vs. Lebanon, at Carlisle.
Susquehanna vs. Bloomsburg, at Bloomsburg.
Wesleyan vs. Vermont, at Middletown.
Michigan vs. Drake, at Ann Arbor.
Chicago vs. Texas, at Chicago.
Rochester vs. Hamilton, at Clinton.
Union vs. Trinity, at Schenectady.
New York University vs. Haverford, at New York.
Harvard, 1908, vs. Cushing Academy, at Cambridge.
Yale, 1908, vs. Princeton, 1908, at Princeton.
Illinois vs. Ohio, at Columbus.
Wisconsin vs. Beloit, at Madison.
Williams vs. Colgate, at Williamstown.
Georgetown vs. North Carolina, at Norfolk.
Virginia vs. Columbian, at Charlottsville.

Tigers Will Be Busy.

The coming week, it will be seen by the above schedule, will be somewhat of an off week with the big teams. Princeton has really the only hard game ahead of her of the big six. Having been beaten by the Navy, she is now called upon to face the Army, and while the chances ought to be in favor of the Tigers, it is no lead pipe cinch she will win. The Colonels are no easy marks for anybody on the gridiron, as Harvard and Yale are both prepared to give testimony, especially Yale. Any team that can hold Harvard down to 4 points and beat Yale by clean, hard football, is to be reckoned with by any of them.

Harvard against Dartmouth, Yale against Brown, Columbia against Stevens, Pennsylvania against Lafayette should all be in the nature of practice games, which, while not in doubt, still mean good hard play for the major aggregations, and fine preparations for big things to come.

The Yale-Princeton game a week from next Saturday is the big event on next week's card. The two teams are apparently very evenly matched. Both have played Wesleyan, Yale winning by a score of 22, while Princeton made 39. With the exception of the Middies no team has scored against Princeton, while Yale was not only beaten by West Point, but was scored against twice by Syracuse. On the record, therefore, the Jerseymen seem to have taken the best of it. But Yale will play harder against Princeton than against any other team on her schedule, not even excepting Harvard, and when Yale plays for blood there is always something doing. Next Saturday's battle at Princeton will be one of the noteworthy events of the football season, with the odds slightly in favor of the men from old Nassau.

The Army-Navy Game.

The victory of the navy over Princeton and of the army over Yale, makes the game between the two branches of Uncle Sam's military service of unusual interest this year. For several seasons the navy has been overmatched, but now the Annapolis men are confident they have a chance and are working like beavers to get themselves in the best possible shape for the battle of November 26. While Annapolis has a chance, it looks now as though the army men have the better team and should add another to their list of victories over the naval service.

Harvard seems to have the best of the eastern teams. She has a stronger defense, and while in attack she does not show up appreciably better than either Princeton or Yale, or, for that matter, Pennsylvania or Cornell, her defense is likely to pull her through at the top, unless there should be marked improvement in her rivals. She has the heaviest team playing this season and her team work is better developed.

Columbia is a decided disappointment. It was thought she would develop a great team this season. She has what looks to be good material, the men are willing and have been enthusiastic, but they do not seem to understand team work and are ragged in many other essentials. Despite the hardest work of Bill Morley, and he is a first rate coach, Columbia is still in the position where it comes to a team of the first rank, of the man who traveled all the way from Virginia to Texas, fighting at every hamlet on the way, without finding a man whom he could lick. It is sad. Fortunately for the fame of eastern football, the Michigan game was called off.

BIG KILLING MADE.

Bookmakers and Pool Rooms Lost a Small Fortune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—Amberita, owned by H. B. Wittenberg, was the medium of the biggest killing that has taken place on St. Louis race tracks in years. In addition to taking fully $50,000 out of the local ring, large sums were sent to various outside pool rooms. Amberita, at 50 to 1, ran second on Wednesday, after being knocked to her knees at the first turn.

The bookmakers offered 20 to 1 against her on the first betting today, and at post time the Schreiber cast off had been backed to 10 to 1. She won very easily by five lengths from Frank Rice, while the favorite, Bengal, was third.

Cline to the Rescue.

The Homestead-Sewickley Y. M. C. A. game at Homestead yesterday was a hard one. With the score 5 to 0 in favor of Sewickley and but two seconds to play, Cline was shoved through center by the steel workers for a touchdown, and kicked goal. Line-up:

Homestead—6.		Sewickley—5.
Jones	L.E.	D. Charnley
G. Brush	L.T.	Cole
Carr	L.G.	Zimmerman
Kirk	C.	Nieman
T. Bush	R.G.	McJunkin
Schoup	R.T.	Hegner
Dickson	R.E.	M. Charnley
Getsinger	Q.B.	Reynolds
Hager	L.H.	Dolan
Maxwell	R.H.	Hurd
Cline	F.B.	Lyons

Touchdowns—Cline, Lyons. Goal—Cline. Substitutions—Dickson for Getsinger, Scott for Dickson, D. Waltsch for Jones, Rose for Hurd. Umpire—Bartholomew. Umpire—Davis.

Two Games at Monessen.

MONESSEN, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The Excelsior Athletics of Monongahela, whose weight averaged about 80 pounds, lined up against a heavy team picked from four elevens of Monessen today and held it to the tie. Hamilton, left end for the visitors, was the star of the contest. He made a run of 60 yards around the big team's end and would have made a touchdown had the crowd been off the field. It was the cleanest game played here this season. The Riverside Athletic club defeated Donora 6 to 5 today. Crumm made a touchdown and kicked a goal for Riverside, while Frantz made Donora's score on an 80-yard run, but missed the goal.

Open Saturday evenings until 10 o'clock.

SPORTSMEN'S BARGAIN SALE

Special Prices this week as long as the lots last. Come early.

One Lot Hammerless Double Barrel 12 ga. Shotguns at $15

One Lot Repeating Shotguns, 12 ga., "Take Down," at $15

Big Variety Single Barrel, Breech Loading Guns, priced at .... $4 And upwards.

Repairing of all Firearms at low rates.

FOOTBALL GOODS, EASTMAN KODAKS and all Photographic Supplies.

JOHNSTON'S 529 Smithfield Street—529

GANS' WEIGHT IS CAUSING WORRY

Colored Champion Has Sports Guessing, and the Betting Is Very Light.

BRITT IS IN FINE CONDITION

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—There were puzzled looks in sporting circles a few days ago when it was learned that Joe Gans' weight had increased from 134¼ to 136½ in a single day. Everybody wanted to know what it meant, and there were mysterious whisperings in regard to the Baltimore pugilist's fluctuations in avoirdupois.

It was noticed that there was no particular alarm at Gans' headquarters over the matter. True, Mr. Herford appeared to be annoyed about it, but Trainer Frank McDonald treated it as a humorous incident and concocted a funny story with which to regale those who wanted to know the "low down."

"If Joe hadn't taken a nap after coming in off the road Wednesday morning everything would be all right," said McDonald. "Joe, like all fellows who are stripped to skin and bone, is bothered with thirst, and most of his dreams are about running brooks and splashing waterfalls. This day he dreamed that he had whipped Britt and had retired to a farm near Baltimore. Between snores he imagined that after much experimenting he had produced a seedless watermelon and that his fortune was made. He was sampling one of the luscious fruit or vegetable, or whatever they are, in the presence of a commission of experts, when we woke him for lunch. His tongue was sticking to the roof of his mouth and what he did to the stewed chicken and iced tea was a disgrace. He put on nearly three pounds and that is the story."

Where Gans Was Fooled.

The facts, probably, are that Gans went lower in weight than he intended during some unseasonably hot weather we had lately and his handlers purposely allowed him to indulge his appetite for sloppy viands so as to prevent him from becoming feverish. The absence of concern about the matter proves that the men close to Gans are satisfied he will be at weight when the time comes. That the betting public is not under the impression that Gans will have trouble over his weight is shown by the preponderance of Gans money at this writing. According to the opinion of the pool sellers, the negro will be a favorite at 10 to 8 on the day of the contest, if, indeed, a more liberal price is not laid against Britt.

The writer had a talk with Gans on the weight subject and Gans said he would save his forfeit and be in full possession of his fighting strength.

"Just tell me how you will regulate your weight from now until ring time," I said.

"Well, I expect to be 133 pounds to an ounce going to bed Sunday night. I will not be an ounce lighter than that at any time between now and Sunday night. I always lose a pound during a night's rest—that is when I'm training—so I will wake up on Monday morning at 132 pounds. Whatever I gain by eating during the day will be counteracted by the work I will do on the road Monday, and when I leave my quarters for San Francisco I will scale a half-pound or so under 133 pounds. That means I will weigh in safely at the ringside."

If the sporting barbers and saloonkeepers are to be believed, some big commissions have been wired from the east to be placed on Gans. One report is that Bob Deady of Philadelphia has sent word to have $2,000 bet on Gans at evens if possible. There are a dozen similar stories, some of the Gans men at a distance being said to reside in Baltimore, Chicago and New York.

Pleased With Prospects.

Britt's friends are jubilant over the prospect of good odds. Without laying too much stress on the backing and filling in connection with Gans' weight, they argue that Gans can't possibly be at his very best at 133, while Britt was never known to be in such grand fettle as he is at present. It must be said that too much cannot be claimed for Britt in this respect. He is as elastic as a rubber ball and is both good-natured and high spirited.

"Battling" Nelson, who is here to box Young Corbett, visited Britt a day or two ago and was quite enthusiastic over Jimmy's condition. Nelson said he never saw a boxer trained to such a degree of perfection.

"I hope you lick Gans and that I lick Corbett," said Nelson.

"And what follows?" asked Jimmy, laughingly.

"Why, you and I will have it out."

"I'll go you," said Jimmy, and they parted on the best of terms.

W. W. NAUGHTON.

HORSE BLANKET SALE

If you own a horse you'll be interested in this sale of Horse Blankets. Now's the time your horse needs attention. We put on sale tomorrow more than One Thousand Horse Blankets for Street and Stable—comprising all the latest patterns and weaves. All to be positively offered you at manufacturers' prices. You never before heard of such a sale at this season of the year—It don't matter to you how we can afford to do this—Goods and Prices are the convincing argument.

SQUARE BLANKETS

50 All-Wool Filled Blankets—74x76—worth $1.25, at 85c

100 All-Wool Filled, Extra Heavy Team Blankets—worth $2.25 at $1.60

100 Wool Filled, Brown Ground Blankets—76x80—worth $1.50, at $1.00

100 All-Wool Filled, fancy stripe—84x90—worth $2.00, at $1.40

75 Sanitary Gray Ground Blankets—84x90—worth $2.50, at $1.75

50 Drop Box Plaid Blankets—a beauty—84x90—worth $3.25, at $2.30

50 Plain Green Blankets—84x90—worth $4.50, at $3.35

50 Extra Fine All-Wool—handsome patterns—84x90—worth $6.00, at $4.00

STABLE BLANKETS

200 Burlap Stable Blankets—"Stay On"—worth $1.50, at $1.00

100 Brown Duck Stable Blankets—"Stay On"—worth $1.75, at $1.30

100 Extra Heavy Basket Weave Duck—"Stay On"—worth $2.75, at $1.85

50 English Kersey, round corners—"Stay On"—worth $4.00, at $2.90

We are original in our special sales, as we always do just what we say.

Pittsburgh's Leading Harness Store.

PITTSBURGH HARNESS SUPPLY CO.

137 Seventh St.

Just Below Penn Ave.

MINERS OBSERVE MITCHELL DAY

Their President Declares He Is Not Satisfied With Conditions in Anthracite Field.

DIFFERENT TOWNS CELEBRATE

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

SCRANTON, Oct. 29.—"Mitchell day" set apart as a day of celebration by the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania in honor of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who was mainly responsible for the success of the strikes of 1900 and 1902, was generally observed throughout the hard coal region today. Parades were held in this city, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre and at several other places. President Mitchell addressed the miners at Mahanoy City, and at Hazleton Clarence Darrow of Chicago and Mrs. Ida Hazlett, of Victor, Col., were among the speakers. Mr. Mitchell in his Mahanoy City address said in part:

"This is a day apparently set apart by the miners of the anthracite region for the purpose of paying homage to one man and tribute to any one individual. That, however, is not my conception of Mitchell day. If it were I should not sanction the idleness of 150,000 men, for modesty would compel me to remain away. But this is a day kept by the miners in the hard coal fields to celebrate the anniversary of an epoch-making event.

"Miners here and elsewhere, I presume, justify their failure to pay dues under the plea that the advance in wages has been counter-balanced by the increase in the cost of living. That is a fallacious argument. The cost of living would have increased irrespective of the rates in wages, however. The reports of the department of labor show that the cost of existence has increased 16 per cent in the past four years while your wages have risen to 30 or 35 per cent over and above what it was prior to the 1900 strike.

"Trade unions, like every other movement, will either go forward or backward. So it will be with wages in the hard coal mines. They will either go up or go down; they will be either increased or decreased, and John Mitchell can't save you unless you put forth an effort to save yourselves. I am going to tell you something now that I have never told before in relation to the strike of 1902. That conflict would never have taken place if you had been thoroughly organized or if the operators had not believed that you would not strike. You have got an eight-hour workday and an increase in wages, too. President Truesdale said there would be no strike because you were not organized.

"The year 1906 will soon roll around, and what are you going to do? If you are not organized I won't work for you. You are not going to do with me as you did with the lamented John Sinay. I am not satisfied with conditions here. The hours are too long and the wages are 25 per cent lower than they are in the bituminous field, where the workday is an hour shorter. I want to see such relations established between employer and employe as shall make strikes, lockouts and blacklists impossible. I want to see every workman a union man, for unionism stands for higher wages, greater efficiency, shorter hours and better work."

GOT HOT RECEPTION.

Braddock Woman Throws Carbolic Acid in Youth's Face When He Enters Her House.

William Moran, aged 23, of Homestead, was badly burned by carbolic acid about 10 o'clock last night in Braddock, and it is alleged the acid was thrown by a woman. Moran told the police he met a Braddock acquaintance who asked him to go to the home of a friend at Seventh street and Wood alley, Braddock.

On reaching the house Moran started up the stairs to the second floor ahead of his companion, and in the dark he was struck by the acid. Moran believed that he had been led into the trouble by his companion on purpose, and, although he was suffering terribly from the burns, he ran to the street and gave his companion a severe thrashing. Moran was taken to the office of Dr. George E. Bair, who dressed his burns. He was then sent home. Moran's companion escaped.

Mrs. Jane Weber, who occupies the second floor of the house where the trouble occurred, was arrested and taken to the Braddock police station.

HUNTER KILLED BY TRAIN.

Unknown Man Run Down on Allegheny Valley Railroad at Coleman Station.

With his bag filled with game and his gun over his shoulder, an unknown hunter was struck by a train on the Allegheny Valley railroad at Coleman station at noon yesterday and died while being brought to the West Penn hospital. His body was taken to the morgue. He had been hunting near Coleman, but nothing was found on his person by which he could be identified. He was six feet tall, weighed 180 pounds and had brown hair and mustache. He was dressed in a dark coat, striped trousers and black and yellow sweater.

Frank Ostekl, aged 40, of 3016 Preble street, Thirteenth ward, died at the West Penn hospital yesterday from injuries received by falling 40 feet off a stack at Schoenberger's mill on last Thursday.

ONLY TWENTY-ONE LOST.

So Says Coroner of Tercio Mine Disaster, but Miners Estimate 68 Dead.

TRINIDAD, COL., Oct. 29.—Coroner B. B. Sipe has begun an inquiry into the fatal explosion which occurred yesterday afternoon in Tercio mine No. 3, owned by the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company, an adjunct of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

"The report that 60 men were in the mine at the time of the explosion is untrue," said Coroner Sipe after visiting the scene of the accident. "I believe there are 21 entombed in the mine, and that all are dead. There were only two Americans in the mine. The others were Slavs and Mexicans."

Miners have today estimated the number of missing men at 68. Only four Americans were killed. They are: Ed Hadden, Tom McGowen, Frank Sutler and Charles Brandenburg.

Executors of Estate Sued.

COSHOCTON, O., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—A sensation was sprung today when Dr. Frank A. Wernett brought suit against William R. Gault and Edward Brown, the latter of Pittsburgh, executors of the estate of the late Dr. Robert Finley, for $4,500 alleged to be due him from collections of the deceased, who was Wernett's business partner in dentistry. Dr. Finley left an estate of $60,000, much of it to churches, and at the time of his death was president of the Citizens Banking Company.

Unknown Man Struck by Train.

An unknown man about 35 years of age was struck by a Baltimore & Ohio passenger train near Laurel avenue at 9 o'clock last night. His skull was fractured and he was removed to the West Penn hospital. He had not recovered consciousness at a late hour last night and his recovery is doubtful.

Prominent Farmer Drops Dead.

SHARON, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—James McMullen, aged 50, one of the best known and most highly respected farmers of Eastern Ohio, dropped dead at Palnes Corners yesterday afternoon from heart disease.

Received Fatal Stroke at Reception.

WARREN, PA., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Mrs. Rose Mulholen, a prominent woman of this city, attended a church reception last night and was seized with a stroke of apoplexy. She died this morning.

POPE WARDING OFF RELATIVES

Nephews and Nieces Want to Move to Rome to Be Near Him.

SISTER CLOSELY QUESTIONED

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

ROME, Oct. 29.—Pope Pius X. is being kept busy trying to prevent his numerous relatives from leaving their rustic homes for the eternal city. His holiness has more nephews and nieces than any pope before him, and since he has been made the head of the Roman Catholic church they are all eager to be near him.

So far only two of them have succeeded. These are Signor Parolin and his sister, Signorina Nina Parolin, who formerly lived at Riese.

Signorina Nina, who has become quite a grand lady since she came to live in this city, recently paid a visit to her native town, which turned out in full gala to do her honor. In a letter to her uncle, Pope Pius, she complains that visitors do not leave her one moment's peace.

They want her intercession for the most varied reasons, from blessing an infant which has been named for his holiness, to procuring all sorts of positions in the vatican for all kinds of people.

She is kept busy all day telling her townspeople how the pope spends his day, how many hours he sleeps, what he eats, how he looks, what he says, and, whether he thinks of his townspeople once in a while.

One thing which has pleased them more than all others is the news that "our pope" still declares that the dish of "polenta cogliose" (polenta with birds and tomato sauce) never tastes so good to him as when cooked in his sister's kitchen.

JUST A LEGAL QUARREL.

Nothing Personal in the Dispute Between Edward Scott and Wife Over a Razor and a Friend.

When his wife, who was dressing, unceremoniously slammed a door shut on a friend who was about to enter the room for a razor, Edward Scott of 2 Butler street, was greatly "provoked" and "slapped her mouth."

Last night he had a hearing before Alderman Negley on a charge of assault and battery, made by his wife. Since the episode they have continued living happily together and last night she told the alderman that she did not want to cause her husband any trouble, but simply invoked the law to impress her husband with the gravity of the offense.

Scott was penitent and admitted he had slapped her, for he said he was greatly provoked at the rude manner in which she treated his particular friend, who had no intention of intruding, and was simply calling for his own razor, which Scott had borrowed. Scott further explained that he had been married since Christmas and got along happily while they were "accumulating" a little home.

The alderman said, "Eddy, me and mamma have got you this time. We will hold you for court. Bob (calling his constable), you go Ed's bail"

"Bob" said he would, and the colored couple then left arm in arm.

CORNELL CLUB'S OFFICERS.

Organization Wants a Representation on University Board of Trustees.

The Cornell club of Western Pennsylvania held its annual election last night at the Union club, electing the following officers: Thomas McNeil, '95, president; F. K. Smith, '94, vice president; J. A. Hunter, '00, treasurer; H. W. Peck, '00, assistant treasurer; E. L. Wilson, '02, secretary, and A. R. Ellis, '04, assistant secretary.

The club passed a resolution declaring that it ought to be represented on the board of trustees of Cornell university and presenting the name of President McNeil as its candidate. Seventy-five members were present.

Says Boy Stole Roll of Money.

Martin Geib of Homestead felt a hand in his pocket while waiting for a car at Second avenue and Grant street last night, and turning, saw Eddie Milligan, aged 12, running away. The boy was caught, but no money was found upon him. Geib, who says he lost $23, insisted he was the thief, and the boy was held.

THE DEATH ROLL

Funeral of Mrs. J. K. Melhorn.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Isabella C. Melhorn, widow of the Rev. J. K. Melhorn, took place at the family residence in Fourth avenue, Homestead, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. John A. Youst was in charge and interment followed in South Side cemetery, where the deceased's husband was buried one week ago. The pallbearers were the Revs. W. H. Fehr of St. John's Lutheran church, Pittsburgh; T. S. Brown of Mt. Zion church, Allegheny; C. K. Fegley of Emanuel church, Allegheny; J. L. Vance of the Homestead Presbyterian church; J. Walter Vincent of the Homestead Baptist church and N. Duchane Hynson of the First Presbyterian church of Homestead.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley Cartwright.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley Cartwright, aged 63, wife of the Rev. T. S. Cartwright, rector of Trinity church at Connellsville, died Friday night at the St. Francis' hospital at Pittsburgh, where she was taken two weeks ago for treatment. Mrs. Cartwright was a daughter of John Stanley, supervisor in the excise department of the British government, and was born in England in 1841. A short time after her marriage she removed with her husband to New York, where she became well known as a writer. They moved to Connellsville nine years ago. Services will be conducted in Trinity church at Connellsville tomorrow afternoon by Bishop Whitehead, Archdeacon Cole and the Rev. Dr. Lloyd.

Mrs. Susanna Dumigan.

Mrs. Susanna Dumigan, aged 59, widow of James Dumigan, died suddenly under a tree on her farm at Coalville, near North Braddock, of heart disease on Friday. She was found dead by her daughter, Margaret, who had became anxious at her mother's long absence from the house and went in search of her. Mrs. Dumigan was a native of Ireland and came to this country 50 years ago. She was a member of St. James Catholic church, Wilkinsburg. She is survived by five children, Mrs. Edward Marshall of Braddock, Mrs. John Fleming of Wilmerding, Mrs. Arthur McQuigan of Coalville, Margaret and William Dumigan, at home.

Mrs. Joseph Grab.

Mrs. Catherine Fichter Grab, aged 57, widow of Joseph Grab, died yesterday morning at her home, Thomas and South Eighteenth streets, of apoplexy, after an illness of four days. Mrs. Grab was born in Allegheny. She was a member of St. Michael's Catholic church, South Side, and is survived by seven children: Mrs. Elizabeth Roupt, Mrs. Mary Hogel, Alois, William, Philip, George and Michael, the latter corner officer at Sixth avenue and Wood street. The remains will be buried from St. Michael's church tomorrow morning, services being at 9 o'clock.

Dr. Mordecai Price.

Dr. Mordecai Price, a widely-known surgeon, died suddenly at his home in Philadelphia yesterday. He was 50 years old. Apoplexy is believed to have been the cause of his death. Dr. Price was a specialist in abdominal operations.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Robins, one of the most prominent ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, died yesterday morning at Massillon, O., aged 60. He had been a preacher for 35 years.

Levi Spielman, aged 54, was found dead on the porch at the home of his brother-in-law, John Stehl, in Connellsville, yesterday. Hemorrhages caused his death. Mr. Spielman is survived by a son, Lohr Spielman of Allegheny, and also three brothers and one sister: George and Daniel Spielman and Mrs. John Stehl of Connellsville, and James Spielman of Masontown.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kifer Hawk, widow of Samuel Hawk, died Friday night from paralysis at Greensburg. She was born 72 years ago near Adamsburg, but had lived in Greensburg for more than 50 years. She leaves four daughters and one son, as follows: Mrs. William Portser, of near Grapeville; Mrs. Walter Dobson of Wilkinsburg, Misses Hynie, Sarah and Jane O., at home. She is also survived by two sisters and two brothers. Mrs. Marylue Lyon of Greensburg, Mrs. Sarah Steiner of Canton, O., Michael Kifer of Turtle Creek and Samuel Kifer of Adamsburg.

Photographing the Human Eye.

New Apparatus Which Accomplishes the Hitherto Impossible Task of Photographing the Interior of That Organ.

Dr. Walther Thorner of the University Eye Clinic at the Royal Charite in Berlin, has devised an apparatus by means of which it has become possible to obtain good photographs of the background of the eye. This result, though long desired by oculists, has hitherto been found impossible. Dr. Thorner has, however, accomplished this important step in the treatment of eye diseases. His contrivance constitutes a material improvement of the ophthalmoscope invented by Helmholtz in 1850, which latter device only admits of looking at the background of the eye. Owing to its peculiar construction it has been impossible heretofore to photograph the interior or back of the eye. It is a matter of great difficulty to illuminate the interior sufficiently to take a serviceable picture, and even if strong sources of light were used the exposure would last too long, rendering necessary a fixation of the eye, which in turn would entail serious inconvenience to the patient.

The Apparatus for Photographing the Background of the Eye.

Dr. Thorner first succeeded in obtaining photographs of the eyes of cats, but the interior of the human eye being much darker it required many improvements before good photographs of the interior of human eyes could be taken. The changes proved perfectly satisfactory. With a soft light the eye is first so focussed that its back yields a clear image on the photographic plate. The plate put in, the camera itself is opened by pressure on a special lever, and a flashlight composition is ignited by means of an electric spark generated in a storage battery. Thereby the background of the eye is lighted up for a moment sufficiently to produce a good image on the plate.

Two Direct Photographs Obtained by the Instrument.

It is possible to distinguish healthy eyes readily from sick ones, the eye of a strongly short-sighted person being, for instance, characterized by a peculiar ring around the sunlike illuminated center. Oculists will now be enabled to watch the progress of eye diseases or disorders step by step. The apparatus also permits of taking a picture of any separate part of the interior of the eye.

BRITISH WARSHIPS ARE IN THE PORT OF VIGO

Part of Russia's Baltic Fleet Arrives at Tangier—English Ships Following.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

VIGO, Oct. 29.—The British cruiser Lancaster steamed into the harbor today. Her commander shortly afterwards went on board the Russian flagship Kniaz Souvaroff and had a conference lasting 20 minutes with Admiral Rojestvensky. The Lancaster subsequently sailed at 6:15 p. m. Five other British warships are outside Cies island, in the bay of Vigo.

The British consul here has received telegraphic instructions to prepare for provisioning the channel squadron. The marine commandant has been authorized to permit the Russian squadron to remain at this port, should the inquiry into the North sea incident be held here.

TANGIER, MOROCCO, Oct. 29.—There arrived in port this morning the following Russian vessels: The battleships Oslabia, Sissel, Veliky and Navarin, the armored cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff and seven torpedo boats, besides colliers.

The Russian flagship exchanged salutes with the French cruiser Kleber and the British cruiser Diana. The Russian officers say they will remain here about a week. It is rumored they will remain at Tangier until the inquiry into the North sea incident is ended.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 29.—The British battleships Jupiter and Magnificent sailed from here today, going westward. Their destination is believed to be Tangier. The British second-class cruiser, Doris, which has been patrolling the straits, also sailed westward, after communicating with the flagship of Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, the commander of the channel squadron.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 29.—The Danish cruiser Heimdal, which followed the Russian Baltic fleet through Danish waters, sailed October 28 for Bilbao, where, it is understood, she will await orders.

FORMER FRENCH CHARGE CONFERS AT VATICAN

M. de Courcel and Cardinal Merry Del Val Consider Affairs of Religious Orders.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

ROME, Oct. 29.—M. De Courcel, former French charge d'affaires who was recalled when diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican were broken off, has returned to Rome and been at work regulating the affairs of different French religious institutions, the interests of which were administered by the now non-existent French embassy. Tonight, as a private person without diplomatic capacity, M. De Courcel had a long conference with Papal Secretary of State Cardinal Merry Del Val, during which each showed the other great cordiality, courtesy and deference.

Not even the slightest allusion was made to the Franco-vatican conflict or to the present situation, the whole conversation being with reference to the best way to regulate the administration of the institutions in question. Cardinal Merry Del Val showed himself ready to arrange a settlement of all the questions considered.

KEENE DENIES SEPARATION.

Says the Story of His Matrimonial Difficulties Was Without Truth or Foundation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—With reference to the report widely circulated here today of the separation of Foxhall R. Keene and his wife, Mr. Keene said tonight:

"The stories that I am separated from my wife are absolutely false and without foundation."

The same was said by Mr. Keene's father, James R. Keene, but Mrs. Keene's father, Frederick Lawrence, declared there was a separation. Mrs. Keene is in the city, but declined to discuss the matter.

Prize Winners Are Announced.

Prize winners of the annual field meet of Company E, Fourteenth regiment, National Guard, held Thursday on the regimental rifle range, were announced yesterday. The contests consisted of shooting over the 200, 300 and 500-yard ranges. Between 25 and 30 competed, with the following result: First prize, gold medal, Private S. Speck; second prize, silver medal, Sergeant S. A. Gruber; third prize, clothing, Private John Wagner; fourth prize, hat, Sergeant F. J. Kuhl.

Theatrical Man in Town.

Richard Hyde of the Hyde and Behman Amusement Company came to Pittsburgh yesterday to attend the opening of the new Gayety theater in Duquesne way tomorrow night. The Gayety is the latest of the Hyde and Behman amusement ventures and Mr. Hyde said he was sanguine of its success. Pittsburgh, he said, is the best city in the country in the patronage of its playhouses.

FIGHT WITH BAYONETS IN BUDDHIST TEMPLE

It Forms Grimly Picturesque Accessory to the Battle on the Mukden Road.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

MUKDEN, Oct. 29.—The Japanese assumed the offensive October 27 at Yansintun, half way between Bentslaputze and Pengtiapu, on the Mukden road. The whole day was passed by the artillery in preparation for a bombardment of the Russian positions. Toward evening a whole regiment moved out to capture the hill, on which is a Buddhist temple, a mile south of Yansintun. The temple was held by a Russian battalion with two machine guns.

A fierce fight with cold steel strewed the summit of the hill with corpses. The Russians were outnumbered, their machine guns were dismantled, and they were compelled to fall back upon their main positions, carrying with them the barrels of their machine guns. The Russian artillery then swept the hill with such a hail of projectiles that the Japanese were unable to remain there. Heavy losses were inflicted on both sides.

At daybreak the Russian guns on Lone Tree hill began shelling the villages to the south, where the Japanese were noticeably active. Similar activity was marked along the whole front.

A detachment of the Russian western column, under Col. Giesser, on the night of October 28, attacked a couple of villages lying a few miles south of Sinchimpu. Russian mortar batteries had previously shelled them throughout the whole day. Nevertheless, the Japanese offered a desperate resistance, and it was only after a determined bayonet charge that the assailants cleared the villages, the name of one of which is not given and the other of which is known as Hanlinpu.

A tour of the hospitals in Mukden shows that the accommodations for the wounded there are far inferior to the hospitals at Liao-Yang. This is especially true of the Red Cross barracks, where the surgeons and sisters are on duty 24 hours every other day.

DEVOTED TO HIS DOG.

Frederick Boehner Preferred Jail to Killing His Pet Canine.

Love for his dog resulted in Frederick Boehner being committed to jail last night by Alderman McGovern. He is charged with keeping a ferocious animal, Mrs. Margaret McDonough making the information. It is alleged the dog bit a daughter of Mrs. McDonough. The woman complained the animal was dangerous and asked Boehner to have him slain.

As the owner refused to do this the woman went before the alderman, who gave Boehner the preference of killing the dog or going to jail. Boehner said he was devoted to the dog and would rather go to jail than kill him. The man has a family of 11 children.

ROJESTVENSKY RESIGNS.

Report Declares That Emperor Nicholas Has Received a Telegram to That Effect.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—The statement is positively made this afternoon, though it is impossible to confirm it, that the Emperor last night received a telegram from Admiral Rojestvensky saying that in view of what had occurred he asked to be relieved of his command.

It is also stated a telegram from the emperor communicated to Rojestvensky at Copenhagen was a warning about the reported appearance of the Japanese officers at Hull. As previously cabled, a row boat which took off the telegram to the squadron is reported to have been fired upon.

WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN.

Mrs. Alexander Hanna Struck by a Western Avenue Traction Car.

Mrs. Alexander Hanna was struck yesterday at 4:30 p. m. by a Western avenue car at Arch and Ohio streets. Mrs. Hanna, who lives in Jackson street, Allegheny, was crossing the street when the accident occurred.

Mrs. Hanna is 87 years old and had been shopping. She started across the street, not seeing the car approaching. Fortunately she was struck by the beveled part of the cab and was thrown away from the car. She was helped to the office of Dr. Ross V. Pitcairn in Arch street. Her wrist was broken. A carriage was called and Mrs. Hanna was taken home.

RECALLS STORIES OF STORMY LIFE

Princess Radziwill Publishes a Book Entitled, "My Recollections."

RESTAURANT WITHOUT TIPS

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Princess Radziwill, whose career has been as stormy as that of few princesses in the world, even in these days of royal escapades, has just published a book entitled "My Recollections," in which she tells many anecdotes of famous people she has met. From the coronation of the late Alexander III. at Moscow she tells the following pretty little story, which once more illustrates how dearly the late czar loved his wife, Queen Alexandra's sister:

"When the empress had been crowned, Alexander III., unable to restrain his emotion, took her in his arms as he raised her from the cushion on which she knelt and pressed her to his heart in a passionate embrace, at which Count Pahlen, principal master of ceremonies, was so horrified that he rushed towards the emperor with the agonized cry: 'Sire, that is not part of the ceremony,' at which the czar broke out in a hearty laugh and shocked the count still further by kissing the czarina."

Of Cecil Rhodes, with whom the princess was very intimate, although he was generally known as a woman hater, many stories are told in the book. Here is one: "One day some tourists of importance were visiting Groote Schuur, where they were entertained by Mr. Rhodes. He took them himself over the house and grounds, and at last showed them one of Lobengula's sons, whom he employed as a workman on the estate.

"This led to a talk about the Matabele rebellion, and a visitor asked Mr. Rhodes in what year it had taken place. The Colossus thought for a moment, then calling to him the young native: 'Look here,' he said, 'what year did I kill your father?'"

How heartily tired Londoners are of giving tips to waiters was most forcibly proved the other day when a new non-tipping restaurant was opened on Piccadilly. The restaurant is a novelty in many other ways, and in judging from its first day its owner will find himself a millionaire in a very short time.

To thousands of Londoners the attraction of a four-course luncheon at 37 cents or an eight-course dinner at 62 cents in American money with freedom from the yoke of the tipping tyranny proved irresistible. As early at 11 o'clock nearly 2,000 people had begun their early lunch in the elegantly fitted up restaurant. They revelled in the courses, swiftly and silently laid before them, and the waiters displayed an attentiveness and consideration which no prospective tip could ever have commanded.

The scenes were as remarkable as anything that has ever been seen in shopping London. Everybody wanted to get in. Everybody wanted to eat four courses—or six—under the shadow of the marble pillars, attended by those novel curiosities of hotel life—waiters who on no consideration would accept a tip.

To judge by the crowds in the street it might have been a great political meeting—or a circus. The rooms were incessantly full of diners, and the street was crowded with people who would like to dine, but could not get in, and had therefore to gaze upon the virtuous waiters and the marbled splendors from outside.

By 2 o'clock 10,000 people had quick-lunched. The police were summoned to assist in controlling the entrance of the customers, and while one constable guarded the door another kept the order of the waiting queue. Inside the rooms the problem for Lyons' patrons was whether to be content with eight courses for 2s ..., or to venture 11 courses for 3s 6d. After the diners, the supper parties, and with these came the end of probably a record catering day.

Canon McCormick, who at the recent Church congress at Liverpool accused English club women of setting a bad example for women of the middle and working classes by their reckless gambling and wasting of time which might be used to better advantage, playing billiards at all hours of the day, has aroused a storm of indignant protest from club women here.

Mrs. Fitzclarence, the secretary of the latest and most exclusive ladies club—the Ladies' Athenaeum—declared that this attack on the club was quite unwarranted.

"I do not know of more than two clubs which have billiard rooms," she said to me. "And as for gambling, I feel sure that women do not play cards as much as they did. At our club no friends of members are allowed to play cards unless they have lunched or dined with members. Our points at bridge, too, are strictly limited to one penny."

Beaver Falls Man Dies.

BEAVER FALLS, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Word was received here of the death at Kissimmee, Fla., of Anton Trees, a prominent resident of this place. He was aged 40 years and is survived by a widow and four children. The remains will be brought here tomorrow for interment.

THE THREE RIVERS

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—The stage of the river at 6 o'clock this evening was 4.1 feet and falling. Weather clear and pleasant. Today's departures were Katie Mac, Plymouth, Levi J. Workum, Madison and Courier, Louisville. The Queen City has been replaced in the Memphis-Arkansas City trade until there is sufficient water from Pittsburgh to enter their Cincinnati and up-river trade. The Queen City has been running in the place of the Kate Adams.

STEUBENVILLE.—River 3 feet 5 inches and falling. Weather clear and cool.

WARREN.—River 1 foot 4 inches. Weather clear and cool.

MORGANTOWN.—River 5 feet 6 inches and stationary. Weather clear and warm.

GREENSBORO—River 6 feet and falling. Weather fair and warmer. Woodward down Sunday and Columbia up.

OIL CITY.—River 10 inches and falling. Weather clear and cool.

GALLIPOLIS.—River 2 feet 2 inches and falling. Weather clear and cold.

PARKERSBURG.—River 5 feet and rising. Weather clear and warm. The Bedford left at 6 p. m. for Wheeling.

WHEELING.—River 3 feet 9 inches and falling. Clear and warm. Down—H. K. Bedford, Parkersburg, noon.

LOUISVILLE.—River stationary; in canal, 2 8 feet; on falls, 6 foot; below locks, 3.8 feet. Clear and pleasant.

WOODWARD UP FOR REPAIRS.

Will Be Put in Dock About November 1 for General Overhauling.

The stage of water at Davis island dam at 9 o'clock last night was 3.6 feet and the river was stationary.

The I. C. Woodward will go out of commission about the first of this week for a general overhauling. She will be taken to the marine ways at Elizabeth and the Rose Hite will take her place in the Morgantown trade. The boat's boilers need inspection and it may be decided to replace them altogether. She will also be painted, inside and out.

The Twilight went down from Browns yesterday morning after having carried the Hazelwood firemen to the fire at Brown's shipyards.

The General Schwan came up with supplies for the Loma Saturday morning.

Capt. J. A. Clow of Shousetown was a visitor at Harbor 25 yesterday.

South river districts report a great scarcity of roustabouts and river navigators are having difficulty in getting boats loaded and unloaded.

In the United States district court, an answer to the suit in admiralty of the Pittsburgh Dredge and Construction Company against the steamer Clyde and its owners, the Clyde Coal Company was filed by the defendants. It is alleged that the sinking of a dredge boat, for which the suit was brought, was not the fault of the steamer, as was alleged, but that the boat was sunk by being caught in the ice then in the river. The steamer was towing the dredge at lock No. 6 when the accident occurred.

RACING SEASON NEAR ITS END

Meeting at Aqueduct Ends the Metropolitan District—Most Successful in History.

CAPT. BROWN IS RECOVERING

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—One of the most successful seasons of racing in the history of the American turf is drawing to a close so far as the Metropolitan track is concerned; 12 more days at Aqueduct will see the finish. For attendance, for sport and for profit so far as the racing associations are concerned, the season has not been equaled. There have been some fine race horses developed, but in this particular 1904 will have to doff its hat to 1903. There has been no such galaxy of racing stars this year as were Waterboy, Hermis, McChesney, Irish Lad, Africander, Highball and Hamberg Belle of last year, and strange to say, every one of these great racers has gone wrong. The racing life is too strenuous for more than two or three seasons for a first-class horse.

The wind-up of the Metropolitan season promises to be in keeping with what has gone before, and there is every reason to believe that the sport at Aqueduct will be better than ever seen there before. In the Aqueduct handicap, for all ages, with $2,500 added, at a mile and a sixteenth, which will be run on the opening day, and the Election Day handicap, $2,500 added, for all ages, at a mile and a furlong, the two largest stake events of the meeting, splendid fields of horses are likely to be seen at the post. The Aqueduct handicap received 59 entries, and the Election Day handicap 40, and the fields in both for the most part are made up of the best horses now running in the east.

The winter racing, both on the coast and at New Orleans, promises to be better than the average. Some good horses will be sent both west and south from here. In the contingent bound for the coast will be included Green Morris with a strong string, including High Chancellor and Judge Denton, with Shields, who will take Jockey Travers with him, and John Millin, with Mrs. Caesar Young's string, including Princess Tilaina. Joe Hayman, Peter McGrath and William Kerrynart will be among the New Yorkers who will go along to accommodate those who think they can pick the winners at Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Every lover of the race horse in the country will be glad to know that that sterling sportsman, Capt. S. S. Brown of Pittsburgh, who underwent an operation for appendicitis, is now past the danger point and is certain of recovery. Profiting by the results of the late W. C. Whitney, Capt. Brown, before he went under the surgeon's knife, registered a partnership with his brother, thus saving the engagement of his horses had the operation resulted fatally. It is worthy of note that with Capt. Brown's illness his horses struck a winning streak, which has been consistently kept up.

The horses in training of E. R. Thomas that are to be placed under the hammer will be sold on Saturday, November 12, the last Saturday of racing on the Metropolitan circuit this season. Those named to be sold are the crack sprinters, Lady Amelia and Reliable, the 2-year-old Flyback, which Mr. Thomas purchased from John E. Madden for $17,500; the 2-year-old, Diamond, that he purchased at the recent weeding-out sale of Sydney Paget's horses; Dimple, Lady Potentate, Young Henry, Cloverland, St. Valentine, Hunter Raine, Andy Williams, St. Beilane, Axis, Voladay, Niblick and Quadrille. The list indicates that he is going to retain Stalwart, Hermis, Bound Brook, Duke of Kendal, Trepan and Senray for the breeding establishment he expects to establish.

The death of Edward J. Power caused sincere sorrow among his wide circle of friends among racing men. He was a turf writer of ability and had a thorough knowledge of turf affairs in all parts of the country.

Mr. Power worked on newspapers in this city, in Cincinnati and in San Francisco; was the first clerk of the course and handicapper at Tanforan, and, in his earlier years had owned a few horses which he raced for his amusement.

What is to be done with McChesney? Mr. Smathers is the only man who can answer the question, and he says he can't. Big Mac, booked to go to Kentucky to rest up for the winter, when orders came to send him to Memphis, where his owner now is, and it was done. Whether Mr. Smathers intends to race the one time champion at the winter tracks, or have him spend the winter at Memphis, nobody here knows.

George Adams does not intend to ride this winter. He says there is not enough in it to make it worth his while. The little Georgian has refused handsome offers to go to Austria and England to ride. He says the United States is good enough for him.

Hilderbrand has got a safe lead for the greatest number of winning mounts this season. If he should quit and Redfern, the man next to him, should win every mount until the close of the season he could not catch up.

MANHATTAN.

To Observe Luther's Reformation.

The congregation and Sunday school of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Carrick, will celebrate the 387th anniversary of the mailing of the 95 phese by Martin Luther in the church this evening. Special services will be held and addresses will be made by W. A. Griffiths, on "Luther as a Citizen;" J. B. Duff, on "Lutheranism," and the pastor, the Rev. H. S. Wilbert, on "Home Missions." Special music will be provided.

THE COUNTRY RELIES ON MEN WHO LABOR

Senator Cullom Talks to Railway Employes Club at Chicago.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—John M. Thurston, formerly senator from Nebraska, and Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, were the principal speakers at a Republican rally tonight in the Auditorium, under the auspices of the Railway Employes Twentieth Century club. Senator Cullom said:

"The great body of the men who labor, the employes of the railroads and of our manufacturing and industrial establishments, are the men upon whom the country relies for its prosperity and success. No country can be prosperous unless her laboring people are prosperous."

He then contrasted the present prosperity with hard times under Cleveland and concluded:

"The campaign of 1904 is about to close. The Republican party is again asking the continued support of the voters of the United States, and presents a record of past achievements such as no other party in this or any other country, in all history, can offer. The Democratic party in the last 40 years can only present a record of two years of the most disastrous financial ruin ever known in this country."

The Plain Truth.

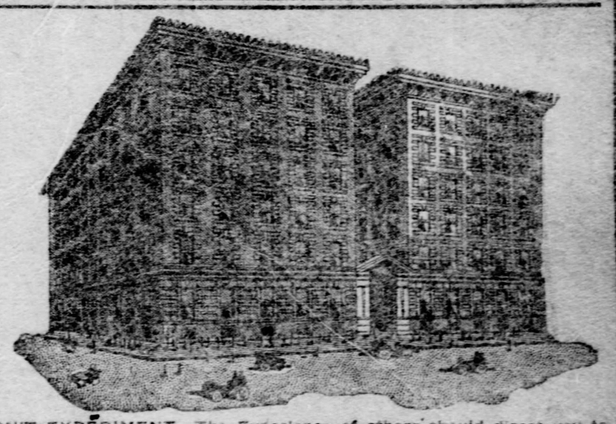
If You Have a Gerber Depot Organ You have the very best coach that human ingenuity ought conceive or construct & We have a number of the latest Coaches on the floor. Prices much below the actual cost of manufacture.

Gerber Carriage Co. 33rd and Penn Avenue.

OCT. AND NOV. AT THE FAIR

THE CROWNING EVENTS

Are You Coming to St. Louis?



DON'T EXPERIMENT—The Experience of others should direct you to

THE HAMILTON HOTEL,

Where the Best Accommodations are no Higher in Price.

PERMANENT, FIREPROOF, FREE FROM CITY NOISE AND SMOKE.

ROOMS Single and En Suite $2.00 Per Day and Upwards. MEALS A La Carte.

GRAND ROOF GARDEN overlooking World's Fair Illumination. Seven Miles of Georgeous Electrical Displays.

The Hamilton is located eight blocks north of World's Fair, take Page, Easton or Suburban cars direct to The Hamilton, which is but three minutes car ride to Main Entrance of the Fair.

Ask or write to your friends in St. Louis about The Hamilton.

WRITE FOR TERMS. ADDRESS:

W. F. WILLIAMSON, Manager, Hamilton and Maple Aves., ST. LOUIS.

RONG WOMAN DRAWS PENSION

Mrs John Hunter Receives Payments for Years, Not Knowing of First Wife.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

UNIONTOWN, Oct. 29.—Through information which has just come to light it is learned that the pension which for years has been paid to another justly belongs to Mrs. Priscilla Hunter of Hopwood who is now past 60 years of age and in destitute circumstances. The woman, who has for 10 years been drawing pension of $8 a month as the widow of John Hunter of Company K, One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania volunteers, lives in the southwestern part of Fayette county, and it is likely that she is sincere in her belief that she was the lawful wife of John Hunter, who deserted his first wife.

Hunter was born near Masontown and enlisted during the winter of 1863-64 and returned home on a furlough. On January 24, 1864, he married Priscilla Kennedy of Hopwood, the ceremony being performed by Justice Thomas A. Halderman of Uniontown. Later when he went to the front he seemed to have forgotten his wife and their correspondence ceased. His wife learned he had returned to Fayette county but made no effort to find him. In a few years he married another woman, who probably knew nothing about the first wife, and the latter received no intimation that her husband had remarried, although she lived in the same county. The first wife in time resumed her maiden name and is not known to most people as Mrs. Priscilla Kennedy.

Hearing of the death of her husband about 10 years ago she applied for a pension but was refused from time to time. Recently she was notified that the pension was being regularly paid to Mrs. John Hunter and if she had a claim she must show proof of her marriage. She was absolutely certain of the alliance, but she had forgotten the name of the justice performing the ceremony, and had lost the certificate. Constable Charles M. Fee of Uniontown made an investigation and in the old docket of Justice Thomas A. Halderman found in faded ink the record of the marriage of John Hunter and Miss Priscilla Kennedy. A copy of the marriage record has been certified to by Justice John Boyle of Uniontown, and this together with the application for pension and an explanation has been forwarded to the pension department at Washington. It is believed that there will be no further delay in securing the pension and nearly $1,000 back pay.

WANTED.

Agents.

AGENTS—Wanted in Pittsburgh and natural gas towns to sell famous Willtom gaslight burner; it excels all other high-power burners in brilliancy, durability and economy; makes fully 300-candlepower light with one small regular sized 10-cent mantle; last indefinitely. The new Willtom No. 5, just out, is the KING OF LIGHTS for residences and stores; can be used on high or low pressure; either ARTIFICIAL OR NATURAL GAS. Its illuminating power is three times greater than that of the ordinary burner; any mantle or any style globe or chimney can be used. It is a light that never fails. It is the only DUST PROOF light in existence. The airholes are enclosed by a perforated shield which excludes all lint and dust from the burner. It is the easiest regulated of all gaslights. The Willtom side screw regulator is the simplest and best adjustable gas check ever devised. The flame can be regulated from the highest to the lowest point of combustion, thus saving the consumer 25 or 50 per cent on his lighting bills. People who use the Willtom "No. 5" have the satisfaction of knowing that every atom of gas they pay for is turned into light. We are offering special inducements to agents; the best of the season just starting, enabling them to make $5 to $15 a day.
THE WILLTOM GASLIGHT CO., 3421 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—General agents for states and cities, to handle patented article of merit; necessity in every home; quick seller; 200 per cent profit; exclusive territory given; agents writes "Sells like hot cakes;" customers say after using, "Would not be without one." For particulars address Angeius Mfg. Co., 827 South Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

AGENTS in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio to sell H. L. D. OINTMENT, sure cure for worst cases of eczema, scald head, tetter, or any eruptions of the skin or scalp; every package sold under absolute guarantee; $1 worth cures any ordinary case. Send 50c for sample and full particulars. Mrs. H. L. Daughenbaugh, 520 Arlington ave., Allegheny, Pa.

AGENTS, men or women young or old, can easily make Five Dollars per day, selling our New World's Fair Album, 57 handsome photographic views. Sample by mail, post paid, for 25c (stamps taken) and best terms to agents. F. M. Van Etten & Son, Publishers, 617 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS—Big profits, extraordinary inducements, permanent, selling latest improved elevating clothes dryer. Housekeepers buy readily and always recommend it. Sell same territory over and over. Gem Mfg. Co., 130 Carroll st., Allegheny. Headquarters for Greater Pittsburgh.

CASH IN MUSHROOMS.
If you have a small space in your cellar, yard or stable you can make money raising mushrooms; no capital or labor required; big demand and sell at high prices; grown by either sex; particulars free. Interstate Culture Co., 373 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAND opportunity for women, girls and children to make Christmas pin money. Our little novelty a necessity, both convenient and ornamental for ladies. Large profits. Sells on sight. Complete outfit $2. Write today. The Multi Fastener Co., 531 Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS are easily earning from $5 to $10 daily in city introducing our Mammoth box of soap. You can do so, too; experience unessential. Call and convince yourself of the truth of this assertion. Parker Chemical Co., Yoder Bldg., room 10, Wylie and Fifth aves.

AGENTS—Your work is not bringing the proper results unless you have the "Glidden Selling Scheme;" 17 sales at 20 houses is the record of this scheme; the lady of the house will give you a "warm reception," which is the agent's success; inclose 50c at once for complete scheme. Union Merc. Co., Covington, Ky.

MONEY IN MUSHROOMS—Big demand; large profits. Easily and quickly grown by anybody (either sex) in cellars, stables, sheds, boxes, etc., during entire year. No labor; no capital needed. Crop picked daily. Send for free booklet and learn this profitable business. Dept 50, Eastern Importing Co., Brighton, Mass.

AGENTS—Begin business for yourself; stop working for others; we start you in profitable mail order business at your home. Pleasant work; immense profits; unlimited possibilities. Full information for stamp. Franklin Howard Co., Denver, Col.

AGENTS make 500 per cent profit selling "Novelty Sign Cards;" merchants buy 10 to 100 on sight; 800 varieties; catalogue free. SULLIVAN CO., 1139 Maplewood ave., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—We start you selling diamonds. Don't fail getting our liberal offer; $5 daily sure. Carbon Diamond Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Mention The Gazette.

AGENTS—$20 to $50 weekly; every business man buys new vest pocket invention, $3; experience unnecessary. Scientific salesmanship free. Standard Co., 1265 Spitzer, Toledo, O.

WE START you mail-order business; full particulars and samples free. American Special Agency, Milwaukee, Wis.

AGENTS—Dealers for new style gum machine; triple combination; gum, your fortune and love letter all 1 cent. Stamp for reply. J. W. Livingston, Armour station, Chicago.

AGENTS—Two active men to sell real estate; reference required; salary and commission to right party. Wood, Harmon & Co., 301 Smithfield st.

WANTED—One agent made $10 daily selling greatest home and life protector; everybody buys without talking. Linn & Burchfield, Moseley, Ala.

WE START you selling diamonds; don't fail getting our liberal offer; $5 daily sure. Carbon Diamond Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; mention paper.

DO YOU want agents capable of selling your goods as fast as you can manufacture them? Edwin S. Lord, Milwaukee, Wis.

AGENTS—Ladies, earn $20 per 100 writing short letters; particulars for stamped envelope. BEST MFG. CO., Valparaiso, Ind.

WE start you mail-order business. Full particulars and samples free. American Special Agency, Milwaukee, Wis.

INVENTORS! Have you any article you want manufactured? If so, send me sample or drawing, sample preferred, to estimate from. W. J. Shultz, 118-120 Longworth st., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—For new patent hat fastener; sample pair 25c; big commission; fast seller. WHITMMAN, WALTERS & CO., Toledo, O.

AGENTS—Make money; Reservoir pen, 5 cents. Eagle Supply Co., Denver, Col. Box 188.

WANTED.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in The Gazette.

Agents

AGENTS—We want one good agent in every town in the United States or Canada to take the exclusive control of the sale of the Pioneer Gas Light Burner; it is the most wonderful new invention of the age; simply marvelous the amount of light it produces. The Pioneer is equipped with an entirely new and improved needle-point gas adjustment that admits the gas straight through without obstruction or loss of pressure—something never before accomplished; also has an air regulator, the combination of which produces a light brilliant beyond conception; it has a spring brass globe holder that is adjustable to any point on the Bunsen tube and holds securely any shape or size globe with no vibration. It takes any standard mantle, short or long, loop or cap mantle; the mantle can be raised and the gauze if cap cleaned without loss of mantle; it can be regulated from the faintest light to fully 600-candlepower; it produces the same light with either artificial or natural gas; it is superior to all other high-power burners, as it is adjustable to extreme low pressure natural gas and will retain its brilliancy; it makes no noise, produces a perfect combustion in the mantle and will not smoke the ceiling; it will not collect dust or dead flies; and throws no shadow below; it is desirable, economical and handsome in appearance; it is standard in height, made of heavy brass and highly polished, and will last a lifetime; this wonderful light is the product of many years of careful experiments, and is designed to produce the highest efficiency under all conditions of gas pressure; our representatives are meeting with wonderful success in the sale of this burner; they find nothing in the field to compare with it; the season is just opening, and the ambitious, energetic agent will find this the most lucrative article he can handle, as the demand for a good high-power gas burner is enormous; men employed during the day can make from $10 to $15 per week extra selling this burner evenings; this light is on exhibition at our salesrooms every hour during the day and evening; agents will save time and correspondence by sending us 50c for sample burner and descriptive matter by mail.
PIONEER LIGHT CO., 132 Seventh st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE STILLWELL INCANDESCENT GAS BURNER.

Agents and canvassers can make more money for time and capital required than with any other goods.

POWERFUL—It is the most powerful brilliant white light that can be obtained from gas.

SIMPLE—The construction of burner is so simple it cannot get out of order; controls gas perfectly; being made of best material, will last for years.

ECONOMICAL—Equals ten ordinary gas burners or twelve electric bulbs; less burners are required, saves gas.

Write for full particulars, it is to your interest.

STILLWELL LIGHT CO., INC., 323-325 S. Lawrence st., Philadelphia.

WE can prove that our general agents make $25 per day; no experience needed; our circulars teach you the business and our patented goods do the rest; if you are making less than $300 per month write to us; don't waste stamps and money on catch-penny advertisements; we forfeit $500 to any person proving we do not send free samples at once on receipt of application, with full information to start right to work to earn $25 per day. Braham Co., R 3158, Cincinnati, O.

OUTFIT free, credit given; cut price Christmas books; 50c books, 12½c; $1 book, 25c; $1.50 book, 50c; $3.50 book, 87½c. Ferguson, 7753, Cincinnati.

WHISKY AGENTS—Wanted, to sell Elk Horn Kentucky Whisky, from distiller to consumer direct; immense profits; exclusive territory. The Elk Horn Co., Covington, Ky.

MAKE $10, $20 or $30 per day making mirrors and resilvering looking glasses. Forry, Box 4, Station B, Atlanta, Ga.

100 PER CENT PROFITS—Pay for goods when sold; sample (retails for 25c), sent for 10c. Hunter Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Male Help.

ACTIVE YOUNG MAN for position of trust, from country preferred, $18 weekly expenses, expenses advanced.
GUARANTEE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Room 3, 205 Federal st., Allegheny.

AGENTS WANTED—$100 a month, sure. John P. Rush, 409 Market st.

ANY SALESMAN can make big money on our side line to general stores. Address Monopoly, Box H, Station D, New York city.

ANY person to distribute our samples; $18 weekly, steady. Mgr. "Empire," 4 Wells st., Chicago, Ill.

BOYS—Four boys, 16 to 18 years, for distributing work. Apply Sunday between 2 and 5 o'clock. Red Star Line Service, 312 Fourth ave.

BOYS for messenger work, 14 to 16 years. Red Star Line Service, 312 Fourth ave.

BOOKKEEPERS, government service—Information concerning such positions furnished by Superintendent Cochran, 911 Empire building.

CIRCULARS and sample distributers wanted everywhere; no canvassing; good pay. Co-operative Adv. Co., N. Y.

CLERK—First-class grocery clerk with a good education, capable of attending to books; must be a good all-around man, young and active, not afraid to work; answer by letter only, stating wages expected, also how soon can accept position. A. J. McQuiggan, 552 Braddock ave., Braddock, Pa.

COATMAKERS—For fine work; steady position. Geo. S. Felder, 923 Wood st., Wilkinsburg.

FINANCIAL institution of Pittsburgh has opening for bright, active man between 25 and 45; full particulars and references must accompany application. Address M 32, The Gazette.

FINDING A SUITABLE POSITION FOR EACH APPLICANT IS OUR BUSINESS. THE MERCANTILE BUREAU (INC.), 434—FOURTH AVE.—434.

GOVERNMENT printing service employes—Information concerning such positions furnished by Superintendent Cochran, 911 Empire building.

HAULING—Dump at Anderson st., Allegheny, open Monday. Tickets 15c. Apply THE DRAVO CONTRACTING CO., 814 Lewis block.

HIGH GRADE positions open to Executive, Clerical, Technical and Salesmen paying from $1,000 to $5,000 a year. Call or write. HAPGOODS (Inc.) "Brain Brokers," 706 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE employes—Information concerning such positions furnished by Superintendent Cochran, 911 Empire building.

LABORERS—53 Greenbush st., Mt. Washington, 7 o'clock Monday.

MAN—A responsible young man with small capital to invest and take position; salary and commission; references; call room 305, 422 Federal st., Allegheny.

MAN—Capable of operating an electric plant, steam engine, generator and motors; alternating current; making own repairs. Apply P 157, The Gazette.

MEN—Several men experienced in detailing and checking structural steel work for responsible firm in Western Pennsylvania. Call in person at Room X, Hotel Lincoln, after 8 o'clock p. m., October 31.

MEN—Professional men desiring profitable and pleasant employment call 517 Ferguson Bldg.

OBSERVER WEATHER BUREAU—Information about this position furnished by Superintendent Cochran, 911 Empire building.

PLASTERERS—Apply to Booth Bros., 518 Chartiers ave., McKees Rocks.

PROFESSIONAL, MERCANTILE AND MECHANICAL POSITIONS FOR MEN.
Investigate our method. Information absolutely free. Established 1899, and Reliable. THE MERCANTILE BUREAU, (INCORPORATED), 434—FOURTH AVE.—434.

SALESMAN WANTED.
We expect to expend several thousand dollars in advertising in local newspapers to sell an allotment of stock for a corporation already established and paying large dividends. Will extend several good stock salesmen a most liberal contract.
YAGER, HURT & CO., BESSEMER BLDG.

SALESMEN—We can use two first-class salesmen and solicitors used to commanding big money, with the ability to interview the business and professional men of Pittsburgh and adjacent territory, on an entirely new and attractive high-class business proposition; to hustlers of the requisite brains and ability large remuneration assured. H. B. Pierce, 501-502 Nixon bldg.

SALESMEN—Wanted two intelligent, experienced salesmen of book, insurance or newspaper experience for out-of-town work. An exceptional opportunity for men of ability. Positively the best proposition before the public. Guaranteed salary and commission to hustlers. Mr. Runyon, 501 Nixon bldg.

SALESMAN—Resident salesman for Pennsylvania; fancy vests, smoking jackets, raincoats, summer clothing, cutting suits; liberal commissions. Snedeker & Co., manufacturers, 719 Broadway, New York.

WANTED.

Male Help.

SALESMAN—Experienced salesman for men's furnishings; must give best of reference. J. Charles, Station A, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALESMAN—Traveling salesman; must have reference. Apply by mail only to the Bruening Cork Co., Oakdale, Allegheny Co., Pa.

SEWER man to build manhole; must be experienced. Yoder & Yoder, Fifth and Wylie aves.

SKATING instructors. Apply at Duquesne Garden, 10 o'clock Monday morning.

THE Pittsburgh branch of a bond company wants department manager; must be strictly temperate, furnish references and able to give bond; to the right man a permanent position. Address L 32, The Gazette.

WANTED—Salesman for Pennsylvania to sell our first-class advertising novelties (our own make) to every merchant and manufacturer in each town; commissions liberal and paid promptly; samples occupy little space. Write with reference. United States Novelty Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Young man with $800 to invest and take charge of well-established business; present owner taking charge of other business; exceptional opportunity for good man with references. Address D 158, The Gazette.

32 YEARS IN THE BUSINESS.
STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
THE KING OF THEM ALL.

BOOKKEEPERS, $60 to $100; office assistants, $50; collectors, $12 to $15; city and traveling salesmen, stenographers, $50 to $75; shipping, stock, entry, grocery, hardware and dry goods clerks; watchmen, warehousemen, porters, engineers, firemen, mechanics all kinds; railroad warehouse and freight men, mill, farm and dairy hands. FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS. MEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT, CALL. Our established trade among the largest firms, banks and railroad offices, and 32 years' experience, enables us to secure 25 to 40 orders daily, and place suitable men in good positions. INFORMATION FREELY GIVEN. COURTESY TO ALL. ALL BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL. THOUSANDS OF REFERENCES FROM MEN ENGAGED THROUGH US.
STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 120 SIXTH ST.

WANTED—Young men in every city and county to handle the best paying business known, under the most attractive and liberal proposition ever offered; exclusive territory given; no insurance or book canvassing scheme; inclose 25c and we will forward particulars. Address Y 223, The Gazette.

WANTED—First-class patent right salesmen that can close deals for the most practical invention of the age, and used by every farmer; salary and commission; state articles sold and give references. Address Box 71, Oklahoma City, Okla.

WANTED—First-class wrapping paper salesman for Western Pennsylvania; good salary for salesman with good trade, one familiar with printed wrapping paper preferred. Address Z 224, The Gazette.

WANTED—Young man to travel and call on trade; experience unnecessary; if hustler, $18 weekly and expenses; applicant must be ambitious, sober and furnish references. Address fully, Mgr., 180 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Bookkeeper and general office man, one capable of directing and superintending work. Apply to J. W. Wardrop, secretary Merchants and Manufacturers Assn., Keystone Bank bldg., Fourth ave.

WANTED—Ten men in each state to travel, tack signs and distribute samples and circulars of our goods; salary, $60 per month; $3 per day for expenses. Kuhlman Co., Dept B 24, Atlas Block, Chicago.

WANTED—Young man for clerk in traffic department of industrial company; must have knowledge of freight rates; railroad business. Address V 223, The Gazette, stating salary desired.

WANTED everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Machinists and tool makers; steady work for good men. Apply Crescent Mfg. Co., Scottdale, Pa., or Seventh Avenue hotel, between 11 and 12 and between 2 and 3 Sunday.

WANTED—Circular distributors; $6 per 1,000; inclose stamp. PARISIAN CHEM. CO., Newport, Ky.

WANTED—Butcher; elderly unmarried man. Call at Butcher's, Railroad avenue, Verona, Pa.

WANTED—An experienced curtain and drapery upholsterer. Apply at once at Groetzinger Carpet Co., 627-629 Penn ave., city.

WE can use two first-class salesmen and solicitors used to commanding big money, with the ability to interview the business and professional men of Pittsburgh and adjacent territory, on an entirely new and attractive high-class business proposition; to hustlers of the requisite brains and ability large remuneration assured. Doubleday, Page & Co., 501-502 Nixon building.

YOUNG MEN to learn telegraphy and accept positions on railroads; rare opportunity; call at once. PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, No. 600-601-602-603 Lewis Block.

YOUNG MEN everywhere, copy letters, home evenings, $9.50 week. Send addressed envelope for particulars. Manager Dept. S 232, Box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

Female Help.

ATTENTION, WOMEN—Earn $20 per 100 writing short letters from copy; address stamped envelope for particulars. Modern Specialty Co., Allegany, Mich.

GIRL—Girl to do housework; two in family; $4.50 week up. 1215 Esplanade st., Allegheny.

GIRL—For general housework; small family; wages $5; laundress employed two days; reference required. 4947 Wallingford st., East End.

GIRL wanted for general housework. 2314 Perrysville ave., Allegheny.

GIRL to cook; three in family; three employed; $5; references. 233 Dithridge.

GOVERNESS—A French visiting governess. Apply to manager Bellefield Dwellings, Dithridge and Center ave.

HOUSEKEEPER—Working housekeeper for private family. Apply Manager Bellefield Dwellings, Dithridge and Center ave.

HOUSEKEEPER in suburban home. This is a very desirable position for the right one. Please address C 224, The Gazette.

LADIES—$7-$10 weekly earned doing plain sewing at home; material sent free everywhere. Stamped addressed envelope brings particulars. Union Company, 1215 Filbert st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES—Earn $20 per hundred writing short letters. Send stamped envelope for particulars. Ideal Mfg. Co., Cassopolis, Mich.

PERMANENT paying position; no canvassing; send six names and addresses of pianist for instructions. Guide Music Co., 1510 Van Buren st., Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—Three first-class fur salesladies. Only those with good experience and reference need apply. Apply Monday after 4 o'clock in cloak department. Rosenbaum Company.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced millinery trimmer; no others need apply; good salary to right party. Write P. O. Box 957, stating experience.

WANTED—Waist makers and helpers. Packard, 426 Penn ave.

WOMEN wanted everywhere copying letters at home, evenings or spare time, and return to us; no mailing or canvassing; $9.00 weekly earned; materials free; enclose self-addressed envelope for particulars. Guarantee Co., No. S 232 Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMEN to do plain sewing at home on collars; nothing to buy; material sent free. Send addressed envelope. National Mfg. Co., 250 West 116th st., N. Y.

WOMEN to sew at home, $9.00 per week; materials sent everywhere free; steady work; plain sewing only. Send addressed envelope for full particulars. S. K. M. Du Pont, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMEN who desire home work will hear something to their advantage by sending name and address to The School of Art, Clearfield, Pa. Better than anything yet offered.

WOMEN—$80 thousand copying letters; no mailing to friends or furnishing addresses; stamped envelope particulars. Gem Art Co., Dept. 152, Chicago.

YOUNG lady of good address to solicit advertisements for an established weekly newspaper. Experience not necessary. References required. Apply between 5:30 and 6:30 Monday evening at 619 Bijou Bldg.

Male and Female Help.

EDUCATE FOR COMMERCIAL POSITIONS. Excellent positions secured for students; day and night school for young and middle-aged men and women; make arrangements now. ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 310 Fifth ave. (Ten Cent Store, opposite Farmers bank.) Established twenty-five years.

$3 PER DAY easily made at home mailing our circulars and taking charge of agents; no canvassing; good chance for right person. Apply with stamp. FIELDS & CO., 42 Decatur street, Burlington, Vt.

WANTED—Stenographer and general office assistant, male or female; must be speedy and accurate; answer in own handwriting, stating salary wanted. Address M 223, The Gazette.

NO BETTER paying profession for men and women than piano tuning; taught by mail, by our new "Tunola" method. Correspondence School of Piano Tuning, Chicago.

WORK—We pay 25c each for writing short plain letters; particulars free. Herald Publishing Co., Station S, Cincinnati, O.

Situations—Male.

SITUATION—By a gentleman of large experience, position as bookkeeper, office manager, purchasing agent or sales agent; highest Pittsburgh banking, manufacturing and mercantile references; salary commensurate with requirements; would not be averse to representing a sound Pittsburgh concern in any other city or state. Address F 190, The Gazette.

SITUATION by engineer; steady and sober; gas or steam electric light or power plant. Box 297, Beaver, Pa.

WANTED.

Situations—Male.

BRICKLAYER—Work of any kind by a practical bricklayer, just out of hospital; not strong enough as yet to work at trade; has family to support; willing to accept anything honorable to obtain livelihood for self and family. Address Michael Morris, M 178, The Gazette.

COAL mining superintendent seeks position; understands business thoroughly; possesses exceptional ability; can open new mine if desired. Address G 223, The Gazette.

Situations—Females.

GERMAN GIRL wants situation; good cook and laundress, reference. 1215 Esplanade st., above North ave., Allegheny.

Real Estate.

WANTED—On terms of $1,000 down and 7-year mortgage, with privilege of paying off all or part of mortgage at end of any year, a new residence of modern improvements and surrounded by fair-sized lawn, in Bellevue or Perrysville avenue district, near car line and not away up on a hill. Or will rent on long lease if owner will agree to make such repairs each year as will keep house in condition. Address X 106, The Gazette, with full particulars as to location, etc.

WANTED—To purchase high-class lot, 60 to 80 feet front, in Shadyside or Baum section; prefer dealing with owners. Address BAUM, P. O. box 246

WANTED—Real Estate—House in East End, 6 to 9 rooms, with lowest cash price. Address principal, J 158, The Gazette.

WANTED—Farm of about 50 acres, improved with a good house, situated about 30 miles from Pittsburgh. Address K 158, The Gazette.

Houses.

WE HAVE THE TENANTS. LANDLORDS, YOU HAVE THE HOUSES. HOUSES WANTED. JOHN D. BOYD, 35 EAST LACOCK ST., ALLEGHENY.

WANTED—To buy a home in Bellefield, Shadyside, Squirrel Hill or East End district, $7,000 to $9,000; give street number and description. M. B. Kelly, Park building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FURNISHED house or flat of 6 or 8 rooms, from November 1 to April 1, in East End. Answer Monday. Write Z 221, The Gazette.

Business Opportunities.

CORPORATION CHARTERS

Obtained in any state or territory; state selected that best answers the peculiar needs of each company; booklet on incorporating laws in principal states will be mailed free on application.
NATIONAL INCORPORATING CO., 1000 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., Or 76 William st., New York, N. Y.

I HAVE NO MONEY

But I have a 6-room frame house, lot 20x100, also lot 20x100 adjoining in Nineteenth ward; rental value $20, cash value $2,500; subject to mortgage $1,000, equity $1,500, that I will exchange for a good business or an interest in one; am experienced in business and my reference as to character are gilt edge. Address with particulars N 32, The Gazette.

SHEET METAL STAMPING,
In Brass, aluminum and Steel.
Die work of any kind.
Estimates given.
THE FOREMAN CAN CO., 'Phone 50, Irwin, Pa.

WANTED—To buy for cash from owners only, settled Pennsylvania oil production, 20 to 80 barrels daily. Address Box 363, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—Hotel, city or country, with or without license; state full particulars. Address R 223, The Gazette.

WANTED—A grocery store or grain and feed business; will pay spot cash for it; give full particulars and lowest price at first writing. Address P 223, The Gazette.

WANTED—Good saloon; must be doing good business; have the cash to pay for it. Address X 186, The Gazette.

WANTED—Drug store; must be well located and doing good business. Druggist, T 223, The Gazette.

Partners.

PARTNERS.
PARTNERS SECURED FOR ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.
STOCK COMPANIES ORGANIZED AND FINANCED.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR SELLING BUSINESS.
ALL TRANSACTIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO., 608-609 Keystone building, 324 Fourth ave.

PARTNER—Man with $3,000 in a good paying manufacturing business; money to increase capital; good chance for right man. Address U 223, The Gazette.

Insurance Agents.

WE WANT every agent selling sick and accident insurance to sell our $100 draft, sold on an annual payment plan; exclusive proposition; easy seller and a good side line to carry with your present work without interference; compensation $1 per draft; excellent offering for a good man. Call or address Burial League of the United States, 305 Smithfield st.

Farms.

WANTED—Farm, near city on A. V. or Ft. Wayne. Address 200 North Negley ave., Pittsburgh.

Pupils.

PORTER'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL removed to 18 Fifth street, corner Penn; recommended by thousands of writers as the shortest and best shorthand in the world; day and evening sessions.

DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL—Ladies' tailoring, cutting, fitting, sewing taught. M'CORMAC SCHOOL, 402 Mutual Bldg., 117 West Ohio st., Allegheny.

M'DOWELL SYSTEM of dresscutting received gold medal over all others at St. Louis Exposition. McDowell School, 404 Penn ave.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, GERMAN—Berlitz School of Languages, Nixon building.

Storerooms.

WANTED—Reliable party wishes to rent store room, suitable for $15,000 stock drygoods and clothing; location, some live town 40 to 75 miles from Pittsburgh; possession March 15, 1905. Address N 221, The Gazette.

Musical Instruments.

WANTED—To purchase a viola; an old instrument desired. Address Box 508, Pittsburgh.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—All men with bowed, hollow or crooked legs to send for our FREE illustrated booklet, describing the Rhonemous Leg Improver (patented). Can not be detected. Made of aluminum; so light you don't know you have them on. Correspondence confidential. Consolidated Novelty Co., Springfield, Ohio.

PHOTOS AT NIGHT—Sittings made till 8 p. m. daily. Hallowe'en 10:30 p. m. Photos on postals, 2 for 25c, 6 for 50c. Hudson's, 224 Fifth ave.

VOL-TA-IC DIAMONDS are, beyond a doubt, the finest brilliant stones the world has ever seen. Send for catalogue. B. E. ARONS, sole owner, 205 and 207 Smithfield st.

1,000 BUSINESS cards, 75 cents. Cut prices. Good printing. Call before ordering. ACME PRESS, 216 Sixth st.

WAGON—Dump at Anderson st., Allegheny, open Monday. Tickets 15c. Apply THE DRAVO CONTRACTING CO., 814 Lewis block.

WANTED—Horses to board for the winter; good care will be given them. Address J. H. Maxwell, R. D. 101, Florence, Pa.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

ARABELLA ST., 334, Knoxville—Two rooms, furnished for light housekeeping.

BROWNSVILLE AVE., 168, S. S.—Large furnished, light housekeeping room, or gentleman room mate.

ELEVENTH ST., 49, S. S.—Large neatly furnished room, every convenience, near car line.

FIFTH AVE. AND SENECA ST., Jumonville apartments, No. 2031—Furnished rooms; ring upper bell.

FIFTH AVE., 3926—Furnished suite of three rooms complete for housekeeping.

FIFTH AVE., 4706—Pleasant furnished front room; also other rooms; board if desired.

FORBES ST., 3339—Rooms single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished; both gases; elegant location.

FOURTH ST., 41—Back parlor, elegantly furnished; good board; near Penn.

FRANKLIN AVE., 700, Wilkinsburg—Neatly furnished front room, reasonable; on car line, near station.

LAWN ST., 304, Oakland—Large, neatly furnished front room; all conveniences; board if desired.

LIBERTY AVE., 5117—Call and see furnished rooms.

MIFFLIN AVE., 552, Wilkinsburg—Two or three furnished or unfurnished rooms for housekeeping.

NICELY furnished front room, Avalon. Address K 221, The Gazette.

PENN AVE., 402—Furnished room, second floor, use of bath.

"PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH" is the boarding house keeper who has an empty chair at the table or a vacant room in the house. That vacant place costs money. Why let it remain so? The Pittsburgh Gazette's classified columns are read by people looking for just such a place as you have to offer.

PITNEY HOTEL, 308 Grant st.—Newly furnished rooms, $2.50 week; all accommodations.

REBECCA AVE., 408, Wilkinsburg—Neatly furnished room, newly papered, on car line, near depot.

ROSS AVE., 1021, Wilkinsburg—Large alcove front room, conveniences, desirable location; private family.

ROSS AVE., 413, Wilkinsburg—Handsomely furnished room, all conveniences; near cars and depot.

SIDNEY ST., 1830, S. S.—Large, nicely furnished front room, all conveniences.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in The Gazette.

City and Suburban.

STEVENSON ST., 22, corner Forbes—Two furnished front rooms, all conveniences; steam heat, electric lights; $15 and $20 month.

TIOGA AND WOOD STS.—Second story front room; gentlemen; on car line. D. C. Rankin

TRENTON AVE., 1000, Wilkinsburg—Front alcove room, neatly furnished; boarding nearby; moderate rate.

TRENTON AVE., 507, Wilkinsburg—Large neatly furnished front room; reasonable rent; near boarding.

TRENTON AVE., 203, Wilkinsburg—Comfortably furnished front room, gentlemen; near East Pittsburgh cars.

WEST FIFTH AVE., 131, Homestead—Three rooms.

WICK ST., 217—One furnished room; one or two gentleman; every convenience; reasonable.

WYLIE AVE., 1007—Two furnished rooms for rent; suitable for 2 or 3; bath and gas. Ring bell twice.

East End.

ALDER ST., 5818—Two second-story, nicely furnished rooms, with all modern conveniences.

ALPHA TERRACE, 24—Second-floor front room, modern; private family; Highland cars to Stanton ave., one square to left.

BLACK ST., 5461—Nicely furnished room for gentlemen only; private family, gas, bath.

ELSINORE SQUARE, 3204, near Craft, Oakland—Nicely furnished front room; private family; light, heat, bath; gentlemen.

ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, large or small; private family; all conveniences; cars. Call Bell 'phone 2263-L, Highland.

4259 FIFTH AVE., 4259—Bachelor suites and rooms, with board; billiards; accommodations for horses, traps and automobiles.

FIFTH AVE., 3963—Front connecting and single rooms, with superior table; evening dinner; entire house newly furnished, carpeted and decorated; four baths; finest location; opposite Hotel Schenley. Mrs. M. Buhl.

FIFTH AVE., 2701—Two nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences.

FORBES ST., 3611—Large or small furnished room, every convenience, reasonable; near boarding.

FORBES ST., 3929—Neatly furnished room, all modern conveniences, 'phone 760 L. Schenley.

FURNISHED rooms, with board, 5301 Alder, cor. College. Bell 9115-J, Highland.

HALKET ST., 311—Large furnished room and connecting rooms; bath; 'phone.

HAYS ST., E. E.—Large front room, beautifully furnished, suitable for two; use of phone and bath; Highland district, close to cars; private family; reference required. Address D 221, The Gazette, or 'phone 2102-R, Highland.

HIGHLAND AVE., 308, South—Very desirable furnished third floor front room, $10; all conveniences.

IDLEWILD ST., 7334, Homewood—Comfortably furnished room, all conveniences, reasonable; near Frankstown ave.

KELLY ST., 7323—Large alcove furnished room, all modern conveniences; between two car lines.

KELLY AVE., 7253—Two large comfortably furnished rooms for light housekeeping, all conveniences.

KELLEY AVE., 7211—Neatly furnished parlor bedroom, near good boarding and Homewood station.

KELLY ST., 7020—Large comfortably furnished front room, good boarding; near Homewood station.

KELLY ST., 7306—Front room, gas, bath, private family; three adults; reasonable.

LARGE, elegantly furnished front room, first floor, suitable for gentlemen; private family; furnace; cars, all conveniences. Bell 'phone 2263-L Highland.

421 HIGHLAND AVE.—One second-floor front room, nicely furnished, with bath, gases, etc.; also two rooms, unfurnished, on third floor; board optional; rent very reasonable for location.

LINCOLN AVE., 333, near Frankstown—Small, well-lighted, neatly furnished room; all conveniences; reasonable.

LOOKING for housekeeping rooms? Call at Liberty Room Renting Bureau, 537 Collins ave.

NEGLEY, 731, SOUTH—Nicely furnished second front; bath adjoining; choice location; private family; reasonable.

NORTH ST. CLAIR ST., 726—Large handsomely furnished room, private family; boarding near by.

OAKLAND AVE., 239—Large, handsomely furnished parlor bedroom, all conveniences; gentlemen only.

OAKLAND AVE., 214—Large third floor front room, suitable gentlemen or ladies; reference.

OPHELIA ST., 362, last house—Furnished or unfurnished rooms; housekeeping if desired.

SHADY AVE., 305, East End—Well furnished second floor room, all conveniences; suitable for gentleman.

SHADYSIDE location; choice room, second floor, for two; parlor; piano; 'phone; two weeks gratis to permanent people. Inquire 5830 Alder street.

Allegheny.

ARCH ST., 509—Nicely furnished front room, bath, gases; 10 minutes' walk Pittsburgh.

ARCH ST., 600—Nicely furnished room, bath, both gases, hot and cold water. Walking distance Pittsburgh.

ARCH ST., 506—Gentleman roommate for second floor front room, all conveniences.

ARCH ST., 810—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences; board if desired.

CARROLL ST., 130, between Federal and Arch sts.; well furnished alcove front room; all conveniences; pleasant; boarding near; Bell 'phone.

CEDAR AVE., 810—Nicely furnished front room, second floor; also small room, $2 week.

CEDAR AVE., 510—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences; facing park; for gentlemen.

CHURCH AVE., 117—Neatly furnished front room, second floor, all conveniences; gentlemen.

FOR RENT—To refined gentleman, nicely furnished second-floor front room in Allegheny; heat, light and bath; private family; no other roomers; reference required. Address B 224, The Gazette.

FULTON ST., 1415—Neatly furnished front room; bath, gases; electric lights; 'phone.

JACKSON ST., 820—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; cars pass door; 18 minutes' walk from Pittsburgh's business center. Bell 'phone 285-L Cedar.

LINCOLN AVE., 852, near Grant—Neatly furnished rooms, bath, both gases; terms reasonable.

LOCUST ST., 1309—Large unfurnished parlor or furnished second floor front, all conveniences.

LOCUST ST., 1403—Choice of six neatly furnished rooms, housekeeping if desired; all conveniences.

MONTEREY ST., 1211—Nicely furnished room, suitable for gentlemen, all conveniences.

MONTEREY ST., 1225—Nicely furnished room, bath, both gases; suitable for two gentlemen.

NORTH AVE. W., 412—Very desirable furnished room, bath, both gases. 'Phone 9364-J Cedar.

NORTH AVE. W., 412—Very desirable furnished front room; bath; both gases; 'phone.

RACE ST., 1215—Very desirable furnished second floor room for gentlemen; bath; private family.

SANDUSKY ST., 805—Nicely furnished second floor room for gentlemen; 8 minutes' walk Pittsburgh.

STOCKTON AVE., W., 100—Nicely furnished room, bath, both gases, near Federal st.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for colored people. 1431 Sandusky st., Allegheny.

W. PARK WAY, 15—Furnished room for light housekeeping, all conveniences.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

City and Suburban.

CENTER AVE., 5447—Nicely furnished rooms, with good board, reasonable; telephone P. & A. 962 Y.

PENN AVE., 805, Wilkinsburg—Desirably furnished front room, first-class boarding, all conveniences.

TO LET—Room with electric power. Briggs Machinery Company, 238 Second ave.

East End.

ALDER ST., 5743—Large furnished front alcove rooms with board, excellent location.

CRAIG ST., 406 South, third house from Forbes—Furnished room and board. Private family, all conveniences.

FILMORE ST., 4611—First-class boarding served for outside mealers; moderate rates.

OAKLAND AVE., 355—Nicely furnished second floor front alcove room, board, near library.

SHADY AVE., 434—Large, nicely furnished rooms; first-class board; references exchanged.

SHADY AVE., 435—Rooms and French board, outside mealers served; 'phone 2751-R Highland.

WANTED—Couple to occupy pleasant room, with stationary washstand, all conveniences; excellent table; 15 minutes to city. "The Meyran," Meyran and Forbes st.

Allegheny.

ARCH ST., 900—Mealers wanted, 21 meals; also unfurnished front room, all conveniences.

PALO ALTO ST., 1212—Nicely furnished second floor front room; board; meal tickets.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—Two or three furnished or unfurnished housekeeping rooms; immediate possession. Address Liberty Room Renting Bureau, 537 Collins ave.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

ARABELLA ST., 334, KNOXVILLE—Two rooms, unfurnished; fine location, 15 minutes from Fifth ave.

BIDDLE AVE., 412, Wilkinsburg—Three large unfurnished front rooms; every convenience; reasonable rent.

NORTH AVE., 526, Wilkinsburg—3 or 4 unfurnished rooms; reference.

SOHO ST., 358, near Center ave.—Furnished or unfurnished room; rent cheap.

SOUTH AVE., 329, Wilkinsburg—Two unfurnished rooms, bath and gas.

East End.

LOOKING for housekeeping rooms? Call at Liberty Room Renting Bureau, 537 Collins ave.

MURTLAND AVE., 1109—Four large unfurnished rooms, bath, gas, laundry, furnace; reasonable rent.

RACE ST., 7403—Two large furnished or unfurnished connecting rooms; gentlemen only; boarding if desired.

TURRETT ST., 563, near Shetland—Three unfurnished rooms, bath, laundry; reasonable; no children.

UPLAND ST., 7106, Belmar—Three well-lighted furnished rooms, all conveniences; good location.

Allegheny.

BUENA VISTA, 1714—Three or four unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; bath and both gases.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

PITTSBURGH DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

Vera st., near Morgan st., 2 rooms on first floor, $9.
8 Hillside st., near Soho st., 2-story frame, 5 rooms, $10.
634 Herron ave., near Thirty-third, 2-story frame, 4 rooms, $12.
104 Forty-first st., 3 rooms on first floor, $13.
2546 Wadsworth st., 2-story frame, 4 rooms, $13.
54 Lawson st., near Wylie ave., 3 rooms on first floor, $14.
104 Forty-first st., near Willow st., 5 rooms on second and third floors, $15.
1318 Gibbon st., near Stevenson st., 4 rooms on first floor, $16.
102 Forty-first st., near Willow st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, bath, $18.
625 Duff st., flats of 3 and 5 rooms; bath, laundry, etc., $20.
35 Thirtieth st., near Penn ave., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, $22.50.
1436 Fifth ave., corner Pride st., 6 rooms on second floor, bath, range, both gases, etc., $40.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

UNION REALTY COMPANY, Penn ave. and Ninth st.

PITTSBURGH DWELLINGS.

Brushton ave., 6-room brick	$ 21.00
Lake st., 6-room brick	26.00
Elsinore place, 6-room brick	28.00
Carolina st., 6-room brick	30.00
Mt Vernon st., 8-room brick	30.00
Ophelia st., 6-room brick	30.00
Niagara st., 8-room brick	30.00
Graham st., 9-room brick	40.00
Kennett square, 8-room brick	40.00
Frankstown ave., 10-room brick	45.00
S. Linden ave., 9-room frame	45.00
Coltart square, 10-room brick	50.00
Bellefield ave., 11-room brick	75.00
Shady ave., 12-room frame	125.00

ALLEGHENY DWELLINGS.

California ave., 6-room flat	$ 31.00
Kennedy ave., 8-room brick	35.00
Locust st., 10-room brick	45.00
Pennsylvania ave., 10-room brick	50.00
Ridge ave., 10-room brick	55.00

UNION REALTY COMPANY, Penn ave. and Ninth st.

ALLEGHENY HOUSES FOR RENT.

1704 Market st.—2-story brick, 4 rooms	$14
65 Melrose ave.—2-story brick, 5 rooms	15
19 Western row—3-story frame, 6 rooms (Woods Run)	15
3 Mathilda st.—3-story brick, 6 rooms, range, etc.	$16 and 18
19-23 Petrel st.—2-story brick houses, bath, range, etc., each	19
1720 Adams st.—2-story brick, 6 rooms, bath, range, etc.	20
19-33 Clifton ave.—2-story brick houses, 6 rooms, bath, range, etc.	26
1124 Allegheny ave.—3-story brick, 10 rooms, bath, range, both gases, stationary tubs, etc.; good rooming location	50

SUBURBAN DWELLINGS.

502 Island ave., McKees Rocks—Flat of 3 rooms, on 3d floor, bath, range, etc.	$12
Lincoln ave., Bellevue, Pa., near Thomas ave.—2-story frame, 5 rooms, both gases	25

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

TO LET.

Penn Ave., brick, 7 rooms and store, $51.
St. Clair st., brick, 9 rooms and bath, $50.
Inwood st., brick, 8 rooms, $35.
Meade st., brick, 8 rooms and bath, $30.
Forbes st., brick, 5 rooms, $30.
Frazier st., brick, 8 rooms and bath, $25.
Carbon st., brick, 7 rooms and bath, $25.
Hatfield st., frame, 5 rooms, $16.
Larkins alley, frame, 5 rooms, $16.
Susquehanna st., frame, 5 rooms, $15.
Forty-fifth st., brick, 5 rooms, $15.
For further particulars see SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO., Farmers Bank Building.

—TO LET—
AT INGRAM AND CRAFTON

5-room apartment, with bath	$25 00
7-room house, bath	26 50
6-room house, bath, laundry	18 00
7-room house, cemented cellar	21 00
5-room house, cemented cellar	14 00
5-room house, 10 minutes from station	12 50
4-rooms, on first floor	16 00
7-rooms, bath, laundry	25 00

C. F. WARD, P. & A. 34-4. Ingram, Pa.

FOR RENT—CLEARVIEW, MT. LEBANON DISTRICT. Just completed, two 8 and two 11-room brick houses, 30x135-foot lots; water, sewer and gas; modern in every respect; immediate possession; 15 minutes from postoffice over Washington tunnel line. Reasonable rent.
MT. LEBANON LAND & TRUST CO., 421 Wood st., corner Diamond st.

FOR RENT—Boarding house on Lincoln ave., near park, Allegheny; three-story, 13 rooms, three bath rooms, laundry; heated by furnace; stable and good yard; $100 a month; immediate possession; location very best; boarders will pay high prices to get in this exclusive neighborhood.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR RENT.
GET OUR RENT LIST.
Mailed free to any address.
CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., 106 Sixth st. (Bessemer Bldg.)

FOR RENT.
Crafton, from November 1, house of 7 rooms, reception hall, bath, heated by hot water, electric lights, Taylor fire fronts, laundry, cemented cellar; lot 50x150 on street car line; two minutes' walk from Panhandle station. Apply
BURNS & REILLY, 328 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.
In first class condition, large house, in good location for physician or rooming house. Fifth ave., near Seneca st. See
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO., 327-329 Fourth ave.

RIDGE ST., NEAR THIRTY-THIRD ST.—3 large light rooms, cellar, gas, water, large yard. Rent $12 month.
SMALL HOUSE of 3 rooms, cellar. Rent $9 month.
ANDREW MARSHALL, 407 Ferguson Bldg.

TO LET—MT. WASHINGTON HOUSES.
$15.00—5 rooms, water, gas, cellar.
$15.00—4 rooms, water, gas, cellar.
$18.00—5 rooms, hall, gas, cellar, porches.
SHAFER & FRIAR, 431 Fourth ave.

3113 NIAGARA ST.
Six-room brick dwelling with all modern conveniences; immediate possession.
UNION REALTY COMPANY, Penn ave. and Ninth st.

TO LET.
AVALON—New, 6 flats of 5 rooms and bath each; corner location; front and back porches; laundry; hot water furnished; also light and heat for halls; convenient to trains and street cars. Rent only $35 per month.
J. C. DIGHT & CO., 420 Farmers Bank Bldg.

$15.00—We have one more of those nice 5-room brick houses; bath and all conveniences; must be rented at once; that is why rent is so low. Hill district, near Center ave.
COLUMBIA REALTY CO., 929 Fifth ave.

FOR RENT—175 Plymouth st., Duquesne Heights; good brick house, six rooms, water, gases; only $14 a month. See
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO., 327-329 Fourth ave.

7 ROOMS, Haldane st., $18; 4 rooms Chatsworth ave., $12; other houses; cheap rent; come quick.
JACOB SHAPIRA, Room 204, 300 Fourth ave.

$27.50 SQUIRREL HILL HOME.
For Rent—Brick, modern dwelling of 6 (six) rooms and bath, with furnace, laundry, lawn, etc., at 225 Greenfield ave.; take Squirrel Hill car; possession at once.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR RENT.
$10—5-room brick, Gum st., Hill district.
$15—3 rooms on first floor, Morgan st., Pittsburgh.
$14—3 rooms, second floor, bath and gases, Webster ave.
PENN REALTY COMPANY, 403 Grant st., city.

FOR RENT—$40 a month, 3105 Kennett square, near Craft ave., Oakland; brick, all improvements. Key 3103. Address Thos. Hogan, 4308 Main st.

East End Residences.

FOR RENT.
$26.00—Monticello st., 6 room modern brick house. Immediate possession.
$45.00—Race st., 10-room reception hall house. Immediate possession.
ALLAN W. JONES & CO., 6019 Center ave., corner Sheridan st.

FRANKSTOWN AVE.
Ten-room brick dwelling, modern in every respect and in good repair; on street car line and near Homewood station, P. R. R.; $45.00 per month. Reduced rent to April 1, 1905.
UNION REALTY COMPANY, Penn ave. and Ninth st.

EAST END HOUSES FOR RENT.
Several nice houses with all modern conveniences, ranging in size from 6 to 10 rooms and in price from $25 to $45.
FRANKSTOWN REALTY CO., 7806 Frankstown ave., East End.

NEW BRICK HOUSE, just finished, 11 rooms, 2 baths; all modern conveniences; beautifully decorated; desirable location, 254 Bellefield avenue, near Carnegie Library, Technical school and new cathedral; rent reasonable.
A. P. MILLER, 4735 Wallingford st., near Neville.

SEND postal for complete rent list of East End houses, apartments and stores.
J. W. SHERRER, 6106 Penn ave.

FOR RENT—7-room house, large yard, 6426 Kentucky ave., near Fifth and Shady aves., from Nov. 1; $40 per month.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR RENT.
ALLEGHENY—Brick house of 4 large rooms, range, furnace, stationary laundry tubs, etc.; paved st., near car line; rent $22.50 per month. Also one of 6 large rooms, all conveniences; rent $26 per month.
WARREN & GRAY, Fidelity Building, 341 Fourth ave., or J. M. MILLER, 1915 St. Clair Terrace, Allegheny.

TO LET.
Six new brick dwellings located on Valley street, Fifteenth ward, Allegheny, each containing six rooms, bath, range, hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc. Only $21.00 per month. For particulars, see
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, 106 Sixth st. (Bessemer Bldg.)

FOR RENT.
221 WEST END AVE.
2-story frame dwelling, containing 5 rooms, attic, bath, range, hot and cold water, both gases, cellar and yard.
PEARSON & FRIES, 209 Ohio st., West, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—Possession at once, 8 room house, choice location, one square from Riverview park, Perrysville ave.; was $35, now $25 to good tenant. B. G. Coble, 418 House building.

FOUR rooms to rent, with bath and laundry; gas and water; $12. Inquire 216 Bell ave., Nunnery Hill, Allegheny.

TO LET—A 5-roomed house; all conveniences; Ruben ave., near St. John's Hospital, Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Inquire of Wm. Harris, near the place.

Apartments.

THERE ARE MANY APARTMENTS IN PITTSBURGH,
BUT FEW IF ANY EXCEL
THE "SHADYSIDE APARTMENTS"
FOR
LOCATION, ARRANGEMENT, SANITATION.
Light and all the best features known to modern home building. Particularly designed and built for particular people.
Rapidly filling up; a few choice locations left. Tenants allowed choice of decorations. See
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, (Exclusive Agents).
106 Sixth St. (Bessemer Bldg.)

APARTMENTS.

6 rooms, bath and porches	$35.00
6 rooms, bath and porches	30.00
4 rooms, bath and hot water	21.00
4 rooms, bath and hot water	18.00
4 rooms, bath and porches	15.00

HOUSES.

9 rooms, bath and porches	$40.00
8 rooms, bath and porches	33.00
8 rooms, bath and porches	27.00
6 rooms, bath and porches	23.00
5 rooms, bath and porches	18.00
5 rooms, bath and porches	17.00

J. H. McCLELLAND & CO., 309 Brushton ave., E. E.

ROOMS AND FLATS FOR RENT.
112 Fulton st., near Center ave., 3 rooms on second floor rear, range, hot and cold water and other conveniences; $17.
1613 Colwell st., cor. Covington st., 2 large well-lighted rooms on first floor; $8.50; 2 rooms on second floor rear, $11.
1615 Colwell st., cor. Covington st., 4 rooms third floor rear, bath, etc., $16.
1617 Colwell st., 4 large well-lighted rooms on second floor, $17.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT.
126 Forty-third st., three rooms, $13 per month.
2238 Wylie ave., four rooms and attic, $16 per month.
1423 Bluff st., three rooms, $17 per month.
19 Magee st., four rooms, $17 per month.
2503 Fifth ave., four rooms, $20 per month.
SEND FOR LIST.
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO., 327-329 Fourth ave.

THE BUCKINGHAM APARTMENTS.
Craft ave. and Kennett square, 10 minutes from downtown; every convenience of a private dwelling; good neighborhood; first-class car service; arranged in suites of from four to eight rooms and bath, $40 to $75 per month.
UNION REALTY COMPANY, Penn ave. and Ninth st.

TO LET
APARTMENTS.
Pacific ave., 7 rooms, bath, $90.
Penn ave., 8 rooms, bath, $50.
Mathilda st., 6 rooms, bath, $37.50.
Penn ave., 4 rooms, bath, $25.
For further particulars see SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO., Farmers Bank Building.

THE DALE APARTMENTS.
Dithridge and Winthrop sts., between Fifth ave. and Forbes st.; one apartment of six rooms and bath at $60; one furnished bachelor apartment of two rooms and bath at $35.
UNION REALTY COMPANY, Penn ave. and Ninth st.

APARTMENT.
For Rent—The best apartment in Allegheny county for the price; only $24.00; 4 rooms and bath and storage room; janitor service, heat and light for halls; halls nicely carpeted; the tenants of the building are first-class, corner Braddock and Westmoreland avenues, Swissvale; take East Pittsburgh car to Swissvale station, walk east one block. Go out today, as there is only one left.
C. C. HAMILTON, 316 Fourth ave.

TO LET.
ARCH ST., ALLEGHENY, close to Parks. Apartments containing three and four rooms and bath, gas, range, hot and cold water, janitor's service, etc.; $22.00 to $30.00 per month. See
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, 106 Sixth st. (Bessemer Bldg.)

FOR RENT—Completely furnished apartment, five rooms and bath, steam heat, electric light; to married couple without children. Address Box 324, Pittsburgh P. O.

ELEGANT FLATS—$25 per month; Homer st., East End; take Negley ave. cars to Homer st.

FOR RENT—Three rooms with bath in new flat building, 42 Howard st., Bellevue.

Desk Room.

TWO CONNECTING OFFICE rooms, first floor front; light, cheerful, clear; rent very reasonable. Also desk room $5 per month. THOMAS REALTY CO., 400 Grant st.

TO LET—Half of office in Frick bldg. Address C. 221, The Gazette.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS EVERY DAY

FOR RENT.

Business Properties.

OUR DOWNTOWN RENT MAN
Can offer some attractive propositions to merchants and business firms contemplating a change in location.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

WOOD ST. BUSINESS BLOCK
For Rent—108 Wood st., 4-story business building 20x80 ft.; immediate possession; rent $3,500; will give long lease.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

LIBERTY AVE. 8-STORY BUILDING.
FOR RENT—Business building 22x115 ft., 8 stories, elevator, etc.; rent low. Possession April 1.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

TO LET—Downtown, 3-story brick dwelling in first-class condition, 3 squares from Fifth avenue and Wood street; suitable for offices and residence; immediate possession.
EDSALL & HAMM,
37 Fidelity Bldg., 341 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Wood st., near Second ave., 4-story building, 40x80 ft. Immediate possession. Rent low. Long lease.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

Storerooms.

PENN BLDG. OFFICES AND STORE.
For Rent—In Penn Bldg., Penn ave., near Seventh st., offices $17 a month and up; also large second story floor, 2,600 sq. ft. space, at very reasonable rent; suitable for wholesale jewelry or any other business; immediate possession.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

RETAIL STORE—FIRST FLOOR.
For Rent—At 431 Penn ave., University Club Bldg. (near Joseph Horne Co.) nice first floor room; rent only $1,500; immediate possession.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

DOWN-TOWN STORE-ROOM.
FOR RENT—Penn ave., corner Barker alley, near Hotel Anderson, store and basement, 20x110; rent $3,500. Immediate possession.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

SIXTH AVE. STORE.—RENT LOW.
FOR RENT—In Nixon Theater Bldg., fine storeroom; immediate possession.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

Furnished Houses.

FURNISHED HOUSE.
Colonial place, near Morewood ave., 13 rooms, three baths, $200.00 per month.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

FOR RENT—Furnished house; pleasantest location in Lawrenceville, 255 Fortieth st., Wm. B. Simpkins.

Offices.

OFFICES AND BUSINESS ROOMS
FOR RENT—In the Holmes Bank Bldg., Fourth ave. and Wood st.; high-class offices and business rooms at reasonable rent.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR RENT—Three adjoining rooms on twelfth floor of Peoples Savings Bank building. Also one on thirteenth floor. Apply 525 Farmers Bank building.

FOR RENT—Fourth ave., offices, $180 to $500.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

Flats.

$25 OAKLAND FLAT.
One very desirable flat of 4 (four) large rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences, in the "Linden," foot of McKee place; possession at once.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR SALE.
Good residence sites in the finest portion of the residence colony of
SEWICKLEY.
Large lots, cement walks, shade trees, street graded and sewered, gas and water mains already laid. Three minutes' walk from Glen Osborne and Sewickley stations. Most beautiful location in Ohio valley; 18 minutes from the city; 70 trains daily both ways; moderate prices; easy terms.
MAPLE GROVE.
Salesmen on premises daily and Sunday.
Or call at 1226 Farmers Bank.
W. J. A. MOLSBERGER,
7348 Monticello st., E. E.,
Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—
$1,500 00—New five-room frame house in good suburban district; a bargain.
FOR SALE—
$2,200 00—Frame house, five rooms, cement cellar and in good location.
FOR SALE—
$3,500 00—Seven-room brick house in Homewood district; bath, gas, etc.
FOR SALE—
$7,000 00—Ten-room solid buff brick house, bath, gas, all modern conveniences; we consider this a snap.
FOR SALE—
$16,000 00—Hotel, with bar, located in Homestead; corner property; owner will take property in part payment.
If your property is reasonable, list it with us, as we have buyers.
A. KERR & SON,
605 Times Bldg.

FOR SALE.
FINE COUNTRY PLACE.
Suitable for poultry, fruit and truck farming, 21 miles from city; right along R. R.; 8 minutes' walk from station and town of 1,800; three miles from town of 3,000 to 4,000 people; 7 acres good land; good 7-room house, barn, etc.; about 225 fruit trees; well and cistern water; free gas for light and heat; fine place; price $3,500; look this up quick.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
SUBURBAN HOME.
Four miles from court house, five level lots, 75x100; paved street; nice fruit and shade trees, good house, 6 rooms, attic, pantry, bath, h. and c. water; cement cellar, chandeliers, summer kitchen; well and city water; cement walks; this is a fine property, worth $6,500, but owner is leaving city and will sell for $5,500 if sold soon.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
A BARGAIN.
AVALON—New 7-room frame; porches; bath; cement cellar and laundry; Lawson heater, electricity, cabinet mantels, china closet; pantry; slate roof; nicest avenue; nice level lot; $900 needed; balance when as you want to. $3,900.
BEATTY & JONES,
418 Farmers Bank Bldg.
'Phones 909 Grant, 1160 Main.
Residence, 230-W Bellevue.

FOR SALE—A 9-room brick house; all modern improvements; best street in Crafton; corner lot, seven hardwood mantels; size of house 30x38, size of lot 68x140; 81 feet wide in rear; can build on side street; built one year; price $5,200; cash required $4,200. Address W 223, The Gazette.

REDUCED TO $9,000.
Brick reception hall house of 9 rooms; every convenience; lot 30x110 feet; one of the best bargains in Shadyside.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

FINE COUNTRY HOME.
1½ acres 23 miles from city, on Pennsylvania R. R., 10 minutes' walk from street car line and R. R. station; good 11-room house, finished basement, laundry, heater, electric light; good stable, carriage house; shade trees, fruit, etc.; a great bargain; $5,000.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

MUST SELL QUICK.
GOING WEST.
LOCUST ST.—Splendid brick house of 5 rooms and attic; good lot, desirable location; reasonable price.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

FIFTEENTH ward, 3 brick houses of 6 rooms and basement, kitchen, each lot 40x100 ft. to a 40-foot alley. See us.
LANG REALTY COMPANY,
700 Columbia Bank Bldg., 248 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Wadsworth st., Oakland, brick, 6 rooms, bath; lot 25x100; will sell to colored people; terms $200 cash, balance $25 month.
SHAFER & FRIAR,
3161-J Court. 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

Only by
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BUILDING. 646 FIFTH AVE. (Cor. Tunnel st.)
No Branch Office in Town.

MONEY-MAKING OPPORTUNITIES WORTH INVESTIGATING. QUICK ACTION NECESSARY.
CORNER ELM AND HAZEL STS.
$6,100.
Part cash and mortgage to suit buyer for TWO BRICK BUSINESS BUILDINGS renting for $900 YEAR.
Property is located on one of the BEST BUSINESS CORNERS in the HILL DISTRICT, and has a frontage of 61 FEET ON STREET. Property cheap at Nine Thousand Dollars. A LITTLE FORTUNE IN THIS BUY. NETS OVER 20% ON YOUR MONEY. OPTION EXPIRES TUESDAY. ACT QUICKLY. FIRST COME TAKES THIS SNAP.
Exclusive Sellers.
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY.

$1,000 CASH AND 3-YEAR MORTGAGE FOR $6,500 FOR MEYRAN AVE. HOME
MEYRAN AVE. HOME. We offer FOR QUICK SALE, a 7-room modern BRICK HOUSE, containing finished attic, bath and all up-to-date conveniences for a comfortable home.
$6,500 ONE THOUSAND CASH. Balance mortgage for 3 years. Lot 22x141 feet to street. An EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY for a beautiful home in the Oakland District, near to Forbes st. and car lines, for a SMALL CASH PAYMENT.
PROPERTY IS CHEAP AT THE PRICE.
Full information and permit from exclusive agents.
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY.

DEVILLIERS ST. (Near Center Ave.)
$5,000 CASH.
And mortgages of Six Thousand Dollars For TWO SOLID BRICK DWELLINGS, containing 26 LARGE ROOMS on LOT 32x100 FEET. PROPERTY NOW RENTED TO GOOD TENANTS FOR $1,680 A YEAR. Will pay you 17 PER CENT NET ON YOUR MONEY. A GOOD BUY. A SAFE INVESTMENT.
Full information from Exclusive Agents.

STRATFORD AVE.
Finest location in East End, Near Friendship ave.
$12,500
For MODERN 12-ROOM RECEPTION-HALL HOUSE; hardwood floors, beautiful chandeliers, 2 baths, lavatories, furnace, electric and artificial lights, and all up-to-date conveniences for comfortable housekeeping.
A BEAUTIFUL HOME.
LOT 40x100 FEET.
Terms can be arranged to suit buyer.
PROPERTY WORTH $2,500 MORE THAN PRICE.
FULL INFORMATION AND PERMIT From Exclusive Agents,
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
Aronson Building. 646 Fifth Ave.
MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS, WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

FOR SALE.
$2,900—Well-built dwelling, 5 large rooms, attic, bathroom, hall, porches, good cellar; lot 25x100; sewered; near paved street; don't miss this snap; only $1,000 cash needed.
Well-built brick house of 6 large rooms, hall room, large attic, bath, slate mantel, tile hearth, gas for light and fuel, hot and cold water, dry cellar, porch.
Two fine lots, 50x100 ft. to an alley; street paved; good neighborhood; square from car line; price only $5,500; offers at this low price to close an estate.

WILL TRADE
Good business property; brick and frame building of 7 rooms, storeroom, good cellar, hall; gas for light and fuel, porches, stable in the rear, corner lot 25x100; street and sidewalk paved; rents for $40 a month.
JAMES A. GRIFFITH,
109 Washington ave.,
Hilltop.

FOR SALE—To settle an estate; a good investment; on Lorenz ave., Thirty-ninth ward, city; one-half square from street cars and 20 minutes' ride to court house; frame, slate roof, 7-room house, two large porches, natural gas, city water, drilled well, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees, grape arbor and large new outbuildings; also large one-story rented store building, next door; lot 75x100 feet; street sewered and paving contract let; can be bought very reasonable. See G. G. Lee, executor, on premises, 201 Lorenz ave.

NICE HOUSE FOR A HOME
of 7 rooms, on lot 20x100 ft., located at 31 Miller st., Eleventh ward. Rents for $41 per month. Price $2,500—$500 cash necessary, balance to suit buyer. Owner leaving city.
GEO. C. NORRIS & CO., 430 Fourth ave.

$3,825 BUYS a thoroughly modern 8-room nearly new house; level lot, very complete and a bargain, at Crafton; one square from car line.
E. P. KEARY,
Room 614, 331 Fourth ave. Phone 1645 Court.

AVALON PROPERTY.
FOR SALE—New 8-room house, near car line, all modern conveniences. Price $3,800, small payment down, balance as rent.
J. W. COOK,
511 Smith Block.
Phones—Bell 1766 Grant; P. & A. 2053 Main.

FOR SALE—ONLY $8,500.
A fine 10-room modern brick residence, less than 5 minutes from station; good residence st. Lot 55 feet front. Best for the money in Wilkinsburg.
WILKINSBURG REAL ESTATE & TRUST CO.
Wood and Penn, Wilkinsburg.

BRICK HOUSE of 10 rooms on corner lot, 26x75 ft., located on Mercer and Gilmore sts., in Eighth ward; rents for $42. To a quick buyer, $3,500—$1,000 cash necessary. Room to build another house.
GEO. C. NORRIS & CO., 430 Fourth ave.

WHY not be your own landlord?
Why not be your own tenant?
Why not make the rent pay off your home?
Why not have for yourself the increase in value of your home?
You can do it if you so wish.
For particulars call on
MARCUS MAZER,
417 Ferguson Block.

IMPROVED.
CLARISSA ST.—Frame house of 5 rooms; nice location; large lot; only $2,100. See me at once.
DAUPHIN ST.—Frame house of 6 rooms, bath, attic; sliding doors, cabinet mantels; only $3,750.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—CLEARVIEW, MT. LEBANON DISTRICT—Just completed, two 8 and two 11-room brick houses, 50x135-foot lots; water, sewer and gas; modern in every respect; immediate possession; 15 minutes from postoffice over Washington tunnel line. Reasonable prices and terms.
MT. LEBANON LAND & TRUST CO.,
421 Wood st., corner Diamond st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Or would consider trade for two good houses in Wilkinsburg, 7 rooms and bath in each; paying well as an investment; properties worth about $4,000 each; must sell and would consider reasonable offer.
Address WILKINSBURG, P. O. box 246.

13% INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE—Five 2-story dwellings bringing in total rent of $1,350 can be bought for $10,850 on reasonable terms. Houses have five rooms and bath each; good renters.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

NO MATTER WHO IS ELECTED
You will have to pay rent just the same. I will sell you a beautiful suburban home for the same money you are now paying in rent.
JNO. P. RUSH, Builders Exchange,
409 Market st.

AVALON.
Near Steam and Street Cars.
Frame house of 6 rooms and cellars, gases, water, porches, front and rear; price $2,000; $500 cash; balance monthly payments.
A. Z. BYERS & CO.,
621-2 Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE—Wilkins place residence, having every modern convenience and improvement; house splendidly built and suitable for the most fastidious; for quick turn would accept $1,000 less than real value.
Address KINGSLEY, 525 Third ave.

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE, 6 rooms on one-half acre, needs some repairs; price $900, $300 cash and $10.00 per month. Referee, Room 702, 248 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
House, 6 rooms; lot 40x90; Grant boulevard, near Center ave. Owner must sell. A bargain to immediate buyer. See Owner, 517 Park bldg.

FOR SALE—Beechwood Boulevard, near Shady ave. car line and Fifth ave., stone house, 15 rooms, 3 baths; 7 rooms on first floor; about ¼ acre ground.
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO.,
327-329 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE—Fine 11-room buff brick center-hall house; strictly modern; finest location in Edgewood; can be bought at bargain. P. O. Box 1705.

FOR SALE—Milligan st., Mt. Washington; frame, 5 rooms, cabinet mantels, inside w. c.; $2,800; small cash payment, balance as rent.
SHAFER & FRIAR,
3161-J Court. 431 Fourth ave.

NICE little house in the woods with three acres, fruits and running water; a good place for chickens. Price $800.00. Referee, Room 702, 248 Fourth ave.

YOUR opportunity, beautiful four and six-room dwellings; good streets; near trolleys and railroad; monthly payments. Inquire 7300 Church st., Swissvale.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR SALE DWELLING. Nice new brick house, Swissvale, on Braddock road, all modern. Price $5,000. A great bargain; easy terms.
INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—In Wilkinsburg, 405 Biddle ave., handsome solid buff brick reception-hall house of 10 rooms; tile bathroom, butler's pantry, hardwood floors, mantel in reception room; in a beautiful location. See owner.

East End Residences.

ARONSON-FRIEDMAN CO.,
No. 436 Fourth Ave.
Real Estate. Mortgages.
Rents Collected. Insurance.
For a quick sale—Brick house on Mt. Vernon ave.; value $5,000; will sacrifice for $4,000, and only $550 cash needed.
Corner property on Shetland ave.; house of 10 rooms and all modern improvements; worth $6,000; owner leaving town, will sacrifice for $5,000; only $500 cash needed.
ARONSON-FRIEDMAN CO.
For property on every street in downtown district see
ARONSON-FRIEDMAN CO.
436 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE
BAUM GROVE DISTRICT.
Solid brick house, center hall, 14 rooms, tile baths, complete laundry, furnace, hardwood mantels throughout; entire lower floor canvased and frescoed in oil; combination chandeliers, water filtered from street service pipe; for terms apply
BURNS & REILLY,
328 Fourth ave.

IN FRIENDSHIP AVENUE DISTRICT.
Modern new 10-room reception hall residence, 10 rooms, tiled bath, modern conveniences, including screens and awnings; lot 33 1-3x150, in Atlantic ave. Price $9,500. $4,000 cash, mortgage $5,500.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

WE HAVE the best little house in this good, old town in Belmar Park; take Frankstown Avenue cars and get off at Sterrett st. or walk up to Hermitage st.; you will see our sign; send your wife out during day time and she will bring you out in the evening or on Sunday.

BARGAIN PRICES IN EAST END HOUSES.
I have a few first-class houses with latest improvements on the following streets: Dearborn st., Franklin ave., Bennett st., Hastings st., Monticello st., Graham st., Murtland ave., etc. Prices ranging from $3,000 up to $7,000. Will gladly give particulars if you call. Terms very reasonable.
MARCUS MAZER,
417 Ferguson Block.

$6,500—For a good brick house of 10 rooms, tiled bath, tiled vestibule, cabinet mantels, combination chandeliers, cemented cellar, enameled tubs in laundry, piped for furnace; this was built for a home and must be sold within 10 days. See
J. H. McCLELLAND & CO.,
309 Brushton ave., East End.

FOR SALE—Squirrel Hill Boulevard property; modern 14-room brick house; large brick stable; shade and fruit trees; about half acre of ground; three minutes to car line; price reasonable. J. N. Straub & Co., 141 South Highland ave. Bell 90 Highland, P. & A. 361 East.

FOR SALE. $4,300.
Squirrel Hill, new brick house of nine rooms, bath; all modern improvements, near Homestead cars. Owner needs money and is willing to sacrifice.
LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

$4,750—Only $1,750 cash, balance mortgage, 3 or 5 years, at 6 per cent, will buy this bargain on Ellsworth ave.; frame house of 8 rooms and bath, both gases; lot 20x100 ft. to alley. Possession if desired.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
Penn and Highland aves., E. E.

FOR SALE—$4,250, EAST END—Worth $5,000; $250 cash, balance $27.50 per month; fine level corner lot, 38x100 ft. to alley; one square from cars and city school; fine neighborhood; house has six rooms besides finished attic, open hardwood hall and complete bathroom; sliding doors; rare offer.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

FOR SALE—$6,000—Bargain; brick reception hall dwelling, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, etc. Lot 66x100. Near East Herron ave. and Iowa st. overlooking Schenley park and Carnegie library; street paved; $2,800 cash required. See this.
LIBERTY REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
6128 Penn ave., E. E.

SQUIRREL HILL PROPERTY.
Now is the time to buy frontage on
Forbes avenue,
Irwin avenue,
Northumberland avenue,
Marlborough avenue,
Beacon street
Purchasers desiring fine home sites should see
J. H. GOEHRING. 316 FRICK BLDG.

FOR SALE—A party pressed for money offers a $15,000 property, centrally located in East End, for $10,000 cash. ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., exclusive agents, 432 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—In Highland district, 10-room brick reception hall house, worth $9,000; bought in on a mortgage. Is offered for $7,000, on payment of $1,000 cash. ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

Allegheny Residences.

OPEN EVENINGS.
Come up on Troy Hill in Allegheny; we have 8 of the best small brick houses ever built; we can show you that you will pay less than rent if you live in one of these houses. Take Troy Hill cars; get off at Forest st. Come up Sunday or tonight.

FORCED TO GIVE UP
Home on account of ill health; new frame reception hall house of 8 rooms; every convenience; lot 50x100 feet; located on the prettiest residence street in Riverview Park district; possession at once. Will sell for less than cost.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

FOR SALE, $1,500.
Allegheny, near Perrysville ave., nice frame house of four rooms on paved street, gas and city water.
LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

IF you are looking for property in Perrysville ave. or East st. boulevard district it will pay you to see M. Schaefer & Son, 4 Geyer ave., Allegheny.

Lots.

CRAFTON—Frontage of 100 ft. on street car line, beautifully situated, overlooking Crafton; will consider trade for improved property; for further information apply
BURNS & REILLY,
328 Fourth ave.

$100 A FOOT.
For Sale—80x256 feet, Bartlett st., near Wightman st.; or Beacon st., near Wightman st.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR SALE.
Beautifully situated lot, 80x150, on Craig st., near five car lines; specially adapted for apartment house; for terms and price apply
BURNS & REILLY,
328 Fourth ave.

A FINE level lot, 40x126, in Espy Plan, Mt. Lebanon, on new tunnel electric line, for sale cheap. Need money. Address F 224, The Gazette.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
GOOD MORTGAGES
6%
GEORGE BROS.,
248 FOURTH AVENUE.

WE HAVE LOADS OF MONEY
to loan on first-class mortgages. If you need money call on us at once; no delay. Have 5 and 6 per cent money.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

PRIVATE PARTY loans on first and second mortgages, notes and heirs to estates. P. O. Box 1705.

$50,000 EASTERN money to loan on first mortgages; principals only. Address P. O. Box 663.

INDIVIDUAL LOANS on first and second mortgages. Collaterals; no delay. Box 1695.

MONEY to loan on mortgages.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN, 717 Ohio st., Ally.

$500,000 to loan, 4½ to 5 per cent; mortgages or collateral; private party. P. O. box 663.

$80,000 to loan on mortgages; principals. Address Box 275, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

Lots.

FOR SALE—OAKMONT.
Lot 705 ft. front by 150 deep to 24-ft. al. $5,500
Lot 781 ft. front by 150 deep to 24-ft. al. 9,000
Lot 731 ft. front by 150 deep to 24-ft. al. 10,000
Lot 1610 ft. front by 150 deep to 24-ft. al. 35,000
The above are all beautiful tracts, with fine views, well located and exceedingly low.
7 corner lots, each 150x150 ft. to alley, from $3,000 to $5,000.
4 corner lots, each 150x250 ft., with fine forest and orchard trees, from $5,500 to $7,000.
T. S. M'AULIS, Agent.
Bell 'Phone 131. Oakmont, Pa.

VACANT.
MURTLAND AVE.—Fine corner lot, suitable for business; only $900.
SQUIRREL HILL—Splendid lot, near car line; almost level; only $400.
TERRACE ST., OAKLAND—Excellent lot, 28x120; only $450; this certainly is a bargain.
IDLEWILD ST.—Good level lot, street paved, etc.; only $1,350.
HERMITAGE ST.—One of the nicest lots on the street, only $1,250.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

124 LOTS.
From $265.00 to $565.00.
VASSAR AVE., GLADEFIELD and GROTTO streets, at Lincoln and Lemington aves., E. E.
The best and cheapest lots in the East End. Terms $10.00 down and $6.00 to $12.00 per month. Convenient to all points. Fine houses going up. Make your start for saving now. You will never get a better chance. Take Lincoln ave. cars to the plan, or Frankstown ave. cars with transfer at Lincoln ave. Agents on the ground.
LIBERTY REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
6128 Penn ave., E. E.

ANDERSON FARM PLAN.
MT. LEBANON DISTRICT, the choicest, highest and most desirable property in this entire section; only 12 minutes from P. O. on new Tunnel route; lots 140x155. For the present take Mt. Lebanon cars in Banksville ave. and Espy switch.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Level lot, 14th ward, near Robinson and Terrace, worth $500; accept reasonable offer if sold soon. Inquire 632 Collins ave., city.

FOR SALE VACANT. Corner Dallas and McPherson, 102x100 ft. Will sell all or part at $80 a foot.
INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

FREE lots to advertise New York suburb. Send stamp for one lot. Oceanview; high elevation. Realty Corporation, 231 Broadway, N. Y.

Farms.

FARMS FOR SALE.
One acre, 6-room house, city water, hot air furnace, good fruit; close to Latrobe; price $2,000.
11 acres, Ligonier valley; new house, stable, spring water; all good shape; price $650.
20 acres, 4-room house, new stable, orchard, fine spring water, chicken house; level land; $1,500.
92½ acres, 1½ miles from Latrobe; large, fine buildings, spring and well water, good fences, level land; a model farm; will trade; price $10,000.
260 acres, elegant buildings, very close to large town and railroad station; fine flowing water; large orchard; very finest and best of soil; can't be beat; 20 acres good timber; fences good; running water; best grain and dairy farm in Westmoreland county; all underlaid with coal; look this up if you want something good at a bargain.
CHAS. W. SAXMAN,
Latrobe, Pa.

RARE BARGAINS IN ARMSTRONG CO. FARMS.
These farms are well located, underlaid with coal and limestone, and bargains at the prices quoted. Refer to number when inquiring.
No. 1296 G—90 acres, good small house and orchard, bank barn 32x50, etc.; $400 or $500 worth of timber. Price only $2,200; terms arranged.
No. 1291 G—70 acres; 7-room dwelling; large bank barn; free gas; in first-class condition; price $50 per acre; part can remain.
No. 1292 G—108 acres; coal and limestone alone worth price of farm; well located; price only $25 per acre; can show you where you can make big money from this place.
WALTER BECKER, 434 Fourth ave.

FARMS FOR SALE—A chance to purchase an unencumbered productive farm of 82 acres in Monroe twp., Clarion county, Pa.; 60 acres under state of good cultivation; good orchard; underlaid with a 3-ft. vein of coal and a 6-ft. vein of limestone (both open); 22 acres of timber; 8-room frame house; large barn and other outbuildings, all in good condition; school and church near; a new railroad building just past the farm; a splendid bargain; price $2,200; terms reasonable.
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

OVERLOOKING CONNEAUT LAKE.
61 acres choice land, with an elegant 9-roomed frame house and the finest lawn in the country; fair barn and outbuildings; splendid orchard; within 30 rods of store, P. O., school and church; fine view of the lake and surrounding country. BEST OFFERED. Price $6,000. Part of this farm can be laid out in lots.
Have others; send for catalogue or come to office and see pictures.
VET L. BROWN,
Room 208. 331 Fourth ave.

$100 FIVE ACRES. $100
$5 monthly buys for you a fine truck and poultry farm on 2 railroads, near Atlantic City, and we build you a house. Let us tell you all about it.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth ave.

FARM—40 acres, ¼ mile from Ribolt station, B. & O. R. R., 30 miles from Pittsburgh; good frame house of 8 rooms; good barn and all other outbuildings; plenty of good water; fine orchard; farm underlaid with good coal and oil territory; price $4,000; will entertain trade for good clear city property.
HOME REAL ESTATE CO.,
Room 416, Ferguson bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—I have for sale at a bargain price, the finest residence and farming property in Crawford county, near Conneaut lake; mansion house of 18 rooms; two barns, big orchard; finest water, 120 acres of land, 30 in magnificent marketable timber; balance clear and level. W. G. Kaufmann, 302 Jucunda st., Knoxville.

THIS WILL SUIT YOU.
70 acres of good tillable soil, only 2 miles from town, 12 miles from Erie; fine fruit and water; good 7-room house, barn and outbuildings; price $2,400, and only $600 cash needed.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth ave.

FARM bargains, 108 acres, 25 miles from city, 1½ miles from station, on West Penn R. R., land good and level; 15 acres timber, 2 orchards; good water; 6-room house; barn, etc. A bargain at $40 per acre.
ZAHINSER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Western reserve Ohio farm; we have for sale a neat little farm of about 40 acres situate in Ashtabula county, O., well watered, with dwelling of 4 rooms, barn and good outbuildings; plenty of fruit; this place can be bought for only $1,200, or about $30 an acre; if you want a real bargain here it is.
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Building.

163-ACRE fruit and grain farm, excellent land, nicely located, half timber; all stock, crops, personal property; price $1,950; terms $500 cash; balance 5 years. Edward Wilson, Dover, Del.

32 ACRES, 24 miles from city, 3 minutes' walk from station, nice rolling land, barn, orchard, 7-room house; gas in house; right in good oil territory; this place is worth $5,000, but owner will sacrifice for $3,500 if sold soon.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

FARMS.
We have farms from two acres to 300 acres for sale and some for exchange for income property. Call or send for list.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

SEND STAMP—Get description of 50 cheapest farms in Ohio. H. N. Bancroft, Jefferson, O.

Coal Lands.

COAL TRACT FOR LEASE—We have three excellent tracts of coal that we can lease to parties who will put in improvements and operate the same. One is on the Panhandle, one on the Wabash and one in Somerset county; one at 6c per ton and the other two at 8c per ton.

TWO FINE TRACTS ON THE BOND PLAN PAYMENT—The owner will take all or nearly all of the purchase in bonds of the company purchasing the property. Write
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Building.

LOCAL COAL MINES
GREAT MONEY MAKERS.
Located in center town 6,000, 2 squares from paved streets; slope mine will reach coal in 100 feet.
Coal selling at 6 cents at mine, 9 and 10 cents delivered.
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
NATIONAL REALTY INVESTMENT CO.,
1302 Arrott Building.

FOR SALE—400 acres coal in West Virginia; mine in operation, on railroad; 3 seams all proven. Price $40,000. Thos. F. Ford & Co., Toledo, O.

Lands and Acreage.

ACT AT ONCE.
Five acres of rich, level land, only 6 miles from Atlantic City. The best located 5-acre farm I have ever had. Good soil, water and markets. Mild climate. Just the place for a poultry or truck farm. No better investment in the country. Can be bought on very easy monthly payments. If you want a small farm investigate this at once. Refer to NO. 73-G. SPECIAL. Walter Becker, 434 Fourth ave.

Investment Properties.

FOR SALE—Investment; renting property bringing $108 per month; can be bought for $9,000; $4,000 cash; bal. mortgage.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO.,
432 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Real Estate—Special.

BAUM GROVE DISTRICT.
Only $6,150.
$3,000 cash; balance mortgage; 8-room brick with all modern improvements, sliding doors between parlor and dining room; on one of the best streets in the Baum Grove district.
C. C. HAMILTON.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BARGAIN.
Only $2,150.
$400 cash and assume mortgage of $1,500 and a second mortgage of $250, payable $20 per month; 5-room frame house with bath; lot 25x150.
C. C. HAMILTON.

MT. WASHINGTON BARGAIN.
$2,950.
$950 cash and assume mortgage of $2,000; 6-room frame and bath; all modern conveniences; corner Washington street; lot 25x100.
C. C. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
APARTMENT HOUSE.
NEAR EAST LIBERTY.
Only $30,000.
Mortgage $17,500 for 3½ years; annual rent $2,400; this building contains 6 apartments of 5 rooms and bath, private halls, solid brick; a good renter; convenient to 5 car lines; will trade for small houses or part vacant property.
C. C. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
In the Nineteenth Ward.
20 brick houses of 5 rooms and bath; rent $4,300 per year; price $48,000; mortgage $23,000; will trade for good vacant property; prefer Squirrel Hill.
C. C. HAMILTON.

APARTMENT HOUSE.
$35,000.
12 apartments of 3 and 4 rooms and bath and storage room; annual rent $2,976; solid brick building; mortgage $17,500; will trade equity for clear vacant property. If extra good vacant may assume some mortgage.
C. C. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
APARTMENT HOUSE.
Price $24,000.
Containing 6 apartments of 4 and 5 rooms and bath and storage room; annual rent $1,752; mortgage $12,000; will trade for clear vacant or for houses and assume some mortgage.
C. C. HAMILTON,
316 Fourth ave.
Bell 'phone 155 Court. P. & A. 2331 M.

DENNISON & MORRIS,
REAL ESTATE,
FIRE INSURANCE, MORTGAGES,
COR. ROSEDALE AND TIOGA STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.
8-ROOM BRICK. $3,750.00.
Paved street, modern house; Homewood district; $500 down and balance as rent.

FOR SALE.
7-room frame, modern; on paved street; Brushton district; $3,000; easy terms.

FOR RENT
D. & M. have over 200 houses in Brushton, Wilkinsburg, Edgewood and Homewood.
SEND FOR OUR RENT LIST.
DENNISON & MORRIS,
COR. ROSEDALE AND TIOGA STS.,
BRUSHTON.

16% INVESTMENT.
For Sale—Downtown realty in commission house district. Good corner. Sure to enhance in value. $40,000, reasonable terms.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

Business Properties.

FOR SALE—Brick factory building, 200x50 feet; 3 floors; corner property; only $10,000; also group of 4 factory buildings, with power; steam heat and 4½ acres of land; brick construction; all for $35,000; will divide to suit.
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Building.

FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR COURT HOUSE.
For Sale—Store building, 20x100 feet; $25,000, terms to suit.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR SALE—Penn ave. property near Horne's store; only $3,500 per ft.
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Building.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
THESE OFFERS SHOULD INTEREST YOU.
Fifth ave., rear of High school, three-story brick building, occupied as storeroom and dwelling; lot 20x120 ft. to Ann st.; brick house in rear; brings $130 per month; located in one of the best business squares in outer Fifth ave. At the price asked this property is both a splendid investment and a promising speculation.
Looking for a snug home? We have two desirable six-room houses, on a side street off Fifth ave.; convenient to the business section; only $300 cash needed; an ideal opportunity for a quick buyer. As an investment this parcel offers great advantages, bringing at present $50 monthly.
A BRUSHTON OFFERING.
New business block on Brushton ave. Two-story brick, three storerooms and two flats, with two frame houses in rear; monthly income $157; located in a rapidly growing community and presents unexampled prospects.
We have a beautiful home, consisting of 15 rooms and three bathrooms, located on Wellesley ave., in the finest residence district in the city of Pittsburgh.
We will trade this property for improved business property in the city.
Investigate these now.
MERCHANTS SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.,
1410 Fifth ave. 'Phones 578 Grant, 3025 Main

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
COUNTRY STORE AND REAL ESTATE.
85 miles from city, general store; stock will invoice about $2,500; storeroom 25x60x10; warehouse, stables, 7-room dwelling and outbuildings; 1¼ acre land, 2½ miles from R. R.; no other store within 3 miles; price for real estate $2,800; all new; will trade for farm.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farm on Ft. Wayne R. R., 40 miles from Pittsburgh; 125 acres; bank barn, 60x160, 6-room house, 2 wells, running water; room for 150 head stock; near large creamery; buildings newly painted. For price and terms, see
SHAFER & FRIAR,
3161-J Court. 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Having several properties in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, all clear and all good income producers, aggregating about $60,000 in cash value, which I would like to concentrate into one property, possessing good investment qualifications.
Address OWNER, P. O. box 246.

WE HAVE properties to exchange for vacant or improved.
SHAFER & FRIAR,
3161-J Court. 431 Fourth ave.

Several good income properties to exchange for farms and stores.
ZAHINSER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

Business Opportunities.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE—In suburb, doing business $250 week; will exchange for real estate; price $4,500.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Large Pittsburgh department store willing to sell newspaper cuts, used, but perfect; very cheap; only out-of-town merchants need reply. Address H 106, The Gazette.

ROOMING HOUSE—On Penn ave., near Horne's; 11 rooms, finely furnished; cheapest rent downtown; $450.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth ave.

HOTEL—In suburban town; large bar; rent cheap; good investment; price $9,600.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

ONE of the finest drug stores in the city; best location; cheap for cash; have large oil interests and must sell to look after other business. Address N 223, The Gazette.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS—On Fifth ave.; very fine stock and fixtures; new and up-to-date; will sell at invoice, about $2,000; terms.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth ave.

LAUNDRY ROUTE—In city, clearing $40 week; price to quick buyer, $1,200.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

SALOON—On main st. of best borough of Allegheny county; 14 rooms; $4,750.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth ave.

$3.00 BUYS acre oil lease, good 25 years; wonderful new Arkansas oil field; fortunes in future sale of leases. Write Bailey, Mo. Pacific Immigration Agent, Little Rock, Ark.

GENERAL STORE—In country town, doing business $150 week; price $1,500.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

GROCERY—$500 will buy a first-class grocery in desirable part of E. E.; living rooms and low rent; stock will invoice price asked.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth ave.

MUST SELL MY GROCERY at once; doing good business; making $60.00 per week net profit; loss of husband compels me to sell; widow. Address Y 186, The Gazette.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

FOR SALE—Matchmaking machinery; we have a fine outfit for making matches; owner will either sell machinery or join with parties wanting to go into the business, and matches are something that are consumed daily; good or bad times make no difference in the demand, and there is good money in the business.

BRICK MADE FROM SAND AND CEMENT—This is the coming brick; big money in the business and a monopoly to the party controlling it; we are in a position to give you a permanent and big money-making business; call and see us.
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Building.

BUSINESS.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Real Estate and Business Brokers.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR SELLING BUSINESS.
We are the leading business brokers.
Oldest and most reliable in city.
STOCK COMPANIES ORGANIZED AND FINANCED.
Charters secured in any state desired.
Capital furnished to extend business.
If you are going into business, see us.
PARTNERS SECURED FOR ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.
All transactions strictly confidential.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FOR SALE.
Laundry—Fully equipped modern laundry in good town near the city; no other laundry near; will sell or rent on long lease; capacity about $600 per week.
Drug Store—In good location in good town near city; old established and doing a good business; terms can be arranged.
Hotel near Wheeling—Old established stand; gas and electric lights; convenient to railroad and street car. A bargain at $3,500.
See our list before buying.
MILLER & HOWARD, 331 Fourth ave.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE—Located in a suburban town near Pittsburgh; does a business of $150 a week; rent $35, including six living rooms; this is a corner location; has no opposition; price $550.
HALL-EVANS & CO.,
347 Fifth Ave., Room 411.

EXTRAORDINARY INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.
The Podophylet Medicine Company, recently of Atlanta, Ga., but now of Pittsburgh, Pa., offers a limited amount of their stock at $3 per share, par value of $10 full paid and non-assessable. Large earning capacity. This offer expires November 1. Make application and remittance to
CORPORATION LAW AND TRUST CO.,
707-708 Times Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OLD ESTABLISHED FLORIST'S BUSINESS
Located within 10 miles of the city; 9 greenhouses; about 35,000 feet of glass; doing a large business; with it goes about 2½ acres of ground; 6-room modern frame house, about $5,000 worth of stock, 4 wagons, 2 horses and a full equipment; price of whole $16,500; easy terms; the best of reasons for selling. Will take part real estate in exchange.
VET L. BROWN,
Room 208, 331 Fourth ave.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE—On a busy street in Allegheny, doing a business of $100 a week; rent $22; 4 nice living rooms; if sold by Wednesday will take $300.
HALL-EVANS & CO.,
347 Fifth Ave., Room 411.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
Would like to secure in several towns in this district a man who is influential for the purpose of selling an allotment of stock of a corporation which has an established business and paying large dividends. We will do the work if you furnish the prospects. Liberal compensation.
YAGER, HURT & CO.,
Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh.

BUTTER AND EGG STORE—Only stand in first-class business section of city; splendid room, well equipped, nice trade; doing a strictly cash business; no better opening in this line; to effect quick sale, will take $1,450.
MILLS-SLAUGENHOUPT CO.,
428 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS—SOMETHING GOOD.
A three-story hotel on lot 75x150, barn on rear; 38 sleeping rooms; elegant office and dining room; good bar trade; house doing a good business; large stock of liquors and cigars on hand; within 60 miles of the city. Price of real estate, fixtures, etc., $14,500. Terms can be arranged.
VET L. BROWN,
Room 208, 331 Fourth ave.

NOTHING BETTER.
Hotel located in a good, clean town of 14,000 people, situated in the center of the business part of the city; has a fine commercial trade; house and bar doing from $100 to $125 per day; fine office and reading room. Price of real estate, furnishings and all, $25,000; terms can be made. INVESTIGATE.
VET L. BROWN,
Room 208, 331 Fourth ave.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE—Located on busy street in Allegheny; good stock on hand; fine soda fountain; does a business of $125 a week; rent $17, including three living rooms; price $550.
HALL-EVANS & CO.,
347 Fifth Ave., Room 411.

ROOMING HOUSE—Located on W. North ave., Allegheny; 14 rooms, all conveniences; reason for selling, owner is non-resident; a bargain to cash buyer; $375.
CENTRAL REALTY CO.,
422 Federal st., Allegheny.

MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY—Especially well located, good corner; business street in city; fine large room, low rent; sales run $300 to $325 per week, cash; expenses are small; fine opening for good man to get established business; price only $1,050; worth $1,500.
MILLS-SLAUGENHOUPT CO.,
428 Fourth ave.

HARDWARE—Located 30 miles from city; established 5 years; owner wishes to retire from business; will sell for cash or exchange for real estate; stock invoices $6,000.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

BUTCHER SHOP—Attractive stand in Bloomfield; doing $150 per week; rent only $10 per month; price, including good refrigerator, computing scales and all equipments, only $450.
MILLS-SLAUGENHOUPT CO.,
428 Fourth ave.

HOTEL AND SALOON—Established 25 years; doing business of $35 daily; near Wheeling, W. Va.; caters to high-class Wheeling trade; icehouse, stables, chickens, hogs, good stock liquors, wines, etc.; impossible to describe here; good chance; will interest anyone desiring nice business; owner retiring. Address for full description, box B, Elm Grove, W. Va.

PAPER ROUTE—We have a cash customer for good suburban, or out-of-town route, $1,500 to $3,000. See us immediately if you want to sell.
MILLS-SLAUGENHOUPT CO.,
428 Fourth ave.

SALOON—100 miles from Pittsburgh; corner location; population of town, 15,000; average receipts, $15 to $18 a day; rent $20; this place will be sacrificed the next five days for $400.
HALL-EVANS & CO.,
347 Fifth Ave., Room 411.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE—Located in Pittsburgh, doing business $100 week; will sacrifice to cash buyer.
CENTRAL REALTY CO.,
422 Federal st., Allegheny.

INTEREST—In first-class paint and glass business in city; purchaser to get position with good salary; business thoroughly established; capital required, $10,000.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

WE want a suitable party to join us in the brokerage business, and to such we can offer an official position on salary of $100 per month to start with, and portion of profits. Only a few hundred dollars required which will have the very best security. If you mean business address G 224, The Gazette.

Crawford County Farm.
$3,000—We can sell this farm of 109 acres, bank barn, frame house, orchard, all kinds of fruit; land suitable for gardening and truck farming.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
Penn and Highland aves.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY—We have sold a number of stores during the past month; have cash buyers for more first-class, attractive stands. If you want to sell, see us at once.
MILLS-SLAUGENHOUPT CO.,
428 Fourth ave.

HARDWARE and house furnishing business; established 22 years; owner retiring from business; this is a first-class chance for tinner; will sell for cash or exchange for real estate; invoices $1,800.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

GROCERY, Oakland district, no better location, low rent and good business, principally cash; price $2,100. You will not make a mistake if you buy this. See
JAMES A. COOPER & CO.,
413 Fourth ave.

GROCERY—In Oakland, doing fine business; good reason for selling; will sell for inventory, or about $4,500.
SHAFER & FRIAR,
Bell 3161-J Court. 431 Fourth ave.

INTEREST—Controlling interest can be bought in a company manufacturing metal specialties; this is a rare chance for a man with $10,000.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

PROMOTERS and investors wanted for one of the richest mines in Mexico; thousands of ore on the dump; special inducements offered. Address J. E. Beasley, Amarillo, Tex.

INCOME and vacant city property for large house of business; no reasonable offer refused. D 224, The Gazette.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

GOOD CHANCE for active young man in paying office business, $500 required with services. Address E 224, The Gazette.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

SALOONS AND HOTELS.

SALOON.
55 miles from Pittsburgh, doing a business of $15 to $18 a day; nice barroom and 5 living rooms; rent $30; long lease; good stock of liquors; price $1,600; terms $1,000 cash; balance long time.

HOTEL.
16 completely and well furnished rooms in Youngstown; finest bar fixtures in the city; rooms overpay all expenses; doing a good business; reason for selling, sickness in family; this place can be bought for $1,500; $800 cash; balance monthly.

SALOON.
This is one of the best established places on the Ohio, 44 miles from Pittsburgh; population of city 2,200; doing a business of $200 a week; price includes $1,000 stock of liquors; all cash business; 5-year lease; this is an up-to-date place in every respect. Price $3,500; $2[illegible] cash; balance on time.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
Of 44 rooms, completely furnished, first-class; town of 5,000 population; doing a business of $1,200 to $1,800 a month; 10-year lease; owner of this business owns the property and is made a fortune here; has steam heat and all conveniences; finest bar fixtures in town; pool room of 5 tables; sample room and office; price $5,000; $3,000 cash; balance on long time.
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
336 Fourth ave., 616 Times Building.

GROCERY.
Nice clean stock in fine location, Sheridan. Sales $250 a week. Owing to ill-health necessitating a change of climate will sell at a great sacrifice. Invoice $1,800.
Grocery—Good location, Brushton, good trade, clean stock; invoice $1,500.
Grocery—E. E. city, good location, clean stock. Will accept good clean lot for $500; balance cash. Invoice $750.
General Store—50 miles from city, clean stock, good county trade. Will accept income property for part. Invoice $2,500.
ZAHINSER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

SALOON—In one of the best manufacturing cities in Ohio; population 12,000; stock of liquors on hand about $400; does an average business of $25 a day; rent $25; five living rooms in connection; lease five years; this is one of the best places on the market today for $600.
HALL-EVANS & CO.,
347 Fifth Ave., Room 411.

RESTAURANT—Prominently located in East End district; large rooms, fully equipped throughout; doing a business of more than $2,500 per year; long lease; very reasonable rental. We want you to investigate this stand before buying; price $4,000.
MILLS-SLAUGENHOUPT CO.,
428 Fourth ave.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR STAND—Centrally located; good established trade; must be sold at once; good reason for selling; we can recommend this; it is worth investigating; invoice $1,000; for $825.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

FARM BARGAIN.
70 acres 50 miles from city, on Bessemer R. R., fine land rolling 20 acres limestone 12 to 18 feet thick, 5-ft. vein coal; 6-room house, barn, etc.; good water. This is a great bargain at $2,500.
ZAHINSER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

ROOMING HOUSE—$200 cash, the balance reasonable terms, will buy an elegantly equipped 10-room house, filled with roomers and producing $175 monthly, in the best section of Allegheny; for urgent reasons owner must sell at only $800.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth ave.

PAPER ROUTE—One of the best in Allegheny; has been established for 25 years; owner going into other business and will sell this week for $650.
HALL-EVANS & CO.,
347 Fifth Ave., Room 411.

JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.
We buy and sell all kinds of business and real estate everywhere; partners secured, stock companies organized and financed; correspondence solicited; transactions strictly confidential.

GROCERY—We consider this Allegheny store the best small stand on our list; nice, clean stock, no old goods; few fixtures; rent store room and 2 living rooms only $15; doing nice business; owner leaving city and will sacrifice price $600.
MILLS-SLAUGENHOUPT CO.,
428 Fourth ave.

POOL ROOM—Almost centrally located; five tables; does an average business of $16 a day; rent only $28; a long lease; price this week only $650.
HALL-EVANS & CO.,
347 Fifth Ave., Room 411.

HOTEL doing good business not far from Pittsburgh; must sell on account of death in family; no reasonable offer refused. Address S 223, The Gazette.

GROCERY STORE—Doing business $1,000 month; rent $40 month for store and 5 living rooms; located in Pittsburgh district; bargain.
CENTRAL REALTY CO.,
422 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Fine established merchant tailoring business, with stock and fixtures; good location, reasonable rent; excellent opportunity for party with cash. Address Merchant Tailor, 31 Inwood st., East End.

ROOMING HOUSE—In Allegheny, facing park; 9 rooms, all furnished and filled with roomers; price $350.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

OIL GUARANTEED.
Kansas company just organized, drilling begun; shares now 2c; par value $1. Address Rocky Mountain Securities Co., Kansas City, Mo.

IF YOU want to buy or sell a business, see MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth ave.

Musical Instruments.

TWO STEINWAY PIANOS FOR $100-$125.
We have just received two of the famous Steinway pianos to sell at prices above noted. Terms about $15 to $25 down and 6 to $10 per month. Other bargains in used uprights from $160 upward, and good squares from $50 upward. Organs for $25, etc. As low as $5 down and $1 per week on organs and cheap squares. Open Saturday evenings. Cut this out to locate the old reliable Henricks Piano Co., Ltd., 611-613 Smithfield st., near Sixth ave.

AN upright piano for $125 used only a short time. Owner is leaving for Philadelphia and will sacrifice for quick sale. Write to J. H., box 666, Pittsburgh, and further particulars will be given.

NEW upright piano; family leaving city; will sell cheap. Address X 223, The Gazette.

Typewriters.

$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—$75
Just received New Model No. 9 Manhattan Typewriter; you are cordially invited to call and examine this machine before placing your order; models A and B Manhattan at $50; guaranteed standard make of typewriters for rent at from $3 to $5 per month.
F. S. WEBSTER & CO., Prop.,
No. 432 Diamond st.

SIX or seven Remingtons, $40 up. Underwood's, Smith-Premiers and all other makes cheap; rentals $2 up. Philadelphia Typewriter and Supply Company, 323-4 Lewis Bldg.

Automobiles.

ATLAS AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 6235 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, bargain sale. Steamer, $150, $225; White touring car, $1,300; stanhope, $800, both like new; Oldsmobiles, $250, $325; Pierce motorettes, $350, $450; Autocar, $450; Crest Air-Cooled Tonneau, $650; Franklin, $850; Peerless 16 H. P., $850; Ford Tonneau, $650; Gasmobile, $500; American electric, $360; Riker electric, $250; New Fords, $800 to $900. Other bargains at all times.

FOR SALE—One 20 horse power Winton Touring car, in first-class condition; low price for quick sale. Address K 223, The Gazette.

Sewing Machines.

BIG BARGAINS.
100 shopworn and trial SEWING MACHINES, all makes, must be disposed of in short time to make room for our NEW stock of SEWING MACHINES, REGARDLESS OF PRICE.
CARTER SEWING MACHINE CO.,
131 SIXTH ST. Next Bijou THEATER.

Safes.

CLOSING out large stock of fireproof safes regardless of cost. These safes are in first-class condition, as they were awarded the gold medal at St. Louis world's fair. Booklets free.
C. W. FRANKLIN, 126 Fourth ave.
Old coins bought and sold.

SAFES—Fire and burglar proof; new and second-hand; large assortment; easy terms.
PITTSBURGH SAFE CO., 321 Third ave.

Oil Production.

FOR SALE—22 barrels net settled daily production; large lease, room for 70 more locations; at very reasonable price. Address Owner, Box 1386, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Birds and Dogs.

WANTED—300 White Leghorns and Wyandottes.
DECKER POULTRY CO.,
Park way, Allegheny.

HARTZ mountain canaries, guaranteed singers, $2 each; talking parrots, goldfish and aquariums; French poodle puppies.
EUROPEAN BIRD STORE, 907 Penn ave.
THOMAS HURST, Proprietor.

Household Effects.

SPECIAL bargains in gas ranges, misfit carpets, folding beds, mattresses and furniture. Jason Auction Co., 844 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

Bar Fixtures.

FOR SALE—Bar fixtures, counters, desks, refrigerators, chairs, stools and pool tables. Deily's, Fourth and Liberty.

GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS ARE NOT CHEAP, BUT WORTH THE MONEY

FOR SALE.

Horses and Vehicles.

SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.,
116-118-120 Seventh st.,
917-919 Penn ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATTENTION!

Do you know that we have the largest line of vehicles in Pittsburgh, and will sell lower than anyone else?

STUDEBAKER WAGONS.

These are a few of the styles kept in stock:
Grocer Wagons,
Baker Wagons,
Tea Wagons,
Butcher Wagons,
Carpenter Wagons,
Painters' Wagons,
Plumbers' Wagons,
Moving Wagons,
Express Wagons,
Two-Seat Wagons,
Three-Seat Wagons,
Laundry Wagons,
Candy Wagons,
Tobacco Wagons,
Light Open Wagons,
Milk Wagons.

Our wagons are built to wear and are guaranteed.

HARNESS OF ALL KINDS.

SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.,
116-118-120 Seventh st.,

FAST PACER.
COMBINATION HORSE.
DAPPLE GRAY CARRIAGE HORSE.
DRAUGHT HORSES FROM 1,300 TO 1,700.
Consignment of
ELMER JOHNSON,
Decatur, Ind.,
at
RIVERSIDE SALES STABLES,
North End Sixth St. Bridge,
Allegheny, Pa.

MR. C. H. KERR will sell at public sale on Tuesday, November 1, 1904, at 1:30 p. m., at Ashel's Pittsburgh Horse Exchange, First ave. and Grant st., Pittsburgh, Pa., his fast trotting horse, "Silver King." Any persons wanting a road or race horse will do well to attend this sale. He is a beautiful chestnut sorrel 16 hands high, well mannered and well broken to all city objects, and is an ideal road horse.

HORSES WANTED FOR OUR REGULAR MONDAY AUCTION. ANYONE HAVING ANY TO DISPOSE OF CAN FIND READY SALE HERE; COMMISSION $3.00 ON ALL CLASSES OF HORSES.
RIVERSIDE SALES STABLES,
North End Sixth St. Bridge,
Allegheny.

ONE HUNDRED head of extra choice pit and draught mules are constantly on hand at the Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st. A. Asher, Prop.

FOR SALE—A fine bay coach horse, 6 years old, well broken; anybody can drive him; weight 1,250 lbs. This horse will make nice family horse, also being a saddle horse. I also have a 6-year-old brown horse which will make a good grocery or laundry horse. WM. M. CRAIG, 7632 Frankstown ave., E. E.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
I have constantly on hand from 50 to 75 head of draught and general purpose horses from Pennsylvania and Ohio. OWEN FITZSIMMONS, Sale Stable, 410-412 Duquesne way.

ANYONE having horses, vehicles or harness of any description for sale will find ready sale for them at our weekly auction sale every Tuesday. Next sale, Nov. 1. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, First avenue, and Grant st.

AUCTION EVERY MONDAY.
AUCTION EVERY MONDAY.
AUCTION EVERY MONDAY.
RIVERSIDE SALES STABLES,
North End Sixth St. Bridge,
Allegheny.

WANTED—SIX MORE HORSES to board and jog at the Powderhouse, Beechwood boulevard, near Schenley park. All box stalls; rates reasonable.

JUST ARRIVED—TWO CARLOADS No. 1 pit and draught mules, at Phillip Steinmiller's Sales Stables, Main and Alexander sts., West End. Bell 'phone 220 Walnut. Take West End cars.

HORSES—Dump at Anderson st., Allegheny, open Monday. Tickets 15c. Apply THE DRAVO CONTRACTING CO., 814 Lewis block.

A REGULAR auction sale of horses, vehicles, harness and blankets of all description will be held Tuesday, Nov. 1, at Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

FOR SALE—Top buggy, in good condition; $40. Address B, The Gazette, Branch office, Wilkinsburg.

DRAUGHT horses of the best quality, carriage and driving horses and saddle horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, November 1. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

Machinery.

MACHINERY.

AIR COMPRESSORS for all duties.
ROCK DRILLS.
GAS PUMPS.
STEAM PUMPS, single and duplex.
POWER PUMPS.
DEEP WELL PUMPS.
In stock and built to order.

HALL STEAM PUMP COMPANY,
235 Grant Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
Near Union Bridge.

Bell 'Phone 554 North.
P. & A. 'Phone 155 North.

PUMPS.

18x10x12" Smith-Vail underwriter's fire pump.
18½x12x10" Worthington duplex.
10x8½x10" Worthington duplex.
14 and 20x12x10" Deane compound.
20x7⅞x24" Gordon duplex.
20x14x20" Blake single cylinder.
18x10x18" Blake single cylinder.
18x12⅛x32" Cameron.
16x7½x24" Wilson Synder S. C. outside packed.
Large stock of smaller sizes for boiler feed and general service.
Also boilers, engines, heaters, etc.
WICKES BROTHERS,
40th st. and A. V. Ry. Both 'phones.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN ENGINES AND BOILERS?
We sell Steam, Gas and Gasoline Engines for any purpose. All sizes, from 2-horse power up.
Here are some of our bargains:
FOR SALE.
1 50-H. P. Keystone portable boiler.
1 75-H. P. locomotive portable boiler.
1 60-inch cupola blower.
1 10-H. P. automatic steam engine.
1 2½-H. P. Webster gas engine.
TRANTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
100 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE—Boilers and engines, all sizes, from 6 to 125 H. P., stationary and portable upright boilers and engines; large assortment kept in stock, shafting, pulleys and hangers and large lot miscellaneous machinery, second-hand belting, leather and rubber; large stock of all sizes at low prices; machinery of all kinds bought and exchanged.
JOHN S. YOUNG,
108-110 Park Way, Allegheny, Pa.

1 Scotch marine boiler for gas.
4 80-H. P. tubular boilers.
1 150-H. P. tubular boiler.
2 40-H. P. tubular boilers.
Various sizes in portable or vertical boilers for sale or rent.
R. MUNROE & SONS' MFG. CORPORATION,
Twenty-third st., Pittsburgh.

MACHINE SHOP—With lathes, planers, shaper, drill press, etc.; also brick building, size 200x50 feet, 3 floors; corner property; all for $15,000; can also sell foundry buildings adjoining; size 50x165 feet, for $5,000.
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Building.

MODEL MAKING, SHEET METAL DIES AND STAMPING, GENERAL MACHINIST WORK. We have best equipped and best located shop in city and guarantee workmanship.
IMPERIAL MACHINE CO.,
1505 Park Bldg. Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, traction engines, threshers, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies. B. D. RICH, 26 E. Locock st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Gas engines, gasoline; complete gasoline yachts; vertical and horizontal; all sizes. Pumping engines, all purposes, 1-6 H. P. F. & M., 1-10 H. P. Clark.
316—THE FAIRBANKS CO.—318 Second ave.

GAS ENGINES, SUPPLIES AND REPAIRS. WOOD WORKING MACHINERY. PULLEYS, HANGERS, SHAFTING, BELTING, ETC.
GENERAL MACHINE WORK.
BRIGGS MACHINERY CO., 258 Second ave.

STEEL tee rails and structural material. Second-hand sectional steam radiators. 220 volt, 1-horse power, Eddy motor. Cash paid for scrap iron and metals. HOMER ROWES, Phone 567 Grant.

Pianos.

AT HOFFMANN'S, 537 Smithfield st.
A handsome
Mahogany
Mathushek
Upright Piano
Latest style; cost $450 00,
Now only $176.
Great bargain.
HOFFMANN'S, 537 Smithfield st.

PIANO OPPORTUNITY—$450 upright, guaranteed, little used, cover, stool; must sell, $160 delivered. Box 1485, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

Pianos.

DUQUESNE PIANO COMPANY.
Gentlemen:
We own receipt of your order for 100 pianos same as sample shipped you be shipped during November and December, which will receive our prompt attention.
We appreciate your interest in assisting us to establish our pianos in Pittsburgh, and in order that piano buyers may have an opportunity to become familiar with our instruments, we propose to donate the sample piano sent you for advertising purposes. We suggest the following plan:
Put the piano on exhibition and take offers for it for one week, and close it out at the best offer, regardless of cost.
This plan will, we are sure, bring the piano to the notice of hundreds of people to whom you can sell after the first carload reaches you, and some will probably obtain a downright bargain in securing the sample piano in stock.
Wishing you success, we remain,
Piano Manufacturers.
New York City.
N. B.—Acting on the above suggestion, the piano is on exhibit at our store and will be closed out this week.
Come in and leave your offer, $40, $60, $85. Any price at all. It's immaterial to us. The best offer this week gets it.
We only have this to say. It's a beautiful mahogany upright, full size, handsomely designed case. Three pedals, in fact a regular out-and-out $450 piano.
Come in and see it. Make your offer and someone will take it away for a pittance of its value, as we shall follow instructions and close it out regardless of cost.
DUQUESNE PIANO COMPANY,
414 Third ave.
Across the street from postoffice.

Miscellaneous.

KUM-BAK	WHEN	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	YOU	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	BUY	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	THE	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	FAMOUS	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	$2.50	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	"KUM-BAK"	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	SHOE	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	FOR MEN	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	AND	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	WOMEN.	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	YOU	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	BUY A SHOE	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	EQUAL TO ANY	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	$3.50 AND $4	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	SHOE	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	SOLD IN	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	EITHER	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	CITY.	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	FOR	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	SALE	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	ONLY	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	AT THE	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	"KUM-BAK"	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	SHOE	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	STORE.	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	5 FEDERAL	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	STREET,	$2.50 SHOE
KUM-BAK	ALLEGHENY.	$2.50 SHOE

FOR SALE

12,000 C. P. Search Light, almost new. Address E. P. O. Box 507, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELK HEAD.
For sale—Two large elk heads; elk killed in Wyoming last season and horns shipped east and mounted by taxidermist in this city; party who mounted them say they are the largest and finest he ever saw; price reasonable. M. G. SERVICE, 'phone 274 Grant, or P. O. box 111, Wilkinsburg.

SPLENDID yellow butter, 20c; Arbuckle's and Lion coffee, 15c; finest country roll butter, 3 lbs. 50c. MAIL YOUR ORDERS; goods delivered everywhere. John Houston, ALLEGHENY MARKET.

PAPER ROUTE—With good store, selling 700 daily and 800 Sunday and with store clears $35 per week. Write today, The Edward Co., Dunbar, Pa.

DESKS, sectional filing cases, chairs, typewriter and desk.
WM. WUERTHELE,
418 Diamond st.

FOR SALE—Harvard dental chair, never been used. Will sell cheap. Address H 186, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—New international encyclopedia; will sell at great sacrifice. Address G 180, The Gazette.

TEAMING—Dump at Anderson st., Allegheny, open Monday. Tickets 15c. Apply THE DRAVO CONTRACTING CO., 814 Lewis block.

1,000 BUSINESS cards 75 cents. Cut prices. Good printing. Call before ordering. ACME PRESS, 216 Sixth st.

FOR SALE—Combination bookcase; first-class condition; also sideboard. 221 Coltart sq., Oakland.

FOR SALE—Fine birchwood bookcase, first-class condition, $15. Address Z 225, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—Three half grown pet raccoons; will sell reasonable. Address A 224, The Gazette.

CHEAP—Lot of No. 1 old building brick, sash, etc. L. H. Howard, 61 First ave.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CORPORATION LAW AND TRUST COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, CHICAGO, WASHINGTON.
Arrangements can be made and a contract entered into with the Corporation Law and Trust Company whereby it contracts to pay off the bonded indebtedness of a company at its maturity. The payment of a bonded indebtedness is guaranteed by a deposit in escrow of sufficient bonds issued by the United States government or railroad bonds. When your stock or bonds are guaranteed they are readily sold.
OUR FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
Will assist corporations and individuals in procuring additional capital. Expert examinations made on propositions. Reports furnished on the practicability of the same. No other house has greater ability or facilities.
LEGAL DEPARTMENT.
Incorporate your business, for in unity there is strength. Steam, electric railways, power companies, public utilities and manufacturing enterprises organized and reorganized. Deeds of trust executed and bond issue arranged.
Let us transact your business and we guarantee satisfaction.
CORPORATION LAW & TRUST COMPANY,
707-708 Times Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADVERTISER, occupying confidential position with one of Pittsburgh's largest stock brokerage houses, has positive information that a certain New York stock will advance from $90 to $35 per share in the near future; full details and conclusive proof of this assertion furnished upon request; accounts of from $100 to $10,000 will be accepted for investment in this stock, giving same my personal attention. Do not fail to investigate this today, as immediate action is necessary to secure stock at best price. Personal interview preferred; best banking and commercial references. Address H 224, The Gazette.

TWO strata of oil at 460 feet in well No. 1; 50 barrels a day; an "average well;" gas very strong; spouter expected any day; is the substance of the manager's last report from the great oil basin in Santo Domingo; government concession to 120,000 acres; title perfect; no tide water pushing developments; the chance of a lifetime for the investor; if you want to know more write
LANCASTER & KREIDER,
906 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

"SUCCESS IN SPECULATION."
Our "Conservative Plan of Investment" in Grain, Stocks and Cotton is proving its value over all other methods. Last week one of our customers made $650 profit on a $100 investment. You can do as well. Write for particulars and Market Letter. Mailed free. C. A. LANE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, Keystone Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Long Distance Bell Telephone 3126 Court. Call us up.

AN established, conservative investment company of Pittsburgh, in order to increase its clientele, will sell a small block of stock to a limited number of men (not necessarily residents of Pittsburgh) who can qualify as directors; here is a gilt-edge, ground-floor opportunity worth investigation; splendid chance for young men. For full particulars address K 82, The Gazette.

$50,000 worth of prizes; 2,278 chances to win; this is the offer made by a million-dollar corporation; greatest opportunity ever offered the man of small capital; a proposition in which you cannot lose, and may win big; this opportunity only good few days; write immediately for full particulars. E. N. Legg, Kansas City, Mo.

THINK
We buy your business.
We sell your business.
We get you a buyer.
H. E. NICKUM,
331 Fourth ave., city.

I WILL sell my SALOON to good man that has the cash for less than half what it is worth if you buy at once. Address Cash, Z 186, The Gazette.

100 LOTS FREE.
Applicants sending stamp will receive deed of lot, size 25x100 feet; suburb New York 20th Century Realty Co., 6 Wall st., New York.

REWARD.

$25.00 REWARD for any information leading to recovery of black mare attached to yellow runabout, weight about 900 lbs., breast strap harness; last seen driven by F. Johnston and E. B. Floyd, one a man six feet tall, dark mustache; weight, 200 lbs.; the other a smooth-faced man about 6 feet 7 inches, who was formerly employed by Pittsburgh Brewing Co. Notify Zollinger Transfer Co., No. 9 Brushton ave.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—On October 22, bay horse 15.3 hands high, one white ankle behind; weight about 1,000 pounds; paces, going slow, jogs trotting; hitched to yellow Moyer runabout. Any information leading to recovery of this outfit will be thankfully received by W. J. Thubron, Federal and Montgomery street, Allegheny.

PATENTS.

David P. Moore,
Registered Attorney,
246 Third ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
and
Loan and Trust Building,
Washington,
D. C.

Patents are procured by me for protection, not for ornament.

A sale may be about consummated when the question arises, Is the patent valid?

Many times have I witnessed patents condemned as worthless and the money on my desk ready to pay for them.

The patents I procure you can rely upon when negotiating a sale.

One of our most brilliant Commissioners of Patents wisely said:
"As the VALUE OF PATENTS depends largely upon the careful Preparation of the Specification and Claims, the Assistance of Competent Attorneys should be obtained."

Poor work is dear at any price and it will pay you, in selecting an attorney, to get one whose aim is not so much to get his fee as it is to get you a valid patent.

My clients remain with me. Why? Simply because my work is of the best, and my patents are valid.

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I am personally responsible for the validity of all patents procured by me, and my Pittsburgh Offices have been established for the convenience of inventors, where they may receive, FREE OF CHARGE, any advice relating to patents, both here and in Foreign Countries.

HOURS 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M., or any evening by appointment.

Send for pamphlet on patents free.

David P. Moore,
Registered Attorney,
246 Third ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
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D. C.

PATENTS—Watson E. Coleman, registered patent attorney, Columbian bldg., Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest references.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED—Inventors' handbook and advice free; highest references from prominent manufacturers. Shepherd & Parker, 175 G st., Washington, D. C.

TUITION BUREAU of languages, and commercial correspondence. MISS NUNEZ, 219 Sixth st., Room 14, Pittsburgh.

TRUXALL, seller and promoter of patents. 600 German Nat. Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh.

PERSONALS.

PATENTS.

Patents—Patents—Patents.

O. D. LEVIS,
30 Years Patent Attorney,
643 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.
A Veteran in the Patent Business.

Patents Allowed
To My Clients
Within the Past
Few Days:

Estimated Value:
John T. Shannon—Rail Support, $100,000.
Leon R. Allemand—Cylinders for Steam Engines, $75,000.
John W. Brown—Radiator, $50,000.
Perry C. D. Ziegler—Bars Which Cannot Be Sawed Through, $25,000.
Thomas B. Miller—Cutters, A Splendid Patent.
If you have an idea to patent send us a sketch or model. I will furnish you with reliable information.
Prices Always Just and Easy.
Being the oldest patent attorney in the business, I am consequently the most experienced, always looking to the interest of my client.
O. D. LEVIS—O. D. LEVIS—O. D. Levis.
643 Smithfield st.,
Near Seventh ave.—Near Seventh ave.
Rooms 1-2-3-4—Rooms 1-2-3-4.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
There is not one person in a hundred who appreciates how much a little advertising will be made to do for him. The man who wants to sell a house, hire a servant, find a lost dog, or do any of a hundred other similar things, usually finds before he is through that a "want ad." in a reliable paper is the simplest, easiest and cheapest way of accomplishing his purpose. Those men who have been fortunate enough to place their "want ad." in THE GAZETTE have always found its prices real bargains when judged by the results obtained. It has over 72,000 families on its lists to whom it can appeal for you—that is, you speak to over a quarter million people when you use its columns. No wonder you are certain of results. Look below at some of the bargains offered you.

FREE—Four by five photograph of first snow blockade on Continental Divide—"Caught Exerting a Mine"—also "Blazing the Trail," a western monthly publication for six months—And I have a good investment in a mine; who wants to ask me something about it? Address L. J. Morser, Temple Court, Denver, Col.

LADIES—Flesh food; cheeks and neck beautifully rounded; wrinkles removed; positively the very best known; 25c stamps or silver for plain, prepaid package, with written guarantee. Standard Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BENTS' DESTROYER kills lice on children; death to all insects; cures dandruff and falling hair; harmless, 25c, at May's, 506 Market st.

VOL-TA-IC DIAMONDS—Finest cut brilliants known; they have taken the people of the world by storm. Send for catalogue. R. S. ARONS, jewelry maker, 205 and 207 Smithfield st.

PERSONAL—Wonderful character readings that delight and benefit every patron 50c. Photo test, by mail, 12c. Prof. Hatry, Phrenologist, 627 Smithfield st.

PERSONAL—Most fascinating study on earth. Phrenology, Physiognomy, public course instructions, ladies and gentlemen, begins Monday, 8 p. m., 627 Smithfield st. Ten lessons $5. Please register in advance. Prof. Otto Hatry.

MYSTIC ORACLE; fortune teller, dream book; foretells events, wonderful, mysterious book; postpaid 10 cents. Ritter Bros., 2628 N. Seventeenth st., Philadelphia.

PEN DOCTOR.
Only Penmaker in city. Huhn repairs gold fountain pens. 228 Fifth ave., second floor.

PERSONAL—Four joke books, eight wisdom quotation books, each 12 cents, or all 12, $1. Monitor Co., Cincinnati, O.

PERSONAL—Reliable watch repairing; cash paid for old gold. CHRIST. HAUCH, 541 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

MISS S. YOUNG—Hair parlors; treatment, $5 three months; hair switches $1 up. 220 Bessemer Block, Sixth st.

PIANOS tuned, $1.50; first-class work. Wm. Mull, Box 406, Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL—Paper carriers and news agents get your new collection book at The Gazette.

DOLLS repaired, hair wigs, at Miller's Doll Hospital, 224 and 1432 Fifth ave.

EDUCATIONAL.

A NEW method of teaching a modern language different from all the present ones has been invented; German can be taken right away; French and Spanish shall follow as quickly as possible. You say: "German is too difficult." My method shows how easy it is; the only perfect method on our globe to succeed in; the really paying one; it is extremely likely that the study of languages will become a sport; it is natural in every detail; all kinds of lessons will be given; residence lessons, private ones and class lessons. Inquire 412 Diamond st., or write Prof. J. Modier, East Pittsburgh, General Delivery, for particulars.

DETECTIVE AGENCY.

McSweeney's Inter-State Detective Agency, 427 Diamond st., Pittsburgh, Pa., transacts a general detective business; all communications treated strictly confidential.

DANCING ACADEMY.

The Only Up-to-Date School.

THE M. THUMA ACADEMY,

R. F. Thuma, Princ.,
306-308-310 Fifth ave.
We are up to date because
We are professional teachers and
Know the art of dancing.

Only members of the American National Association in Pittsburgh.
R. F. Thuma,
Ex-Secretary National Association.
Official teacher at convention 1903, the waltz.
Official teacher at convention 1904, Fancy Dancing.
For five years teacher of Grace of Man.
Author also of society dances, cotillions and over two hundred fancy dances.

BEGINNERS' CLASSES.
Just Started.
TUESDAY EVENING, 8 P. M.
FRIDAY EVENING, 8 P. M.

A beginner starting now will be a finished dancer in a short time. The method taught makes perfect dancers, and the lessons are enjoyable and correct.
We have more pupils than all the other schools combined. Still have room for more.

SOCIETY CLASS
THURSDAY EVENING.

This is the largest and most complete Academy of Dancing. Every modern convenience. Todd-Fry Orchestra. Beautiful floor. Proper social restrictions observed in all departments.

CHILDREN'S CLASSES

Every Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock.
In these classes the "grace of man" study receives the greatest attention. This study of grace, of which Mr. Thuma is the author, is in book form and is recognized everywhere as an authority on grace.
GRACE OF MAN, book, by R. F. Thuma, 1,000 illustrations, $6.

Adopted as the authority on grace by the National Association of Masters of Dancing of the United States and Canada.

STEP DANCING.

Clog, jig and all forms of step dancing taught in class or privately.

PRIVATE LESSONS
In all branches of dancing given at any time. Call, write or telephone.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. & A. Tel. 2626 Main.

THE HARDWIG SCHOOL OF DANCING,
Fifth ave. and Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.
Ent. 411 Fifth ave. Bell 'phone 9021-J. Grant.
Beginners class, Monday and Wednesday eves.; advance class Friday evening; 10 lessons $3. Private lesson, $1, six for $5.
The only school in Pittsburgh where the up-to-date method of dancing is taught. Do not be a back number and begin dancing at the old time schools where you will spend time and money learning discouraging and complicated movements which are not used in society dancing and at the end of the season you will know no more than when you began and will be compelled to go where society dancing is taught correctly and quickly; to dance smooth and correct is a beautiful art and should be taught so and at the same time as quickly as possible. There is nothing more discouraging to a pupil than for he or she to spend time and money and at the end of the season not be able to execute a single dance correctly. If you wish to learn society dancing correctly and as quickly as possible, come where the best and most simple method is used.
Anyone, no matter how awkward they may be now, can quickly learn to be a graceful and beautiful dancer by following the instructions given in a course of dancing at Prof. Hardwig's schools. Dancing is the most innocent, beneficial and popular diversion known to society.
The most awkward child can become a perfect and graceful dancer in a few lessons by following my instructions.
Those who have not had the advantage of mingling with polite society, and who are bashful, awkward and are unable to enter the presence of company or strangers, will acquire within a short time perfect ease and faultless carriage. With it you will take on a degree of confidence in yourself which will be practically useful under many varying circumstances.
My instructions are so clearly taught that the most awkward person can become a beautiful and graceful dancer with a few lessons.
THE HARDWIG SCHOOL OF DANCING,
Corner Fifth ave. and Smithfield st.
Entrance 411 Fifth ave.
Out-of-town Schools—
Carnegie, Pa.—Tuesday evenings.
Millvale, Pa.—Thursday evenings.

McDOUGALL'S DANCING ACADEMY,
26-27 Federal st., Allegheny.

The foremost and most complete school for beginners. Open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays. Afternoon and evening. Saturday afternoon, children, 3 to 5.
600 pupils weekly. A visit to our school will be convincing. All movements and steps taught in the most simple manner. Experienced and proficient instructors. Results speak for themselves.
Branch schools at Greensburg, Latrobe, Blairsville, Ligonier, Indiana, Vandergrift, Natrona and McKeesport, Pa.
We teach 3,000 pupils per week, averaging our various classes; 600 of these are children from 4 to 12 years of age. Facts speak for themselves. It will pay you to investigate this academy.
We guarantee satisfaction or accept no fee. If you can walk we can teach you to dance. Open every day from 10 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. 10 lessons $5. Private lessons, $1 per lesson or 6 for $5. Children $3 per term or 25c per lesson. Visit any time.
McDOUGALL'S DANCING ACADEMY,
26-27 Federal st., Allegheny.

BRAUN'S SCHOOL OF DANCING.
THE AUDITORIUM,
SOUTH HIGHLAND AVENUE.
BEGINNERS' CLASS MONDAY EVENING.
ADVANCED CLASS SATURDAY EVENING.
CHILDREN'S CLASS SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
BELL 'PHONE 9065 HIGHLAND.

JAMES P. BROOKS' DANCING ACADEMY, 294 Sixth st. Beginners' classes Mondays and Fridays. Advanced class Thursday evenings.

INVESTMENTS.

YOUR last chance to get Canton Gold Mining & Milling Co. stock at 4 cents per share; we own over 31 acres of patented mining property in the rich Cripple Creek mining district which is the richest mining district in the world; several rich veins have been discovered and mill tests give $95.10 per ton; the company is incorporated under the laws of the state of Colorado and the stock is fully paid and non-assessable; par value of shares $1 each; only treasury stock for developing purposes is sold; this will positively be your last chance to get treasury stock at 4 cents per share; $40 buys 1,000 shares, or $4 per hundred shares for smaller or larger amounts; $5 with your order and $5 per month will buy 1,000 shares; don't delay, but send your order at once; no stock reserved; no certificates issued for less than 100 shares; it's up to you; remit by draft, money order or registered letter; reports sent to stockholders. Canton Gold Mining & Milling Co., Box 11, Canton, O.

7% ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.
SAFE INVESTMENT; REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
BANK REFERENCES; FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
BANKERS & MERCHANTS REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
OR SEE R. E. ROUSH,
NO. 1024 BESSEMER BLDG.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL for investment in stocks, bonds, mortgages, manufacturing, mining and business enterprises; companies organized and financed; securities sold; loans negotiated. Ralph M. Jacoby, 42 Wall street, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

CLARK'S cruise, Mediterranean-Orient, February 2, 1905; visiting Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algeria, Malta, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, etc., 70 days $400 and upward. Illustrated program free from Wm. M. Bell, Times building, Pittsburgh.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—The persons who saw the man fall into the coal hole at corner of Fifth ave. and Smithfield st. Tuesday night, October 18, will greatly oblige by addressing V 221, The Gazette.

LOST.

LOST—Gold watch fob, with seal marked L. on Friday morning, probably at Goettman's restaurant or the postoffice. Please return to W. J. Langenheim, care Goettman's restaurant, 336 Diamond st., and receive liberal reward.

LOST—"Sigma Chi" (Ex) fraternity pin, with owner's name engraved on back. Reward if returned. Lee Llewellyn, 417 Arch st., Allegheny, Pa.

LOST—Light brown Scotch collis dog; license on collar 4063; return to 5623 Wellesley ave., East End, and receive reward.

SPECIAL.

CONSULT us about your claims. We can reach your debtors anywhere in United States, Canada or Europe. No collection, no charge. The very best reference. Also about special reports guaranteeing credits.
Phone us, 861 Grant.
Established 1874.
Duncan & King,
517 and 518 Park Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Cheap Money.

We have $1,000,000 to loan in amounts of $10 to $500 on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., and will loan the above amounts in weekly or monthly payments to suit your convenience.

We loan for the interest only and do not want your security, so you need have no fear of losing same.

All transactions strictly confidential.

To convince yourself that we arrange the easiest payments and that our rates are the cheapest ever offered in Pittsburgh.

Give us a call, it will cost nothing for particulars.

If you cannot call, phone us or mail us the following slip and our agent will call on you;

We desire to make a loan of $..... provided your terms are satisfactory.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

MARRIED OR SINGLE.....

WHEN TO CALL.....

Sixth Street Loan Co.
126 Sixth street,
Opposite Bijou Theater,
Bell Phone 3503 Court.

IMPORTANT.

ARE YOU PREPARED

For the coming cold weather? Have you purchased heavy clothing, shoes, etc., for yourself and family? If not, it is time you were attending to it. If you are short of money, don't fail to see us at once as we loan to anyone owning furniture, horses and wagons, pianos, etc. Our terms are both legal and just, as thousands of satisfied customers in Allegheny county will testify.

Or one thing you can rest assured in dealing with this company, that once a customer, always a customer.

If you owe any loan concern or furniture house see us at once as we can save you money and make your payments very small.

"THE BANKERS OF THE PEOPLE."
INDORSED BY THE BANKS OF THIS CITY AS THE LEADING CHATTEL LOAN COMPANY OF THE STATE.
CALL, WRITE OR 'PHONE.

NEW YORK LEASE & LOAN CO.,

Bell 'Phone—976 Grant.
Rooms 608-609 Park Bldg.,
Fifth Ave. and Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Are You Ready For Hallowe'en?

If you are among the many who make great preparations for Hallowe'en you may need to borrow money. We will loan you any amount at 6 per cent, the lowest rate in Allegheny county. We accept as security diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, clothing, furs, etc. Our fireproof vaults are protected from burglars by electricity.

Six Per Cent.
Market Street Loan Office
214 Market St.,
Near Third Ave.
CAPITAL, $250,000.00.

MONEY—MONEY—MONEY.
on
DIAMONDS—WATCHES—GUNS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
LOWEST RATES.
GALLINGER, Pawnbroker,
1200———Penn ave.———1200.

MONEY LOANED salaried people, retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, without security; easy payments; largest business in 48 principal cities. Tolman, 408 Smith block.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums to suit on household furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also on good collateral security; easy payments; confidential.
J. Q. H. SMITH, 418 Fourth ave.

MONEY TO LOAN.

CHEAP MONEY.

OUR SPECIALTY IS TO PAY OFF LOANS OF HIGH RATE MONEY LENDERS.

WE HAVE MONEY
TO LOAN
ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
PIANOS, HORSES and WAGONS, ETC.
Anywhere in Allegheny county,
at the
LOWEST RATES EVER OFFERED.
We loan more money than any other concern on the same security and at much cheaper and easier rates than elsewhere.
YOU CAN GET THE CASH TODAY AND KEEP IT AS LONG OR SHORT A TIME AS YOU WISH. THE LOAN CAN BE PAID OFF IN EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS, AS YOUR CIRCUMSTANCES WILL PERMIT, THUS ENABLING YOU TO PAY WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE OR WORRY. YOU WILL LIKE OUR RATES and terms. We charge for interest only.

$ 10 for 1 month,	5c; for 3 mos.,	15c
$ 20 for 1 month,	10c; for 6 mos.,	60c
$ 30 for 1 month,	15c; for 6 mos.,	90c
$ 40 for 1 month,	20c; for 6 mos.,	$1.20
$ 50 for 1 month,	25c; for 6 mos.,	$1.80
$ 75 for 1 month,	40c; for 6 mos.,	$2.40
$100 for 1 month,	50c; for 6 mos.,	$3.00
$150 for 1 month,	75c; for 6 mos.,	$4.50
$200 for 1 month,	$1.00; for 6 mos.,	$6.00
$250 for 1 month,	$1.25; for 6 mos.,	$7.50
$300 for 1 month,	$1.50; for 6 mos.,	$9.00
$350 for 1 month,	$1.75; for 6 mos.,	$10.50
$400 for 1 month,	$2.00; for 6 mos.,	$12.00
$450 for 1 month,	$2.25; for 6 mos.,	$13.50
$500 for 1 month,	$2.50; for 6 mos.,	$15.00

LOANS MADE OUT IN EASY PAYMENTS ANY TIME FROM ONE MONTH TO ONE YEAR.
LOAN MAY BE PAID BEFORE DUE AND YOU WILL ONLY BE CHARGED FOR THE ACTUAL TIME YOU HAVE THE MONEY.
WE LOAN FOR THE INTEREST ONLY AND DO NOT WANT YOUR SECURITY, SO YOU NEED HAVE NO FEAR OF LOSING YOUR FURNITURE.
EXTENSION GRANTED IN CASE OF SICKNESS. LOANS MADE TO SALARIED EMPLOYES ON PERSONAL NOTE, WITHOUT SECURITY. WE EXTEND TO ALL A CORDIAL INVITATION TO CALL AT OUR OFFICE AND GET OUR TERMS. IT WILL COST NOTHING FOR PARTICULARS.
INFORMATION CHEERFULLY GIVEN.
ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
PRIVATE INTERVIEW ROOMS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL SUBURBAN CITIES.
IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
YOU CAN GET THE MONEY WITHIN SIX HOURS AFTER YOU APPLY FOR IT.
IF YOU CANNOT CALL, FILL IN THIS BLANK AND MAIL TO US, AND OUR AGENT WILL CALL ON YOU.
WE DESIRE TO MAKE A LOAN OF ..... PROVIDED YOUR TERMS ARE SATISFACTORY.

Name .....
Address .....
Married or single .....
When to call .....

ALLEGHENY LOAN & TRUST CO.,
409 FOURTH AVE.,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TAKE EASY STAIRWAY TO 2d FLOOR
GIVE US A CALL.

IMPORTANT.

To everyone in Allegheny county needing money.

THE UNION LOAN AND DEPOSIT CO.,
OF

PAY OF COUNTY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Salaries Average Highest in the State, but Still Very Low in Some Instances.

SUPT. HAMILTON'S COMPLAINT

In the widely current discussion concerning the salaries of teachers, the interesting discovery is made that Allegheny county pays the highest average salaries in the state to both men and women teachers. This county stands first in the list, not on account of alphabetical priority, for Delaware comes next and Westmoreland third, but because the figures read $80 79 per month for men and $47 83 for women. While these figures are not munificent, they are very creditable in comparison with the foot of the list, $26 41 for men in Snyder and $25 27 for women in Pike.

These low averages will not be possible even in Pike and Snyder counties hereafter, unless they are willing to lose their state appropriations. But it took all the force of a compulsory legislative enactment fixing the minimum at $35 per month to bring about this condition in a state which appropriates $5,500,000 annually in aid of its public schools.

Has Brought Good Teachers.

The creditable position occupied by Allegheny county not only on the salary question, but because of the high reputation of its schools generally, has brought to the county this year highly qualified and enthusiastic teachers from many other counties, and even from a number of distant states. This is attributed to the wide publicity given by The Gazette and other Pittsburgh papers to educational affairs within the county which has admittedly had a good effect upon the schools.

The salaries now in force in the boroughs and townships of this county, as carefully compiled from official returns recently made—the school term being nine months, unless otherwise specified—are as follows:

Salaries in the Boroughs.

Aspinwall—Principal, $177 77 a month; teachers, $50 to $75.

Avalon—Principal, $188; high school teachers, $75 to $90; teachers, $50 to $75.

Bellevue, 10 months—Principal, $170; high school, $70 to $125; teachers, $40 to $75.

Ben Avon—Principal, $111; teachers, $45 to $60.

Braddock—Superintendent, $2,100 a year; supervisor of manual training, $1,600; supervisors of penmanship and drawing and of domestic science, $1,600; high school, $675 to $1,500; sub-district principals, $855 to $1,000; teachers, $50 to $75.

North Braddock—Principal, $1,400; high school, $95 to $133; teachers, $57 50 to $80.

Brackenridge—Principal, $77; teachers, $45 to $57.

Bridgeville, eight months—Principal, $90; teachers, $50 to $90.

Carnegie—Principal, $100; high school, 10 months, $65 to $107; musical director, $90; commercial, $100; grammar grades, $56 to $66; other teachers, $50 to $63.

Cheswick—$50 to $55.

Clairton—Principal, $100; teachers, $55 to $65.

Coraopolis—Principal, $133; teachers, $40 to $75.

Pay in Crafton Borough.

Crafton—Principal, $155; teachers, $40 to $80.

Dravosburg—Principal, $100; teachers, $50 to $65.

Duquesne—Principal, $104; high school, $80 to $110; grammar grades, principals, $80; teachers, $40 to $60.

East McKeesport—Principal, $85; teachers, $40 to $57 50.

East Pittsburgh—Principal, $90; teachers, $50 to $70.

Edgewood—Principal, $211; teachers, $65 to $95; special, $25 to $35.

Elizabeth—Principal, $111; teachers, $55 to $76.

West Elizabeth—Principal, $70; teachers, $45 to $60.

Elliott—Principal, $111; teachers, $45 to $75.

Emsworth—Principal, $100; teachers, $50.

Esplen—Principal, $100; teachers, $55 to $60.

Etna—Principal, $160; teachers, $47 50 to $60.

Glassport—Principal, $100; teachers, $50 to $65.

Glenfield—Principal, $75; teachers, $50.

Greentree—Principal, $70; teachers, $50.

Hays—Principal, $65; teachers, $45 to $52 50.

Haysville—One teacher, $42.

Heidelberg, eight months—Teachers, $50.

Homestead—Superintendent, $2,000; high school, $585 to $1,000; manual training, $750 to $1,500; drawing, $540; music, $648; ward principals, $75; teachers, $40 to $70.

Salaries in West Homestead.

West Homestead—Principal, $160; teachers, $50 to $90.

Ingram—Principal, $100; teachers, $40 to $60.

Knoxville—Principal, $177; high school, $100 to $160; teachers, $37 50 to $70.

McKees Rocks, 10 months—Principal, $200; teachers, $45 to $70.

Millvale, 10 months—Principal, $135; teachers, $40 to $70.

Monteith—Principal, $75; teachers, $45 to $47 50.

Mt. Oliver, 10 months—Principal, $80; teachers, $52 to $67 50.

Munhall—Principal, $200; teachers, $40 to $85.

Oakdale, eight months—Principal, $100; teachers, $45 to $60.

Oakmont, 10 months—Principal, $150; teachers, $40 to $110.

Osborne—One teacher, $35.

Pitcairn—Principal, $111; teachers, $40 to $60.

Port Vue, eight months—Principal, $55; teachers, $40 to $50.

Rankin, 10 months—Principal, $120; teachers, $40 to $70.

Sewickley, nine and a half months—Principal, $200; high school, $90 to $175; Germans, $40; kindergarten, $35 to $45; music and drawing, $80; teachers, $60 to $80.

Sharpsburg—Principal, $166; teachers, $37 50 to $77 50.

Sheraden—Principal, $180; teachers, $45 to $75.

Spring Garden, 10 months—Teachers, $40 to $60.

Swissvale—Principal, $166; teachers, $50 to $85.

Tarentum Teachers' Pay.

Tarentum—Principal, $190; high school, $75 to $125; ward principals, $65; teachers, $45 to $55; music, $70; kindergarten, $35 to $55.

Turtle Creek—Principal, $160; teachers, $50 to $75.

Verona—Principal, $133; teachers, $45 to $70.

Versailles—Principal, $10; teachers, $50 to $55.

Wall, eight months—Principal, $60; teachers, $50.

Whitaker—Principal, $70; teachers, $45 to $55.

West Liberty, 10 months—Principal, $85; teachers, $35 to $50.

Wilkinsburg—Superintendent, $2,400; high school, $83 to $133; music, $75; drawing, $85; principals, $90 to $100; teachers, $60 to $80.

Wilmerding, 10 months—Principals, $150; teachers, $40 to $70.

The townships pay their teachers somewhat less than do the boroughs and their school term is shorter, the average being eight months, while the average in the boroughs is a little over nine months. The amount paid to the teachers in the boroughs last year was $464,886 and in the townships $216,337.

Only Seven Months' School.

Some of the townships keep their schools open only seven months, the minimum fixed by law, while no borough has less than eight months. In certain townships parental interest is reported at a low ebb, which readily accounts for the short term. On this point Supt. Samuel Hamilton makes complaint and speaks right out as follows:

Something ought to be done in such communities to rescue the school from the neglect and indifference of the people. We boast about our free school, and our system of popular education as the safeguard and guarantee of a free state, a free church, a free press, of free speech and of a freedom to pursue the lawful industries of a free people. It ought to be the very center of civic pride and patriotic interest. And yet the rude building that in some places is termed a school, with its lack of architectural beauty, its bleached exterior, its bare and barn-like interior, its broken windows, its unfenced and unkept grounds, would indicate to a stranger that education is of little value, that it was gradually sinking into a state of "inocuous desetude," and that the dear old school had not a friend on earth.

Salaries in the Townships.

The salaries now paid in the townships are:

Aleppo—Eight months, $45.

Baldwin—Principals, $60; teachers, $35 to $55.

Bethel—Eight months, $45.

Braddock—Teachers, $50.

Chartiers—$35 to $60.

Collier—Eight months, $50.

Crescent—Eight months, $60 to $80.

East Deer—Eight months, $45 to $60.

West Deer—Seven months, $45.

Elizabeth—Eight months, $45 to $48 50.

Fawn—Seven months, $45 to $50.

North Fayette—Seven months, $42 to $45.

South Fayette—Eight months, $40 to $50.

Findley—Seven months, $42 50 to $50.

Forward—Seven months, $40 to $45.

Hampton—Eight months, $45 to $50.

Harmar—Eight months, $40 to $45.

Harrison—Principal, $112 50; teachers, $45 to $60.

Independent—Eight months, $42 50 to $45.

Indiana—Seven months, $45.

Jefferson—Eight months, $40 to $55.

Kennedy—Eight months, $50.

Leet—$47 50 to $55.

Lincoln—Eight months, $40.

Marshall—Seven months, $35 to $40.

McCandless—Eight months, $45 to $50.

Mifflin—Principals, $60 to $65; elocution and physical culture, $65; teachers, $50 to $56.

Moon—Eight months, $45.

Neville—$55.

O'Hara, eight months—Principals, $67; teachers, $52.

Ohio—Eight months, $40.

Patton—Seven months, $40 to $50.

Penn, eight months—Principal, $100; teachers, $40 to $50.

Pine—Eight months, $45.

Plum—Eight months, $40 to $50.

Pay in Reserve Townships.

Reserve—Ten months, $52, $50 to $60.

Richland—Seven months, $45 to $50.

Robinson—Eight months, $55.

Ross—Eight months, $40 to $50.

Scott—Eight months—Principal, $125; teachers, $50 to $60.

Scott, eight months—Principal, $125; teachers, $50 to $60.

Sewickley Heights—Eight months, $45.

Shaler, eight months—Principal, $80; teachers, $45.

Snowden—Eight months, $40 to $45.

Springdale—Principal, $100; teachers, $45 to $55.

Stowe, 10 months—Principal, $90; teachers, $55 to $65.

Stowe, 10 months—Principal, $80; teachers, $50 to $65.

Lower St. Clair, 10 months—Principal, $75; teachers, $40 to $65.

Upper St. Clair—Eight months, $50.

Union—Teachers, $42 50 to $60.

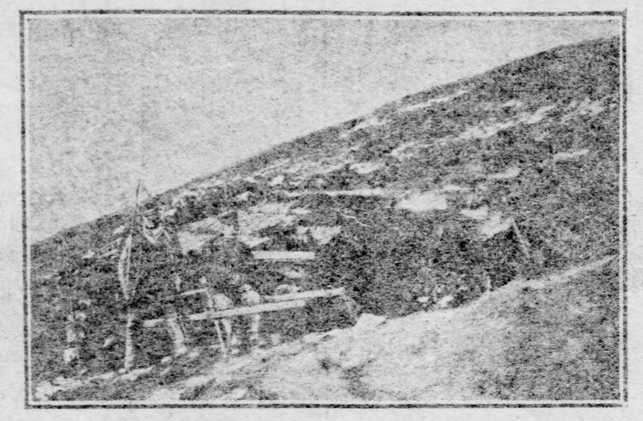
Versailles, eight months—Principal, $85; teachers, $45 to $50.

North Versailles—$50 to $65.

South Versailles—Eight months, $42 50 to $45.

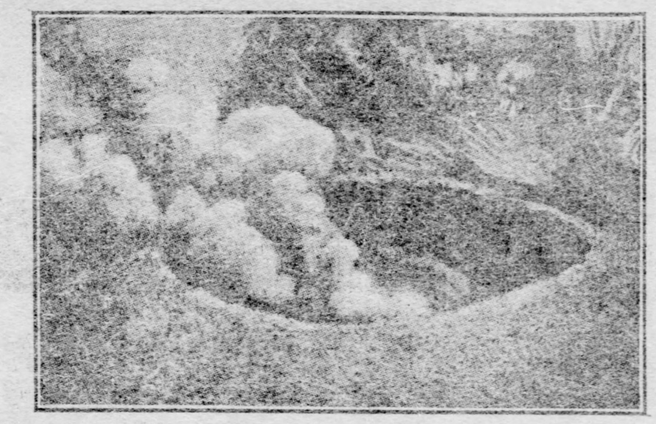
Wilkins—Eight months, $45 to $50.

VIEWS OF THE RECENT ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS



THE GUIDES' REFUGE NEAR THE CRATER.

The upheaval proved a harvest to the guides, who know every safe approach to the crater, and the best points of vantage from which to view the eruption. As soon, however, as an explosion takes place, the guides and party are able to find a refuge from the cinders and steam in the shelter seen in the illustration.



A NEAR VIEW OF THE CRATER'S MOUTH.

This drawing, showing the steam rising from the abyss, and the bed of ashes surrounding the crater, was made during a short lapse in the eruption. Before, however, it could be finished, another cloud of smoke and hot cinders were thrown out, and the artist had to beat a hasty retreat.

LOUISE TO SEE THE POPE.

He Hopes to Secure a Reconciliation Between Her and Her Husband.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—(Special Cable.)—It is said here that Princess Louise of Saxony will in the near future leave the Castle of Wantegg and go to Rome, where she has ordered a suite of rooms at the Hotel de Russie.

The princess has been asked to come to the Eternal City by Pope Pius, who is deeply interested in her fate and who hopes, now that King George of Saxony is dead, to be able to effect a reconciliation between her and her husband, King Friedrich August.

ATTACKING STATE MONOPOLY.

Mourey and Blond Making Campaign on Control of Teaching Art in France.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—(Copyright Cable.)—Gabriel Mourey and M. Maurice W. Blond and many other prominent French critics and artists have taken up a campaign to break the state monopoly on teaching art.

They maintain that French art is falling into a groove that will certainly prove fatal to it in the long run, deadening the imagination and therefore favor the complete abandonment of art education on the part of the state, save in its primary branches.

LIFE NO DREAM FOR THIS WOMAN

Reporter Gets Characteristic View of Manner in Which Foreigners Use Wives.

LOOKED LIKE A MOVING VAN

The reporter was making his way slowly along the dusty road from Dunbar to Connellsville, telling himself disgustedly his opinion of the face of nature as it is shown in that land of coke ovens and eternal grime. A thick surface of dust lay on the road that was a composition of crushed slate and cinders, choking to the throat and nostrils when dry, and sticking like glue when dampened by the rains. The sun burned fiercely from right overhead, for it was almost midday. Sparse grass and sickly-looking trees were the only vegetation that had withstood the assaults of smoke and gas issuing from the hundreds of coke ovens, belching forth their deadly fumes, withering all plant life and desolating all marks of beauty that, before the advent of coke, had combined to present to the eye a favorable landscape. A scrawny dog slunk by as though ashamed of his ill looks, albeit his appearance harmonized with the environment and his dismal mien seemed but appropriate in such a country.

These things but vaguely impressed themselves upon the mental vision of the weary reporter. His thoughts were on the prospect of a meal in a hotel patronized by a class to whom he was a stranger. Connellsville had not seen yet the times of great prosperity and did not boast at that time the hostelries that now give the traveler the comforts he seeks. None of the surroundings was pleasing and the thought of several more days tramping through coal mines and railroad yards, past hundreds of dirty, hot coke ovens, with a fussy foreman for a guide and scores of foreigners of promiscuous nationalities ever within touch, almost convinced the scribe that there were few pleasures for those in his profession.

A turn in the road brought to his view some object moving slowly and unsteadily toward him. For some moments he could distinguish nothing but a great bulk of indescribable shape, but as it drew nearer it was revealed to him that what was apparently the furnishings of a house was surely making its way along the pike, although the means of locomotion were not to be discerned. The reporter stopped. He had seen many strange things in his life, but nothing that had any resemblance to this. He wondered if he were suddenly being affected by the sun and almost he imagined that optical illusions were symptomatic of heat prostration.

Then he rubbed his eyes, for the object was almost upon him. He stopped to the side of the road and no longer doubted. The parts of a bed, some chairs, a wash boiler, a bucket inside a tub, and sundry other household articles were roped together and were walking along the road. Just as the thing was almost past him a large man, a foreigner, stepped from behind the pile. Looking at the reporter amiably his countenance opened in a broad grin, and, with a look of pride in his eye, he pointed gleefully at the furniture as it moved steadily onward down the road.

"My vife, my vife," he exclaimed, as, looking at the reporter expectantly for some token of appreciation for his possession of such a commodity, he turned away and hurried to overtake the disappearing spouse whose body was hidden somewhere in the depths of the furniture.

"The only kind of people who would live in such a country," observed the reporter, as he faced about and resumed his way.

INTERESTED IN OUR RIFLE.

?Kaiser Has Familiarized Himself With Gun to Be Supplied American Army.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—(Special Cable.)—The Kaiser is reported to be exceedingly interested in the new military Springfield rifle with which the United States army is to be supplied.

He has thoroughly familiarized himself with its many superior points and is said to be seriously considering the advisability of introducing a similar weapon in the German army, as the present German military rifle is heavier and does not carry as far and cannot be fired or reloaded as quickly.

He does not doubt that German ingenuity is able to invent an equally effective arm, but the main trouble is that the reichstag will undoubtedly refuse to appropriate the necessary money, and if that body could be whipped into line the fact remains that the country cannot afford the expense.

WHERE CHESTNUTS ARE CHIEF DIET

Millions of People About the Mediterranean Almost Live on Them.

CHESTNUT FLOUR IN MARKET

Few Americans, when they stop and buy a nickle's worth of roasted chestnuts from the vender at the street corner, think, even if they know, that the chestnut is the principle article of food to several millions of people. Not the little, sweet tasting nut of America, but the big one, three or four times as large as the domestic nut, which is known to produce men as the "Italian" nut. Why it should be called Italian any more than Grecian or Arabian it would be hard to say.

The so-called Italian chestnut grows abundantly all about the shores of the Mediterranean and in Northern Africa. The tree which produces it grows to about the same size as the American chestnut, and in addition to being valuable for its food product is also useful as a timber producer.

All the produce dealers in the city just now are having a great run on Italian chestnuts. The Italians are the principle buyers and thousands of bushels of the big nuts will be bought and sold in the Pittsburgh market within the next few weeks. For the Italian is a great man to remember the food of his native land and to call for it.

Dried chestnuts arrived the other day. They are as hard as bullets and sweet as honey. In its ordinary raw state the Italian chestnut has none of the delicate flavor of its American cousin. But when dried it takes on a peculiar sweetness and this is greatly improved when the dried nut is boiled until it becomes thoroughly softened in salt water. In this dried state the chestnut is stored away by several million people in Northern Italy and around the Mediterranean sea. In the mountain districts especially, where cold weather shuts off winter crop raising and where the tropical fruits of Southern Italy are unknown, the dried chestnut is stored away in bags and in the winter furnishes, often, almost the sole article of food for thousands of families.

When dried the chestnut is readily ground into flour. Every home in Northern Italy, in the mountains particularly, is supplied with a handmill for grinding chestnuts. The flour is used the same as wheat flour. Cakes, sometimes like the American "hoecake" of the south, are made from it, and bread is also produced. The chestnut "hoecake" is the favorite, however. It has a most delicious taste and people who have eaten it for the first time quickly lose their opinion that it is only the most miserable classes who eat chestnut flour bread and cakes.

Down at the Italo-American Produce Company's store, in Liberty avenue, the orders for chestnut flour are already pouring in. The flour is all imported and it is only within the last couple of years that any has been brought to this country. The Italian citizens soon learn when it arrives and there is always a rush for the first consignment.

This establishment is probably the largest house making a specialty of Italian goods in Pittsburgh, and it is a treat to travel through it and discover what our new citizens delight to feast upon. The man who thinks the Italian immigrant lives on next to nothing and saves every dollar he makes by almost starving himself to death would be surprised to learn that the cheese the Italian laborer most delights in costs him about 30 cents a pound at wholesale. The maccaroni he eats would appal and American housewife by its expensiveness. The olive oils he uses, and the very onions he most delights in (they are imported from Italy in queer wicker work hampers) are all of the purest, best, and highest priced. The Italian, even the humblest laborer, is an epicure. He knows what is best and nothing but the best will he have.

HONEY FLOWS IN STEADY STREAM

Mont Ketcham's Bee Tree Promises Him Never-Failing Supply of Sweetness.

DRAWS IT THROUGH FAUCET

"Morton Ketchum's honey spring will soon freeze up," said Quincy Tolliver of Chautauqua county, N. Y., at the Seventh Avenue hotel last night. "I just came down from Mort's place, which is about 10 miles from Findley lake, and he showed me his honey spring with much pride. Mort discovered it in the summer of 1903 and ever since it has been a never-failing source of the most delicious honey, all he and his family can eat and furnishing much to sell.

"For years Mort, in passing near a swampy place of 15 acres on his farm, had heard a queer sound, like the hum of the telegraph wires in the country on a clear, frosty day, and he was at a loss to account for it. As it turned out if he, like his father before him, had not warned bee hunters off his land he might sooner have discovered the source of the hum, for Chautauqua county folk are mighty bee hunters. Nobody had been in the swamp for years and it had grown up in underbrush impenetrable to man.

"One day Mort thought he would inspect the swamp with a view to trying cranberry culture. He hewed his way in with an ax. The hum grew louder until he brought up against a huge tamarack tree, the biggest he had ever encountered. Without thinking he drove his axe into the trunk of the tree. Then the hum grew furious and myriads of bees flew out of an orifice 40 feet above the ground and some of them stung Mort into flight. He went back the next day and looked the tree over carefully. It forked 40 feet above the ground and through a little hole up there Mort saw bees coming and going.

"Of course, he instantly thought of cutting the tree down to get the honey, but on second thought he decided to bore a hole into the butt, to see if the hollow patronized by the bees extended close to the ground. So he got an augur and bored. Imagine his surprise when a stream of fine honey flowed from the hole. Mort caught what he could in his hat, but as it still kept coming he plugged up the hole and went home to tell his wife of the find.

"You are familiar with the appearance of the pound sections of comb honey sold in the grocery stores, so you can imagine how many hundreds of pounds were stored up in a hollow 40 feet high and four feet in diameter, for Mort learned the diameter by getting a long auger and boring clear through the five feet thickness of the tree trunk. He found that the vein of honey was four feet through.

"What did Mort do but build a little house around the foot of the tree, the trunk protruding through a hole in the roof. Then he put a lock and key on the door and attached a big faucet to an enlarged hole he made in the trunk near the ground. When he wants honey he turns on the faucet and the saccharine stream flows.

"He gets a variety of flavors, too, each one distinct, according as the bees were working on buckwheat, red clover, goldenrod or fragrant wild flowers during the summers that have elapsed since they began to deposit the first layers at the bottom of the hollow.

"When I saw Mort the honey was not flowing so freely, the cool weather having congealed it partly, so he has locked up his house and will not draw on his store until next summer. Mort figures that as the honey sinks in the hollow the bees will constantly renew the supply from the top so that, if he is prudent, he will have an everlasting supply."

FREAK NEWSPAPER APPEARS.

"L' Invisible" the Name and it Is Almost Impossible to Read it.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—(Special Cable.)—Paris has another freak newspaper which will probably disappear as quickly as its countless predecessors.

It is a bi-monthly publication, "L'Invisible," printed on black paper with white ink. So well is its title adhered to that it is almost impossible to read it. It costs a cent, and quite a number of prominent journalists are on its staff.

It's No Surprise That Ladies Flock to The Surprise Store

For here they find every article exactly as advertised. The Surprise Store does NOT exaggerate—it does NOT tolerate misrepresentation. But it DOES give the best values, and the ladies are fast learning that they can do better here than elsewhere.

It Will Pay You to Investigate

Ladies' and Misses' Three-Quarter Length Coats $8.50

Made of good quality of covert, either heavy or light weight—Tourist effect; leg of mutton sleeve, turn-back cuff, inverted pleat in back or plain back with belt, either notched collar or collarless—a beautiful coat and a tremendous bargain at $8.50.

Ladies' Raincoats $10

in a variety of shades, all strictly up-to-date—olive, oxford, light and dark, also tans—plain cloth or checks; full pouch sleeves with turn-back cuffs, plaited in the back, loose front, belt all around—collarless and button trimmed—such value speaks for itself. We know you cannot find the equal at any such price.

Mohair Waists $2.98

Blue, tan, white and navy, solid colors; also with silk polka dots, the dots appearing in various contrasting colors; drop yoke, button back, trimmed with inserting, tucked front and back, new sleeve. You must see these waists to appreciate what wonderful values they are.

A Fine Silk Waist $3.98

a beauty, as you'll admit—made of peau de soie, trimmed with cluster of tucks and buttons; new sleeve and fancy stock collar with tie; very swell; all colors, at.....

Silk Petticoats $3.98

Made of a splendid grade of taffeta, tucked flounce, double ruffle, very beautifully designed; one of the handsomest skirts we have ever seen—and positively the best value on the market at $3.98. Colors are Black, Blue, Brown, Green and Red.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FURS

Prices Range From $1 to $75

Ladies', Misses' and Children's furs—a tremendous stock to select from—and every piece is NEW, as this department has been established only a short time. The variety comprises Ermine, Chinchilla, Baum Marten, Mink, Blended Squirrel, Blue Lynx, Black Lynx, Sable, Blue and Gray Squirrel, Japanese Sable, Blue Wolf, Isabella and Sable Foxes—in Boas, Pelerines, Ties, Stoles and Muffs in sets or separately.

In the Men's Dep't.--Surprise Special Sale No. 395

$7.50 MEN'S FINE SUITS AT $7.50

Comprising nobby styles in fancy cassimeres and cheviots, black thibets, black clay worsteds, etc. All are made with careful attention to detail, as is the case with every garment that bears a Surprise Store label. You know us and our methods, so you may know we have something very unusual to offer in these nobby Suits at $7.50. We don't believe you could duplicate them under $12 in any other store.

SALE ENDS NEXT FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4

THE SURPRISE STORE

531, 533 and 535 PENN AVENUE

OVER 250,000 PLEASED CUSTOMERS

Shipments made in plain boxes, no marks to indicate contents.

ONE FULL QUART OF WHISKEY FREE

We are the Largest Mail Order Whiskey House in the South. All the North Carolina Whiskey we sell is good; there's no bad.

People here wouldn't adulterate if they knew how—they are too honest! We sell more genuine old whiskey and less water than any known competitor.

"CASPER'S 11 YEAR OLD" WHISKEY IS A LIQUID JOY!

It's made by honest people here in the mountains of North Carolina, in old style copper stills, just as it was made by our grandfathers. First-rate whiskey is sold at $5.00 to $6.50 per gallon, but it's not any better than ours! It must please, or we will buy it back. We have a capital of $500,000 and our word is good. To introduce this old, honest whiskey, we offer Four Full Quarts—two sample bottles, one 11 year old—a cork screw and a drinking glass—all for $2.05. If $3.90 is sent we will double the above and put in free One Full Quart Extra. We ship in plain boxes, and Prepay all Express. Buyers west of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakotas must add 50c per quart extra.

THE CASPER CO. (Inc.) 714 Casper Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S CLUBS CIRCLES—NEWS AND SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOHN O. BAGLIN'S REVIEW OF THE STOCK MARKET—LOCAL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FEATURES.

FOURTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1904. EIGHT PAGES.

PUMP ENOUGH TO DRY RIVER

Wonderful Record of Blast Furnaces and Mills in Utilizing Monongahela Water.

KEEPS POOL FROM FREEZING

To "pump the river dry" is a feat considered impossible, but few persons know that certain blast furnaces of the Pittsburgh district pump twice as much water as the normal discharge of the Monongahela river is at present. If that water never came back the river bed would soon be dry and the overhead bridge problem would not be here to vex the rivermen—in fact, there would be no rivermen.

More water is pumped in Pittsburgh than in any other same-sized territory in the world. In addition to the 25 blast furnaces between the Point and McKeesport there are mills that pump more than half as much as the blast furnaces require, and they, unlike the furnaces do not return all the water to the river, for exhaust engines waste lots of water in the shape of steam.

The Pittsburgh filtration system contemplates a consumption of 100,000,000 gallons of water every day, but that amount is a trifle compared with the quantity taken from the Monongahela river by the industrial plants along its shores. Twenty-five blast furnaces are in operation between the mouth of the Monongahela river and McKeesport. The Edgar Thomson works has 11 blast furnaces, the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company has four, there are two at McKeesport, four at Duquesne and the Carrie furnaces opposite Homestead number four.

Immense Consumption of Water.

Col. T. P. Roberts of the office of Maj. W. L. Sibert, United States engineer, has had occasion to learn all about the water in the Monongahela river, whence it comes and whither it goes. He has learned that each of these blast furnaces averages a consumption of 9,000,000 gallons of water a day, aggregating 225,000,000 gallons.

This water is used for cooling the furnaces and having served that purpose, is returned to the river. Of course, some of it evaporates, but for practical purposes it can be assumed that all of it goes back to the stream whence it was drawn. Wherever the water is discharged back into the river it comes with force and volume enough to drive a large sized sawmill, if the orifice for exit were 15 feet above high water mark, undershot wheels could be used to utilize the water power, a power that now goes to waste, but the river rises at flood times and covers up the hole from which the water rushes.

It is estimated that the powerful engines used in the mills along the river front require over 100,000,000 gallons of water. About one-half of this goes up in steam, so that in practice 50,000,000 gallons of water are lost to the Monongahela every 24 hours.

The smallest volume of the discharge of the Monongahela was figured out by Col. Roberts in 1895, and it was 107,565,000 gallons, or 14,342,400 cubic feet, less than half the number of gallons of water pumped out of the stream by the blast furnaces. So it is seen that more than 57,000,000 gallons still remain after the engines have stolen 50,000,000 gallons that never returns.

Keeps the Water Warm.

There are remarkable phenomena connected with the discharge of hot water from the blast furnaces. It has been remarked that pool No. 1 does not now freeze over. Of course, ice forms in the lee of steamboats and barges that are laid up for awhile, but steamboats and barges can now ply up and down the pool. Last winter ice formed 14 inches thick in pool No. 2, where there is no hot water discharge, and it looked very odd to stand on lock No. 2 and see a field of ice up the river, while down stream river craft plied to and fro in practically clear water.

The government is building a new dam near the Edgar Thomson works, a half mile below dam No. 2, which will be removed as soon as the new one is finished. The new lock will be opposite the hot water discharge coming from the Edgar Thomson blast furnaces, and the government engineers are confident that ice will never form at the lock, so long as the blast furnaces are operated.

During the month the river has had almost as small a volume of water as it had in 1895 when Col. Roberts estimated the discharge. These times of low water are periodic. The earliest of which there are indisputable records was in 1838, when Col Roberts' father drew a map of the river bed, showing "buckwheat bar" extending from above the present Smithfield street bridge to below the Point. Col. Roberts has in his office in the government building a book containing reports made to the stockholders of the Monongahela River Navigation Company, whose works the government owns. One of the reports quotes an article appearing in The Gazette of December 26, 1862, which says that the water in the Monongahela was very low, then; that during 10 months that stream did not have a rise of more than two feet, while the Allegheny had had four periods of comparatively high water during the same period.

BROTHER IS IMPLICATED BY ALLEGED BOODLER

Ex-Mayor Perry of Grand Rapids Said to Have Received $10,000 in Water Deal.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Oct. 29.—Lant K. Salsbury, chief witness for the prosecution in the water deal cases today, at the bribery trial of ex-Mayor Perry, named the person who helped him in the duplicate key scheme, by which he secured an alleged boodle fund of $50,000 deposited there and belonging to the Bartons of Omaha. Salsbury testified that it was his brother, Walter Salsbury, of Hanover, Mich.

Salsbury, pressed by the defense for details of the Barton fund and its return, testified that the $50,000 was turned over to one Detective McGuire in Chicago. McGuire still holds this money, the understanding being that in case Salsbury is convicted, the money will be turned over to himself.

Salsbury testified that he was approached by Sam Lemon, a prominent citizen of Grand Rapids, for the Gillespies, and asked how much it would take to put a water contract through. He replied $200,000, whereupon he said Lemon laughed and said that he could handle the mayor and the board of public works for less. Salsbury testified that there was $30,000 of Gillespie money used and that it was divided as follows: W. H. Anderson, a prominent banker, $10,000; Mayor Perry, $10,000, and Lemon, $10,000.

St. Louis World's Fair.
Pennsylvania Lines.
$12 Coach Excursions
From Pittsburgh Union Station.

Seven-day tickets, good in coaches only, sold for five daily trains on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week over the Pennsylvania lines.

We're Singing the Same Old Song---Get the Habit.

IF U R LOOKING FOR

People talk about hard times — Don't seem to be any about this store —We are doing a larger business than we did last year simply because we offer the inducements—Being

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD

we buy the entire output of many factories. Buying train loads at a time, we buy cheaper than the fellow that only buys car loads.

THAT'S WHY We can sell cheaper. That's why we are busy. That's why there are no hard times around our store. Just imagine! We have as many salesmen as any two furniture houses in the city. Must be something doing to keep so many

COME, TAKE YOUR PICK OF OUR

Half-Million-Dollar Stock

FURNITURE--CARPETS

Special Offering for Monday, Oct. 31

A 65c Heavy Half Wool Ingrain Carpet for 49c Per Yd.

A 90c Heavy Tapestry Brussels Carpet for 69c Per Yd.

Sewed, Laid and Lined at Above Price

Special Offering for Tuesday, Nov. 1

A 90c Heavy All-Wool Ingrain Carpet for 69c Per Yd.

A $1.25 Heavy Worsted Face Velvet Carpet 98c Per Yd

Sewed, Laid and Lined at Above Price

Wednesday's Special Sale, Nov. 2

1,000 yards Best Wilton Velvet Carpet, with 5-8 border to match, new fall designs, popular shades. Worth $1.75 per yard. Special Price..... $1.39

MADE, LAID AND LINED

Special Offering Thursday, Nov. 3

100 FINE AXMINSTER RUGS, SIZE 8³x12⁰ — These rugs are made to order of a very fine grade of Axminster Carpet and Border, and you have at least 50 choice patterns to make your selection from, and the regular price has been $35.00. SALE PRICE $25.00

100 FINE WILTON VELVET RUGS, SIZE 8³x12⁰ — These rugs will be made to your order of the very best grade of Wilton Velvet Carpet and Border. A choice of 25 very select patterns. The regular price has been $40.00. SALE PRICE $29.50

100 FINE 5-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS RUGS, SIZE 8³x12⁰ — These rugs are made to your order, of the very best grade of Bigelow, Lowell or Hartford 5-frame Brussels Carpet and Border. An assortment of over 50 patterns to select from. The regular price has been $37.00. SALE PRICE $26.50

Friday's Special Sale, Nov. 4

1,000 yards Heavy One-Half Wool Ingrain Carpet, large line of up-to-date designs. Worth 65c per yard. Special Price..... 49c

MADE, LAID AND LINED

Saturday's Special Sale, Nov. 5

100 30x60 in. Smyrna Rugs, worth $4, at $2.90
100 36x72 in. Velvet Rugs, worth $5, at $3.90
100 36x72 in. Axminster Rugs, worth $9, at $6.90
100 36x72 in. Axminster Rugs, worth $7, at $4.90

PIE CONTEST

We have over Two Thousand pies on exhibition. The Seven Judges will give their decision Monday morning. They were all afternoon Saturday judging them. Pumpkins and pies will remain on exhibition till Thursday night. Look for the Prize winners' numbers in all Tuesday papers. If you hold a number the same as is published in the papers Tuesday, bring it or mail it to us Wednesday. We will ship or deliver the prizes to your home and publish the names of the twenty winners in all papers next Friday. No pie contest next year.

County Farmers' Contest

We will publish a book next month with the names and weight of each pumpkin that was entered in this contest, and mail one to each contestant. We will also send you some seed from the prize winner. Plant them next spring and compete for the big prize.

First Prize Next Year—$100.00 in merchandise
Second " " " 50.00 "
Third " " " 25.00 "

17 OTHER PRIZES WILL BE ANNOUNCED NEXT YEAR

Any farmer can compete next year. Write to us, we will send you some of the seed. Get started in time, you may win the big prizes.

P. S.—Farmers can grow their pumpkin any way they wish; we will give the prizes to the heaviest, no matter if it is sweet or cow pumpkin.

City Farmers' Contest

Knowing that many of our business men were farmers at one time, or their parents were farmers—we have decided to give three special prizes next year to city people that will grow a pumpkin on their roof—you can build a box three feet square or larger, three feet deep, or any size you wish, on your roof, fill it with dirt, manure and cultivate and grow a pumpkin as well as you could in a field. To the business man or his boy or his office boys that grows the heaviest pumpkin next year from seeds he gets from us taken from this year's prize winner we will present him with a Parlor Suit, valued at $100; to the second heaviest a Leather Couch, valued at $50.00; to the third heaviest a Leather Rocker, valued at $25.00.

This contest has nothing to do with the farmer contest. The first prize next year for farmers will amount to over $100.00, the second to over $50.00, the third to over $25.00, and several other prizes—Nuf Ced.

Send a letter to us requesting seed, we will mail half dozen prize winner seeds. If anything happens to your seed send second letter and we will mail you another packet.

GET THE HABIT
Don't Bother About Money

U-NO-Y

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD
10th & PENN---Nuf-Ced

Tomorrow Night 5 Prizes for Costumes--- $50.00, $25.00, $15.00, $10.00, $5.00 IN MERCHANDISE

SOCIETY

PITTSBURGH will have a host of distinguished visitors this week. On Tuesday the members of the Iron and Steel Institute, with their wives and daughters, will arrive here, coming on from Washington, D. C., where yesterday they were received by President Roosevelt. While here several large entertainments will be given for them. On Tuesday afternoon luncheon will be given at the Country club house, in Squirrel Hill, for the women alone. Tuesday evening there will be the large reception at the Schenley and on Wednesday the banquet at East Pittsburgh, where the members of the Institute and their friends will be dined in the famous Westinghouse shops.

Scarcely will these affairs be over before the special guests for Founder's day will arrive. In addition to the eminent English scholar, John Morley, Seth Low, former president of Columbia university, and Nicholas Murray Butler, the present president, will be here. These men with Emil Paur, the new conductor of the Pittsburgh orchestra; M. Aman-Jean, the well-known French painter, and other distinguished guests will be the signal for a number of smart breakfasts and dinners wedged in between the various features of the Founder's day exercises, including the opening concert of the orchestra in the evening. Invitations for Founder's day are jealously guarded, and Pittsburgh people will make their formal bow to the winter season on Thursday.

With the opening of the chrysanthemum season the largest of the private conservatories in Pittsburgh, as well as the Phipps conservatory in Schenley park, are thrown open to the public. Last Sunday the conservatories owned by Henry Clay Frick, in Homewood avenue, were opened and today Alexander R. Peacock announces that his conservatories in Wellesley avenue and Farragut street will be open to the public. In both of these conservatories are very choice collections of chrysanthemums and carnations, while rare collections of other flowers are displayed. They will be kept open during the chrysanthemum season.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY CLAY BUGHMAN, who have been at their country place near Greensburg all summer, will come into town on Tuesday to take possession of their former home in Woodland road. Mr. and Mrs. Bughman sold their Pittsburgh home three years ago and the last year it has been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Speer, Jr., and from whom the Bughmans have now rented it for the next three months, while Mr. and Mrs. Speer will be abroad. Although the exact date for the wedding of Miss Virginia Frances Bughman and William White, Jr., of the Schenley has not been definitely set, it is understood that it will be a home wedding near the holidays. For the last two years the Bughmans have had apartments at the Schenley and at the expiration of their three-months' lease they will go back there for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Speer will leave Pittsburgh on Tuesday, expecting to sail on the Cedric on November 9. Their plans for their trip are not fully formed, but it will be one of leisure travel through foreign countries. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Speer and Miss Mary Speer of Craft avenue returned home during the week from their summer place, Friendship hill, New Geneva, Pa. Miss Louise D. Speer is still at Friendship hill.

* * *

At the wedding of Miss Martha Daizell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Daizell, and William Booth Trainer on Wednesday there will be but two attendants, a cousin of the bride, Miss Adelaide Jones, as flower girl, and David Trainer of New York, a brother of the bridegroom, the best man. An uncle of the bride, the Rev. Dr. William J. Holland, will solemnize the marriage at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents in Ridge avenue, Allegheny. Following the ceremony which will be witnessed only by the relatives and most intimate friends there will be a large reception, Mr. Trainer and his bride leaving afterward for their wedding journey. They are to be at home for a time at the Schenley after their return.

* * *

Mrs. Emma Darragh Leslie has issued cards announcing the marriage of her daughter, Miss Josephine Cooper Leslie, and Charles Todd Parks which took place in New York city last Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Parks will be at home in the Waldorf-Astoria after November 3.

* * *

Tuesday, November 22, has been selected as the day for the wedding of Miss Clara A. Duva and Louis Willard Lyons. It will be a large affair, taking place in the evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Duva, in North St. Clair street, East End.

* * *

An interesting train of maids and men will be in attendance at the wedding of Miss Rebecca Darlington and Louis E. Stoddard on Wednesday, November 9. Miss Madeline Laughlin, who announced the engagement, will be the maid of honor and three little nieces of the bride, Miss Margaret, Miss Elizabeth and Miss Helen Bennett of Boston, Mass., will be flower girls, the maids including Miss Marian Chambers of Allegheny; Miss Virginia P. Bughman of this city; Miss Catherine North of New York; Miss Estelle Barbour of Detroit and Miss Josephine McIlvaine of Philadelphia. C. P. Stoddard of New Haven will be his brother's best man and the ushers will include Murray W. Dodge and George F. Stillman of New York; Frank F. Butterworth, Thomas W. Farnam, Ezekiel S. Bronson and Frederick Brewster of New Haven, Conn.; Malcolm McBride and Clark Harvey of Cleveland, and Dallas C. Eyers and Harry Darlington, Jr., of Allegheny.

* * *

Mrs. William Howard Wright, a recent bride, was guest of honor at a luncheon given on Friday by Mrs. A. D. Rose of Perrysville avenue, Allegheny. Mrs. R. C. Cooper of Bellevue will entertain with a reception on Friday afternoon of this week in honor of Mrs. Wright.

* * *

Mrs. Eugene Wellington Pargny will be hostess at a small tea on Thursday afternoon, the guests having been asked to meet Mrs. Charles Henderson Bailey, Jr., of New York city, formerly of Pittsburgh.

* * *

The wedding of Miss Josephine Louise Gutman and William M. Faber took place on Thursday evening in the First Unitarian church, with the pastor, the Rev. Walter L. Mason, as the officiant. Miss Althea Dilworth Hoffman, a cousin of the bride, was her only attendant, Thomas Stevenson was best man and the ushers were J. Judson Brooks, Frank Faber, Howard E. Bidwell, Stuart Holdship Robinson and Charles Clarke. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Faber left for an eastern wedding journey, at the conclusion of which they will be at home in Cleveland, where the bridegroom is in business.

* * *

Mrs. Franklyn Nevin, a bride of last spring, was the guest of honor at the delightful little tea given yesterday afternoon by Miss Evelyn Lippa at her home in Ellsworth avenue, East End. Mrs. Emmet Queen poured tea and assisting informally were Miss Alice Holdship, Miss Edna Schoyer, Miss Louise Clarke and Mrs. Kate Ockleston-Lippa, mother of the hostess. Pretty fall decorations were carried out with yellow and white chrysanthemums.

* * *

Mrs. George Blackiston of St. James street gave a spinster dinner last evening for Miss Cornelia B. McKelvy's bridal attendants, Edward Houston Bindley, to whom Miss McKelvy will be married on Tuesday, gave his bachelor dinner at the Duquesne club at the same time. Miss Emma Humbird, one of the bridesmaids, will entertain with a 4-o'clock tea this afternoon at home in Morewood avenue and tomorrow evening Miss Adelaide Bindley will give the rehearsal dinner at her home in Fifth avenue.

* * *

Miss Helen Custer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Custer of Sheridan avenue, and Thomas Kennedy Bishop will be married on Wednesday evening, November 9. The Rev. Charles P. Cheesman, pastor of the Highland Presbyterian church, will officiate, and the bridal couple will be attended by a maid of honor, Miss Agnes Custer; two bridesmaids, Miss Ruth Elder and Miss Marjorie Cahan, both of Altoona; a best man, John G. Frazer, and the ushers, G. Walter Bishop and Dr. Charles J. Ellis.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer C. Miller are at the Schenley for the winter, having closed their home in Turtle Creek.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Lauder and Mr. and Mrs. John Z. Speer of this city were passengers on the Celtic which came into New York last Sunday.

* * *

Among Pittsburghers in New York last week were Mr. and Mrs. James Speer Kuhn and Mrs. Kuhn's sister, Miss C. M. O'Neill.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clarke Reed, Mrs. Reed being formerly Miss Florence Howe Brown, have returned from their wedding trip through Canada, and are now at home in Woodland road.

* * *

The absence of color in the gowns of the guests at the wedding of Miss May Lemmon and Clifton H. Close, on Tuesday evening, was very noticeable, all of the reception guests with a very few exceptions being gowned in white. The bride's mother, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lemmon, who gave her away, was in pearly gray crepe de chine.

The Rev. Dr. Alfred W. Arundel, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, solemnized the marriage in the church. Miss Edna Milliken was maid of honor and the large bridal party included Miss Elsie Ganter, Miss Mabel Close, Miss Ada Jenks and Miss Edith Wilson, bridesmaids; little Miss Letitia Close, Miss Marjorie Close and Miss Elizabeth Johnston, flower girls; Howard Close, best man, and Dr. Harry Wantole and William Brendlinger of Philadelphia; Albert Kirk, Dr. Edward A. Weisser, Norman Brown and Harry Hood of this city, ushers. After the reception and supper at the Schenley Mr. and Mrs. Close left for the east. They will be at home in Wellesley avenue, after December 15.

* * *

Miss Anne Robinson, Miss Josephine Kessler, H. C. Kessler and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. B. McKnight, were the Pittsburgh guests at the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Archibald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Archibald, and John C. Kerr of Englewood, N. J., a member of an old Allegheny family, last week in Scranton, Pa.

* * *

Mrs. Wynn R. Sewell and her sister, Mrs. Julia Iverson Horne, left the city during the week and will sail tomorrow to spend the winter in Japan.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Carey Coffin of Howe street, East End, will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage with an evening reception on Thursday, November 3. They will be assisted in receiving by the members of their bridal party.

* * *

In the house in Arlington avenue, Allegheny, where their six daughters have been married, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taggart celebrated their golden wedding on Wednesday evening, with a large family dinner. All their children and grandchildren were present and at the dinner the same gold-rimmed china with which the bride and bridegroom started housekeeping was used and also the candelabra which they used 50 years ago. Of great interest to the guests were the white slippers and gloves, once white, but now yellow with age, which Mrs. Taggart wore on her wedding day and which were inspected by the guests at the golden wedding.

* * *

Miss Blanche Hammond and Frederick W. Ertzman were married at the home of Andrew Fulton in Euclid avenue on Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. C. H. Fitzwilliams, pastor of the Punxsutawney Baptist church, officiating. After a tour of the eastern cities the bridal couple will be at home in Greenfield avenue.

* * *

The seventh anniversary of their marriage was celebrated with a dinner of 12 covers by Mr. and Mrs. William G. Liggett of Maryland avenue on Wednesday.

* * *

Mrs. D. A. Stewart and her sister, Mrs. Imey Kramer, are expected home from their summer place in Conneaut, this week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Willis F. McCook and their daughters, Miss Eleanor and Miss Katherine McCook, spent last week in New York. The two girls will leave for Denver, Col., this week to visit Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hearne.

* * *

A different color in decoration in each room prevailed at the reception which Mrs. Will Price and her daughter, Miss Myrtle Price, gave at their home in South Negley avenue on Thursday afternoon. The guest of honor was Mrs. John Raymond Price, a bride of the summer, who received with the two hostesses.

* * *

In Center avenue Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buchner will make their home on their return from the east. They are now on their wedding trip, having been married on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Geyer, in Fleming avenue, Allegheny. The bride was formerly Miss Laura Geyer. Her cousin, Miss Eleanor Geyer, will be married to John Knox next Wednesday afternoon at the parochial residence of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, Allegheny.

* * *

George Brown Hill, Houston Hill and William Corcoran Hill, brothers of the bridegroom, will be included among the attendants at the wedding of Miss Katherine Mortimer Montague of Baltimore and Charles Phillips Hill of this city, which will take place in the Monumental city on Wednesday.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Utley's breakfast at the Country club on Thursday was in honor of Miss Cornelia B. McKelvey and Edward Houston Bindley, whose marriage will take place on Tuesday. The guests were the members of the bridal party.

* * *

Miss Irene Succop of Ellsworth avenue gave a luncheon at the Country club on Thursday in honor of Miss Lyda Young Vincent, who will be married on Wednesday to Abner H. Orr.

* * *

Pink and white predominated at the wedding of Miss Iva Mabel Wilson and Frank Clifton Owen on Thursday evening. The wedding occurred at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Wilson, in Western avenue, Allegheny, with the Rev. S. Edward Young officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Owen will be at home in Western avenue after December 1.

* * *

Mrs. J. M. Hastings gave a very delightful tea at her home in Farragut and Stewart streets, East End, on Thursday afternoon followed by a dinner in the evening in honor of Mrs. R. G. Gillespie and in celebration of the eighth wedding anniversary of the hostess.

* * *

There was a pleasing combination of colors at the wedding of Miss Nellie Mead and Thomas P. Stran, Jr., which took place on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's brother, J. J. Mead, in Westminster street, Shadyside. American beauty roses were used in the decorations and were also carried by the maid of honor, Miss Bertha Mead, who wore a gown of pale blue chiffon. Charles Stran of New York was his brother's best man, and Miss Virginia McBlair of St. Louis and Miss Florence Coleman of this city were ribbon bearers, Archibald Speer and Pittsburgh Speer, the latter of New York, taking up the ribbons after the ceremony. The Rev. Dr. William L. McEwan, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, officiated. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Stran will make their home in New York City.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Alexander Rook's luncheon on Monday was the final link in the little chain of social affairs given for Mrs. John L. Garner of Denver, Col., in this city. Mrs. Garner was the guest of her mother, Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams, for several weeks and during that time was constantly feted although in an informal way. At Mrs. Rook's luncheon the guests were Mrs. Garner, Mrs. Marcellin Cote Adams, Mrs. Ralph Baggaley, Mrs. Alexander M. Jenkinson, Mrs. Edward Brainard, Mrs. Omar Scott Decker, Mrs. Grant McCargo, Miss Bessie McCargo, Mrs. Charles Wolf, Mrs. Helen Rook Carroll and Mrs. J. Dawson Callery.

* * *

Madame Henrietta Keil, Dan Beddoe, Luigu Von Kunits, Joseph Giffings and the new instructor in elocution at the Shadyside Academy, Wallace Lee Bonham, will give a musicale at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hammond, in Clyde street, on the evening of Friday, November 4, for the benefit of the Oakland Day Nursery.

* * *

The wedding of Miss Ellen Mendenhall Metcalf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Metcalf of Cliff street, and William Gregg Doolittle, which was to be a large church affair, will take place quietly at the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday evening, November 16. The Rev. Dr. Edward H. Ward, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, will be the officiant and after their wedding trip Mr. Doolittle and his bride will be at home in Howe street, East End. The change in the wedding plans was occasioned by the death of Mr. Doolittle's father, William H. Doolittle, in Washington, D. C.

* * *

The home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Green, in Stratford avenue, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Tuesday evening, the bride being their cousin, Miss Anna Welty Newmyer, and the bridegroom, Dr. Charles Edwin Trainor, of New Wilmington, Pa. Two sisters of the bride, Mrs. Carl A. Porter and Miss Mary L. Newmyer, were her only attendants; a brother, George M. Newmyer, giving her away, and an uncle, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle church, of New York, performing the ceremony. The best man and ushers were Rufus McKinley, Dr. Samuel S. Woods of Sharon and Dr. D. C. Lindley of New Castle. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. J. C. Newmyer of Wilkinsburg, who gave the rehearsal dinner on Monday evening. New Wilmington will be the future home of the bride and bridegroom, who are now taking an eastern tour.

* * *

Decidedly unique and original was the Hallowe'en cotillion given on Friday evening by Mr. and Mrs. W. Linford Smith at the Country club. The guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Lewis, cousins of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. The appointments throughout were suggestive of the holiday and the favors carried out the same idea.

* * *

With the members of the faculty entertaining, the students of the Pennsylvania College for Women enjoyed the annual Hallowe'en dance in Dilworth hall on Friday evening.

* * *

Miss Dorothy Van Gorder celebrated her eleventh birthday anniversary on Friday evenig when she was the guest of honor at a party given by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Van Gorder of South Negley avenue.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wallace issued invitations last week for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Anna Ellen Wallace, and Fred S. Diffenderfer on Wednesday evening of this week at their home in Bellevue.

* * *

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss M. Ethel Steytler, daughter of Mrs. J. J. Steytler, to Frank Meckel of Oakmont. The ceremony took place Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride in Wellesley avenue, with the Rev. George W. Montgomery of Oakmont as the officiating clergyman. After an eastern wedding trip, Mr. Meckel and his bride will live in Oakmont.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barr of Wildwood celebrated their golden wedding on Wednesday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. MacDonald of Ben Venue place gave a reception on Thursday in honor of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. MacDonald.

* * *

Miss Nannie Smith, the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith of Verona, and Lee Patton, a business man of this city, will be married on Thursday, November 10. They will be at home in Verona after January 1.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Bollard of Carnegie avenue, Lawrenceville, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence May, to Bert Edgar Fix of Sharpsburg, Pa. The wedding will take place November 9.

* * *

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Edith Augusta Rowan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Rowan of Edmond street and Friendship avenue, East End, and Washington Jarvis Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony W. Smith of "Rose Ridge," Boggs avenue, Mount Washington.

Although the engagement has just been made public it has been known for some time to the near relatives and intimate friends of the young couple.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding, but it will be an event of the near future.

* * *

A leap year theater party was given on Thursday evening in the Avenue by Miss Mary and Miss Phoebe Henderson of Dearborn street in honor of their guest, Miss Elsie Morris of Cincinnati.

* * *

Members of McKinley chapter No. 20, O. E. S., will give a series of receptions in Braun's auditorium on November 10, January 10, February 28 and April 25.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh branch of the women's auxiliary to the Board of Missions will be held on Wednesday, November 2. The evening service will take place at 10:30 o'clock in St. Peter's Episcopal church, Oakland. Luncheon will be served by the ladies of the parish to the members of the auxiliary and their friends. This will be followed by a business meeting at 3 o'clock, and the reports of the year will be submitted. The evening service will take place at 7:30 o'clock in Trinity church. The speakers will be Bishop Funsten of Idaho, Mrs. Hunter of North Carolina, and the Rev. Mr. Mosher of China, all of whom will give accounts at both morning and evening services of the work in their respective fields.

* * *

Mrs. A. P. Moore of South Negley avenue and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Maddy of Baltimore, Md., are spending a week in St. Louis as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hess of the Buckingham club.

* * *

Mrs. C. L. Lewis of Buena Vista street, Allegheny, has just returned from a trip up the Hudson.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Soles, Mrs. Ella Mateer of Braddock and Mrs. G. W. Bell of Bates street, Pittsburgh, have returned from a three weeks' visit to Chicago and St. Louis.

* * *

A social event of last week was the euchre on Tuesday night given by Miss Florence R. McElroy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Owen McElroy of Friendship avenue.

* * *

The first anniversary of the Alpine Social club was celebrated at the home of Miss Elsie E. Hellegas in Lawrenceville on Wednesday.

* * *

The Ladies' Missionary society of the Providence Presbyterian church, Liberty street and Madison avenue, Allegheny, will celebrate Hallowe'en in the lecture room of the church on Tuesday evening.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. S. Heilbron of Fifth avenue, Oakland, entertained on Monday evening in honor of their tenth wedding anniversary.

* * *

The Novelty club of the Pittsburgh lyceum will give a Hallowe'en dance tomorrow evening. The club had much success with its corn-husking dance, and the hall in the lyceum will be decorated appropriately for this occasion, while all the games described in Hallowe'en literature will be played.

* * *

On Friday evening last the Junior and Senior classes of the Pittsburgh Central high school held a barn dance in the Garrard barn, Fifty-sixth and Butler streets. The affair was the first of its kind ever given by the students.

The barn was handsomely decorated with Japanese lanterns and buntings. At 11:30 o'clock luncheon was served on the second floor of the barn, the students being seated on long rows of hay. This was the first entertainment of its kind in the history of the high school, and it was a great success.

* * *

Miss Mary Little of Juniata street entertained in honor of her brother, Bert Little, on Thursday evening, in celebration of his birthday anniversary. Miss Blanche Newberry and Miss Martha Blume assisted the hostess.

* * *

Mrs. Samuel Hexter of Philadelphia announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Stella E. Hexter, and Dr. Joseph M. Jackson of Pittsburgh.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Stephen Martin of Walnut street issued invitations during the week for their annual series of winter musicales on Saturdays, November 5, December 3, January 7 and February 4.

BRIGHT CHILDREN OF PROMINENT PITTSBURGH PEOPLE

The Dainty Little Daughter and Two Manly Sons of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. F. Lovejoy.

-KENNETH FRICK LOVEJOY- MARJORY LOVEJOY -FRANCIS F. LOVEJOY-

ROYAL CHILDREN READY TO WED

Merely Waiting for Diplomats of Their Countries to Pair Them.

KAISER'S PRIDE IN DAUGHTER

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—There are a number of princes and princesses waiting to be paired off in marriage by the diplomats of the different countries, as it is the fate of royal persons to be mated.

First there is the brother of the German crown prince, Prince Eitel Fritz, the kaiser's second son, a young man of 21, a perfect likeness of his father both mentally and physically. Then there are the two grand dukes, Boris and Cyril, of Russia, who, however, will probably have other things than marriage to think of for some time, as they are to be sent to the front in the near future.

There is the young duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, heir presumptive to the crown now worn by his uncle, Albert Friedrich. Then there are the count of Turin, nephew of the king of Italy; the duke of Montpensier, brother of the duke of Orleans; Prince Louis Bonaparte, a man of 50 and one of the most courageous generals in the czar's army, and the duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, brother of the future German empress. One of the best catches is Grand Duke Michael of Russia, 33 years old, and a brother of the czar, whose hopes of becoming autocrat of all the Russias were blasted when the czarowitch was born, but he will probably never marry, as he has an intense distrust of all women. Of the princesses their number is legion, the Danish royal family alone having nearly enough to supply future queens to all the kingdoms of Europe.

The kaiser has also a daughter, but he does not think that the prince is born yet who is worthy of her.

FORUM CLUB DEBATE.

Kingsley House Boys Issue Invitations to Unique Entertainment.

The Kingsley House Forum club is about to issue invitations for an open debate and entertainment which will be given in the Kingsley House hall on Friday evening, November 25. The members of the executive committee of the Kingsley House association will be invited and a number of prominent business and professional men in Pittsburgh will attend. The subject for debate has not yet been announced. The boys of the club expect to have two members of the Allegheny county bar act as judges. There will also be an orchestra to play during the evening.

The members of the Forum club are getting new gymnasium suits in the Kingsley house colors, orange and black, upon which appear the letters K. F. C. They commenced last week their third year of work in the gymnasium.

Arrange Course of Lectures.

The Newman Institute of Homewood will inaugurate a new departure during the coming winter in giving a course of lectures at their new hall, Lang avenue and Kelly street, by prominent and well-known professional and scientific men of Pittsburgh and vicinity. The first lecture will be given November 30, by Richard A. Skallwelt, director of the Berlitz school, to be followed by Dr. G. W. Allyn; Charles F. Scott, consulting engineer of the Westinghouse Company; E. V. D. Johnston of the Carnegie Technical school; P. M. Lincoln, electrical engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and the Rev. J. G. Bender of the East End.

CARRICK'S PUBLIC BUILDING.

Hustling Community to Have a Borough Hall and Fire Department.

Carrick, recently formed from part of Baldwin township, will soon have a borough hall and one of the strongest and best equipped volunteer fire companies in the country.

Council has purchased a lot of ground fronting 30 feet on Brownsville road, with a depth of 30 feet, on which will be erected a two-story and basement brick building. The basement will be used as a police station, the first floor for fire apparatus and the second floor will have council chambers, library, reading room and baths for the members of the fire company. The cost complete will be $8,500.

The firemen have secured subscriptions amounting to $3,000 to cover the cost of apparatus, which will include a modern hook and ladder truck, hose carriage, chemical engine and an extra hose reel. In addition to this equipment, five stations will be established throughout the town, at each of which 500 feet of hose will be kept as a reserve for emergency.

The company now has 200 members, and its officers are: President, B. Windstein; vice president, William Thielman; secretary, Harry Kemmler; treasurer, F. H. Anlbourn; directors, William P. Baumgart, John F. Saltz, Louis Diehl, Walter Saukey, Nick Yost, Arthur Low, W. Fisher and William Miller. A chief and other five officers will be elected in the near future.

FEMALE CHINCHILLA WINS PRIZE AT CAT CLUB SHOW

Animal Owned by Lady Decies Takes the Championship at Exhibition in London.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Fulmer Zaida, a beautiful female chinchilla cat, which its owner, Lady Decies, values at £1,000, won the championship at the National Cat club show in Crystal Palace. The aristocracy of cathood was fully represented by 550 cats entered at the show. Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, showed three cats and Prince Christian two. The countess of Aberdeen exhibited five, Lady Decies nine; Mrs. Herring 12, and Sir Claude and Lady Alexander no fewer than 26 cats.

Cats which their owners prized at anything from £25 to £100, were common, but Fulmer Zaida was far above all her rivals. She is nine years old and has won altogether about 10 championships. The show bore evidence that the long-haired cat is as popular as ever and that the sleek dun colored and blue-eyed Siamese cat is becoming a great favorite.

Cemetery Swept Into the Platte.

CHEYENNE, WYO., Oct. 29.—Heavy rains at Elk Mountain have caused a landslide, which swept the hillside, including the cemetery, into the Platte river.

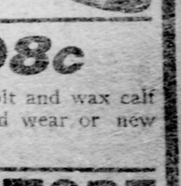
Superfluous Hair
Removed by the New Principle
De Miracle
It is better than electricity, because it does not scar or produce a new growth. Better than X-ray, because it does not burn, scar or paralyze the tissues under the skin. Better than depilatories, because it is not poisonous; therefore it will not cause blood poisoning, or produce eczema, which is so common with depilatories, nor does it break off the hair, thereby increasing its growth.
Electrolysis, X-ray or depilatories are offered you on the bare word of the operators and manufacturers. De MIRACLE is not. It is the only method which is indorsed by physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and prominent magazines.
De MIRACLE mailed sealed in plain wrapper, on receipt of $1.00. Your money back without question (no red tape) if it fails to do all that is claimed for it. Booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope, upon request. Write for it today to De MIRACLE CHEMICAL CO., Park ave. and 130th st., New York. For sale by
MAYS 506 to 508 MARKET ST.
THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG PA.

RUGS woven from OLD CARPETS
The most desirable method of covering a room. Made any size desired.
CARPET CLEANING
Carpets Taken Up, Cleaned and Relaid. Send for Price List.
THE ALLEN RUG WEAVING & CARPET CLEANING CO.
5979-5981 Center Ave., E. E. Both 'Phones.

The Largest Mourning Trade In Western Pennsylvania.

The Largest Stock of Bonnets in Pittsburgh.
DRESS HATS
$5 TO $10
You'll see a notable display of these clever conceits in our SECOND FLOOR PARLOR—
All are exclusive shapes—trimmed in a practical and pleasing manner—
OUR SPECIAL TRIMMED HATS AT ... $2.98
are recognized by all as the BEST VALUES in this city.
N. B.—We desire to announce through this medium OUR WINTER OPENING, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2d, 3d and 4th. No cards will be issued.
WEGMAN'S
(Formerly O'Reilly & Co.)
407 MARKET STREET.

Shoe Sale Offers Greater Bargains
Endorsed public approval leads us to offer yet more wonderful bargains. We broke all records in shoe selling Saturday—and Tomorrow equally great because of the tremendous bargains. 10,000 pairs of shoes and all at a bargain price.
50 Trading Stamps Free to Every Purchaser Starting a New Book.
$10 in Stamps Free With Every Purchase of $2.00 or Over. $10
Ladies' $3.50 to $5.00 Shoes $1.98
Extremely elegant, stylish shoes; patent kid or dull calf; handsome shoes and the height of fashion. Special low price tomorrow, $1.98.

Men's $3.50 Dress Shoes $1.98
Regular $3.50 shoes anywhere. When you see them you know at once. We cut the price tomorrow, $1.98. Want the saving?
Misses' $1.50 Shoes at 95c
Fine vici kid dress shoes or patent leather shoes. These are a big bargain at $1.50. Tomorrow's price 95c.


Boys' $1.50 Shoes at 98c
Boys' dress shoes in patent colt and wax calf—every pair guaranteed good wear or new pair, 98c.
VICTOR SHOE STORE
Pittsburgh's Greatest Cut Price Shoe Store.
Not on any corner, but between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.
531 Smithfield St.

A NEW COMPLEXION IN A MONTH---USE

Dr. Campbell's Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers and Ponid's Arsenic Complexion Soap. They are the world's greatest beautifiers of the skin. They are prescribed by eminent specialists and have been successfully used by thousands of grateful women for 20 years.
If your blood is impure or if you have pimples, freckles, wrinkles, blackheads, redness of face or nose, a muddy, sallow complexion, or any blemish whatever on or under the skin, you should procure at once these marvelous beautifiers. They are wonderfully effective, and, being prepared under the direction of the great specialist, Dr. Campbell, are absolutely safe and harmless, even in the most sensitive skin. Sold by all druggists. Wafers 50c (triple size $1.00). Soap 50c. A richly illustrated book, containing valuable suggestions on beauty, free on request.
H. S. POUND, Room 35, 214 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Daughters Win Signal Victory Over Block House; Mothers Discuss Means of Developing the Child

By Anna R. Stratton.

ONE of the most important events of the past week in which the women of Pittsburgh were interested was the decision in the long-pending suit brought by the Daughters of the American Revolution against the city of Pittsburgh. The verdict of the local courts means a great victory for the women, whose cause has interested members of the legal profession throughout the country as well as members of patriotic societies and others interested in the preservation of historic sites. The decision awarding the Daughters damages amounting in all to $18,300 as compensation for injury to the historic site of the blockhouse, the redoubt of old Fort Pitt, at the Point, growing out of the closing of Fort street and Point alley by the city, determines that, notwithstanding the fact that much sentiment may be associated with such localities, historic sites, nevertheless, have a market valuation which may be increased or depreciated according to the conditions surrounding them.

The board of viewers had awarded the Daughters $1,000 damages on the closing of Fort street and Point alley, alleging the property was subject to certain limitations, which deprived it of market value. The Daughters appealed to the court for redress, maintaining that the blockhouse property was worth $108,000 before the street and alley were vacated, and this was depreciated by the closing of the thoroughfare leading directly to it.

The case was tried before Judge John M. Kennedy in common pleas court No. 3, commencing on Wednesday, the Daughters being represented by Attorneys Samuel A. Ammon, A. M. Imbrie and Edward Elaine Scull, Assistant City Solicitor W. W. Smith appearing for the city.

As a result of the appeal the Daughters were awarded $14,650 damages for the closing of Fort street and $3,650 for the closing of Point alley, making a total of $18,300. The case will probably be appealed to the supreme court by the city. The Daughters, though thinking the damages awarded should have been more, are satisfied with the verdict, which is a notable victory for them.

The blockhouse, a redoubt of Fort Pitt, was built in 1764 by Col. Henry Bouquet. On September 4, 1805, the historic site was purchased by Gen. O'Hara, whose granddaughter, Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, presented it in April 1, 1894, to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny county. The following historical sketch of the blockhouse is taken from the little volume published in 1900 by the Pittsburgh chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and entitled "Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt."

History of the Blockhouse.

"The little redoubt built by Col. Bouquet in 1764, and the names of the streets in Pittsburgh, are all that is left as reminders of the struggle for the 'Forks of the Ohio,' the only relics of the contest of the courtly Frenchman with the intrepid British, of the daring of the indomitable colonist and the craft and cruelty of the Indian. This redoubt was not built by Gen. Stanwix when the fort was erected in 1761, but by Col. Bouquet in 1764. At the time of Pontiac's war when Col. Bouquet came to Pittsburgh, he found that the moat which surrounded the fortifications was perfectly dry when the river was low, so that the Indians could crawl up the ditch and shoot any guard or soldier who might show his head above the parapet. To prevent this Col. Bouquet ordered the erection of the redoubt or blockhouse, which completely commanded the moat on the Allegheny side of the fort. The little building is of brick, five-sided, with two floors, having a squared oak log with loop holes on each floor. There were two underground passages, one connecting it with the fort, and the other leading to the Monongahela river.

"The ground from Fort Pitt to the Allegheny river was sold in 1784 to Isaac Craig and Stephen Bayard, and after passing through various hands was purchased by Gen. James O'Hara, September 4, 1805. When Gen. O'Hara died in 1819, the property passed to his daughter, Mary, who in 1821 married William Croghan. Mrs. Croghan died in 1827, and her daughter, Mary Elizabeth, an infant barely a year old, became her sole heir. She married Capt. E. W. H. Schenley, of the English army, and to Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, who might be called Pittsburgh's 'Fairy godmother,' the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny county are indebted for the gift of the blockhouse and surrounding property.

"While the property was in possession of Craig and Bayard, a large dwelling house was built and connected with the blockhouse. From 1875 until it came into the possession of the Daughters of the American Revolution it continued to be used as a dwelling house. Time and decay had done their work in 130 years, and the Daughters found the old blockhouse fast crumbling away. If it had been left much longer without repairs, it would soon have been nothing but a heap of broken brick. Mrs. Schenley's gift to the Daughters of the American Revolution was the blockhouse, with a plot of ground measuring 100x90 feet, and a passageway leading to Penn avenue of 90 feet by 20.

"As soon as the Daughters of the American Revolution received the deed for the property, the work of clearing away the tumble-down tenements which covered the ground was commenced. While the blockhouse was used as a dwelling the stone tablet placed over the door with the inscription

COLL. BOUQUET
1764.

was removed and inserted in the wall of the staircase of city hall. The Daughters of the American Revolution petitioned councils for permission to restore it to its original position. The petition was granted, and the tablet now fills the space which it occupied 134 years ago."

The little old blockhouse which survived the Indian wars and the pioneer days at the forks of the Ohio is still standing, a veteran of many conflicts, while the descendants of the men who witnessed the early struggle have been fighting a more recent battle for its preservation. Now it is almost hidden by the mass of debris which is the forerunner of excavation for the tall warehouses which soon will almost literally wall it in.

A Universal Subject.

Sensitive children, imaginative children, children of the millionaire class, school children, the little waifs of the street, the children who work, children at play, degenerate children, incorrigibles, dependent children, truants, vagrants, in fact, children in every phase of human life, formed the theme of discussion by women in all parts of the state last week. At several of the women's clubs in Pittsburgh child life was discussed and the annual meeting of the mothers' congress in Philadelphia on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday brought together women of almost every county, who are interested in whatever pertains to the welfare of children. Five hundred women were in attendance, together with a large number of teachers and others interested in the moral, mental and physical development of the little ones.

A number of interesting and unique features marked the sessions of the congress. A trained teacher of domestic science gave a demonstration of the proper kind of lunch to prepare for school children, the mothers congress being of the opinion that much of the ill health of children is due to the fact that parents are either ignorant or careless about the lunches they provide for them, so the correct thing in sandwiches was shown and the economy of the lunch which may be provided by progressive women was demonstrated.

A special session was devoted to showing how parents may co-operate with the teachers as is demonstrated in Allegheny in the Parents and Teachers Co-operative association of the Fifth ward and the Mothers and Homemakers league in the Irwin Avenue school.

Among the ideas emphasized by the congress were the value of the kindergarten in forming the character of the child and the need of judicious sympathy with the child by the parents. The public educational system was discussed and at one session much time was devoted to the discussion of the work done in four school gardens by the school children of Philadelphia, under the direction of the supervisor, Miss Helen C. Bennett.

Twenty-five clubs were represented at the congress, of which Mrs. Howard Lippincott of Philadelphia is president. Mrs. Theodore W. Birney of Washington, D. C., president of the National Congress of Mothers, was present and made an address. She also spoke at the meeting of the New Jersey Congress of Mothers, held in Trenton on Friday and Saturday.

The Care of Truant Children.

Mrs. Edward A. Jones gave special prominence to the address of James H. Morgan of Carlisle in making her report of the recent meeting of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women to the Travelers' club, whose delegate she was. The meeting of the club was held last Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Jones, in giving her report, spoke particularly of this address on "State Schools for Truant and Vagrant Children," and the discussions which followed. She gave her club something to think about as she presented Mr. Morgan's scheme for the care of these children. The following is taken from a report of the address:

Truants are oftentimes detrimental to the good of a school. When they stay away the truant officer is at their heels and returns them. These children are in the school, but not of the school. Prof. Morgan was of the opinion that such unfortunate children should be taught the spirit of the law, which is for their benefit. All normal children should be instructed what their rights are. They must be made to respect the law, it being a duty to society. If not, they must be dealt with as criminals in later years. The speaker favored the establishment of ungraded schools for habitual truants, several of which have already been opened. Such schools have already succeeded in bringing back some incorrigibles to respect the law. Again, others cannot be brought in subjection. Frequently truants are placed in reform schools when they are guilty of no crime other than disorderly conduct in school. In some states schools similar to orphans' schools are maintained. Prof. Morgan referred to proposed legislation which favors a state school away from penal institutions; the juvenile court to examine each case and if feebleminded or degenerate, to send the child to an institution; temporary probation, the family to pay the expenses of placed in a truant school; upon evidences of reform, that a committee may recommend the release of the boys, they to be placed in their own homes, charitable homes or given to the care of a society for negligent children. In the discussion which followed it was stated that it is often the fault of the school that boys rebel against going to school. The election of female school directors was advocated as a relief. Oftentimes men do not give the matter their attention.

Clubs of the Y. M. C. A.

The various clubs of the Young Women's Christian association are now in working order, with well laid plans for the winter. The Forewomen's club, composed of forewomen from the nine factories visited by the extension secretaries, will hold its first meeting on Tuesday evening. This club is the only one of its kind in the country and was organized last spring.

Miss May Shrom conducts the meetings of the Choral club, also on Tuesday evening. The members of the Uneek club meet at their homes in the East End on the first and third Thursdays of each month. At one meeting Miss Nannie G. Barclay discusses current topics and at the other Mrs. Frances Parry, an English instructor in the Central High school, talks on places of interest and English authors. The Shakespeare club of the South Side meets each Friday evening to read and study Hamlet, under the direction of Miss Orr. The meetings of the Horseshoe club, also of the South Side, are devoted to different purposes each week. An evening of Bible study, another of chorus work, a social evening and one for fancy work, are held each month, with Miss Helen Ewing in charge.

The junior clubs, the Wide Awake of Lawrenceville, which meets each Tuesday afternoon, and also the Pansy club of the South Side, meeting on Saturday afternoons, work along the lines laid out for the Horseshoe members. Each Tuesday afternoon the Clover Leaf, also a junior club of Lawrenceville branch, meets there. The girls in the Sunshine club of the South Side are divided into two groups, the younger ones being in charge of Miss Fisher and the older working under Miss Elizabeth McKenzie and her assistant, Miss Jensen. The latter class studies housekeeping, while the younger ones are taught games and told stories.

Some Club Meetings This Week.

Mrs. F. R. Wade will be leader of the program at the regular meeting of the Woman's club on Tuesday afternoon in the Central Young Womens Christian association building.

The same day the Lawrenceville New Century club will meet in the Lawrenceville branch of the Young Womens Christian association.

The Colonial club will meet in the Hotel Henry on Tuesday afternoon, with Mrs. G. B. Kellogg, the leader for the day.

On Wednesday afternoon Pittsburg Sorosis will be entertained at the home of Mrs. E. E. Sanderson in North Negley avenue.

The West Penn Nurses Alumnae association will meet at the West Penn hospital at 3 o'clock. Reports from the delegates attending the Graduate Nurses association, which met in Philadelphia last week, will be given.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh branch of the International Sunshine society will be held at the home of Mrs. F. O. Van Gorder in South Negley avenue, on Wednesday afternoon.

A meeting of the Womens Southern society will be held on Friday in the Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music in Dithridge street.

On Friday morning the Epoch club will meet at the home of Mrs. W. W. Blackburn.

On Saturday the Pittsburgh Whist league will have its opening play for the Baltimore Traveling trophy.

On Saturday morning the monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Civic Club of Allegheny County will be held.

Events of the Past Week.

Mrs. Rebecca Kohut of New York, made an admirable address before the Columbian Council of Jewish Women on Thursday afternoon, when it observed its president's day in the new Bellefield club house.

Miss Suzanne Beatty gave the delegate's report of the proceedings of the recent meeting of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women at the meeting of the new Era club on Wednesday.

The Tourists' club met on Monday afternoon and succeeded in presenting the entire program, a long one, arranged for that day.

The Business Womens club has issued its annual year book, giving its schedule of classes arranged for this season. A swimming class for girls has been organized.

The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Free Kindergarten association met on Friday morning and arranged for its annual meeting, which will be making extensive plans for the benefit which Miss Viola Allen will give in the Nixon, December 14.

New York Women for Roosevelt.

The Woman's Republican club of New York is taking an active part in the presidential campaign and had charge of a noonday meeting last week which was addressed by Miss Helen Varick Boswell, vice president of the New York State Republican Association of Women. She spoke to a very enthusiastic gathering, composed chiefly of men, who packed a large hall in Broadway, hundreds of men and women being turned away. Miss Boswell said:

"There isn't a woman who doesn't love President Roosevelt. The old women love him because in him they find the ideal for their sons, and the young women love him because he is just the kind of a man every one of them would like to marry. We all want him for our president, for we want to be happy. We've lived under Democracy and we know that we can't be happy under a regime which means no money in the street, no business in the office. We women are going to hold up the hands of our men, so that the young American who has led us for three years may lead us four years more."

Making Progress.

At the meeting of the Public Baths committee on Friday a building committee was appointed by the chairman, Mrs. Alfred Longmore, which will take charge of all details connected with the erection of the public bath house in Soho, including the selection of the architect's plans, taking bids for the construction and deciding the question whether the women will undertake the building of a $100,000 bath house or one costing from $50,000 to $75,000.

The committee consists of Mrs. George W. Schluederberg, chairman; Mrs. Franklin P. Iams, Mrs. Alfred Longmore, Mrs. Dallas Albert, Mrs. Gilliford B. Sweeney, Mrs. Enoch Rauh, Mrs. Samuel Miller, Mr. Marshall and H. D. Mason.

The public is also warned against giving money to anyone claiming to be a solicitor for this object, as the committee has authorized no one to take money for the bath house, but contributions should be sent to the treasurer, Mrs. Gilliford B. Sweeney, 230 South Negley avenue, East End.

Indorse Registration of Nurses.

The meeting of the Graduate Nurses Association of Pennsylvania was held in Philadelphia last week and the Pittsburgh alumnae associations were well represented. The Woman's club of Philadelphia has indorsed the movement for the registration of nurses and if necessary, will subscribe money to push it forward. All the women's clubs in that city are to take up the matter this week and consider ways and means. Many of the clubs throughout the state have expressed their approval of the movement and their members will use their influence to forward it. The plan of action is to present a bill to the legislature requiring a rigorous examination of trained nurses by a state board, as in the case of young physicians, thus creating and maintaining a high standard in the profession and making it impossible for incompetent, untrained nurses to demand the same privileges and salaries as those who have followed a long, arduous course of study and training, to thoroughly equip themselves for their chosen work.

Union Meeting of Suburban Clubs.

The Woman's Club of Turtle Creek entertained the suburban clubs of the Monongahela valley in the United Presbyterian church of Turtle Creek. Miss Elizabeth MacFarlane, the president, welcomed the guests. Miss Beulah Kennard spoke on summer playgrounds and vacation schools, Miss Julia Morgan Harding followed with a talk on current events. Miss Eliza Armstrong spoke on the child labor laws and the recent federation in Lancaster. Miss Willa Cunningham of the Edgewood club, contributed an excellent musical program.

The officers of the Turtle Creek Women's clubs are: President, Miss Elizabeth MacFarlane; vice president, Mrs. F. F. Crandell; secretary, Mrs. W. H. Wagormen. The clubs represented at the meeting were: Woman's club, Braddock; Woman's club, Edgewood; Woman's club, McKeesport; Woman's club, Wilkinsburg, and Woman's club, Turtle Creek.

Wilson College Benefit.

The Wilson college benefit is attracting a good deal of attention. It will be conducted in the Nixon theater, Wednesday afternoon, November 9, when Miss Annie Russell will appear in her new play, "Brother Jacques."

Among the patronesses will be Mrs. W. E. Corey, Mrs. Julian Kennedy, Mrs. Thomas B. Morrison, Mrs. A. P. Burchfield, Mrs. A. C. Dinkey, Mrs. John F. Shafer, Mrs. W. S. Hays, Mrs. William Flinn, Mrs. William Frew, Mrs. William Thaw, Mrs. George Tiner, Mrs. George McCague, Mrs. Harry Hayes, Mrs. Mansfield Brown and Mrs. George E. Motheral.

Lecture by a German Poet.

Konrad Nies, the foremost German poet in America, will deliver a free lecture tonight, under the auspices of the German Literary association. "German Poets of Today" will be his subject. The lecture will be given in the hall of the German Beneficial union, in Sixth avenue, opposite the Nixon theater, at 8 p. m., and students and lover of German literature will enjoy a rare treat. Judge John D. Shafer is president of the German Literary association, which has been an active factor in the city's intellectual life for nearly 60 years.

Increased Admission Fee.

The United Presbyterian Women's association took an important action at its annual meeting on Friday, when it increased the admission fee to the United Presbyterian Home for the Aged from $2 to $3 for single people and making it $5 for couples. There are now nine men in the home and 45 women.

The association held its annual election of officers and decided to give a reception this fall instead of a bazar. The arrangements as to time and place are left to the board of directors.

WOMEN SHOW HOSTILITY TOWARD FRENCH CODE

Attempt to Burn Copy Publicly—Distinguished Jurists Celebrate Centenary of Napoleonic Laws.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The centenary of the establishment of the Napoleonic code was celebrated today. Distinguished jurists from throughout the world attended. The United States was officially represented by M. Vignaud, secretary of the American embassy. The address of Minister of Justice Valle pointed out that the code was now in operation in sections of Europe and also in America through Louisiana's continued use of the French code.

A singular incident occurred in connection with the anniversary. Fifteen women marched to the Column Vendome and attempted to burn publicly a copy of the code. Their action is believed to have been taken because of the attitude of the code toward women. The gathering was dispersed by the police.

NEARLY 2,000 ENTRIES IN GREAT PIE CONTEST

Names of the Prize Winners Will Be Published in The Gazette Next Tuesday.

Did you ever try to eat a whole pumpkin pie—not the attenuated transparency that you get with a fifteen-cent lunch, but a real generous, old-fashioned pumpkin pie like grandmother used to make, a pie as broad as the hand of providence and as deep as a Christmas stocking? With the aid of a clear conscience and a healthy appetite, you could probably manage one such pie. But how would you like to tackle 2,000 of them? That's the proposition nine newspaper men were up against yesterday at Pickering's furniture store, Tenth street and Penn avenue.

Pickering's great pumpkin pie contest, which for weeks has formed one of the principal topics of conversation in every home for many miles around Pittsburgh where the housewife takes any pride in her culinary art, came to a climax yesterday when a representative from each of the daily newspapers of Pittsburgh were invited to act as judges and award the prizes. The nine newspaper men selected for this important honor were chosen with a special view to their fitness for the task. Each of them evidently had a "good mouth for pie." And truly, they had need of it. Nearly 2,000 pies demanded their expert attention. There, on the one hand, tier upon tier and rank upon rank were 2,000 luscious, golden disks each longing to tickle the palate of the judges and each nobly proclaiming itself better than all the rest. On the other hand were nine newspaper men whose salivating mouths grew parched and dry as they contemplated the enormity of the task before them. What availed it that each of them had been notified beforehand to eat nothing for 48 hours preceding the event. What could nine do against 2,000? But the nine heroes stayed with the job to a finish and were sent home in carriages. It is hoped there will be no fatalities, but it was thought best to postpone the announcement of the result of the contest for a day or two. The names of the prize winners will be announced in Pickering's advertisement in The Gazette next Tuesday morning.

A BRIGHT YOUNG PITTSBURGH SOLDIER

LIEUT. JAMES SCOTT YOUNG, JR.

Lieutenant James Scott Young, Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Scott Young of North Dallas avenue, Point Breeze, is now visiting his parents in this city.

In June, 1898, while still a senior he left Washington and Jefferson college to enlist with the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers in the Spanish war. In August of the same year he was appointed second lieutenant by President McKinley and in January was transferred to the Tenth United States Infantry. With his regiment he was stationed for two years at different posts in Cuba, including Matanzas, where he was made first lieutenant.

Lieutenant Young was stationed in San Francisco from March, 1901, until September, 1903 when he took new recruits to the Philippines. Having been ordered back to the United States last August he is making San Francisco his headquarters once again. He is now in Pittsburgh on a leave of absence, which has only recently been extended a month.

Lieutenant Young is a second cousin of Gen. S. M. B. Young, who is a full cousin of Lieutenant Young's father. President J. D Moffit at the last commencement at Washington and Jefferson conferred the degree of Master of Arts on Lieutenant Young because of his high standing while attending the college. The announcement of this honor only reached him after his return to this country.

MUSICAL PITTSBURGH HAS MUCH IN PROSPECT

Opening Concert of Pittsburgh Orchestra to Be Brilliant Event—Women Vocalists Asked to Take Part in January Concerts.

The 10th season of the Pittsburgh orchestra, the first with Emil Paur as conductor, will be given next Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon. On both occasions the following program will be given:

Overture, "Der Freischuetz" ..... Weber
Symphony No. 5, in C minor ..... Beethoven
INTERMISSION.
a. Abendlied ..... Schumann
b. Menuetto, from suite "L'Arlesienne" ..... Bizet
c. Dance of the Bayadiers, from "Feramorz" ..... Rubinstein
"Waldweben" ..... Wagner
Overture, "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner

There will be no soloist at these concerts, the orchestra committee desiring to pay particular compliment to Mr. Paur on the occasion of his first appearance as conductor, but at all following concerts this season there will be a soloist.

The program consists wholly of familiar music, chosen from composers who represent epochal periods in dignifying the art of music. Weber, whose name stands first on the list of the composers of the romantic German school, gave in "Der Freischuetz" a greater unity in the musical and dramatic structure of opera than any previous composer. The overture is one of the most melodic of all works in this form. The new first horn player of the orchestra, Carl Preusse, has an opportunity in this overture for a display of high quality.

The fifth Beethoven symphony shows this composer emancipated from the restrictions of his predecessors and become a colossus. The selection from Wagner's "Siegfried" is the beautiful scene from act II., where Siegfried in his progress to Brunhilde rests in the shade of forest trees and dreams of his youth. There is no more poetic page in the entire range of Wagner's music.

Music lovers here will recall a certain performance of the opera of "Tannhauser" that Mr. Paur led in the year 1889, when he gave such a reading of the famed overture as has never been effaced. And so, it seemed wholly fitting that the "Tannhauser" overture should find place on this program.

The three short numbers that introduce the second part of the program are in fine contrast: The slumber song by Schumann, exquisite and tender, followed by a brief selection from Bizet, the author of "Carmen," and this, in turn, by the more vigorous movement from Rubinstein's "Feramors" ballet. The program as a whole is selected with a view to the festival character of Founder's day in Pittsburgh.

Everything is ready for these concerts. Mr. Paur has been rehearsing the orchestra since last Monday, and notwithstanding his former experience and the positions he has held he does not hesitate to express enthusiasm in view of the quality of the new Pittsburgh orchestra. Those who have talked with him do not for a moment doubt his sincerity in the pleasure he has already had in rehearsing his players, and it may be said that there is esprit de corps among the present orchestra, based on an admiration for Mr. Paur, which promises wonderful things for the present season.

The season ticket sale closed last night and while it is in volume most satisfactory, there are still several hundred seats which can be bought for next Thursday at $1, $1.50 and $2, and the management will sell on the evening of the concert standing room tickets at $1 each. The season sale for the afternoon seats was not expected to reach any great total because it was well known that the single ticket price for the majority of the concerts would be 50 cents, giving a reserved seat, those who buy season afternoon seats desire particularly to have the same location for the entire series. Therefore, there are fully 1,500 seats available at 50 cents for each of the concerts of Saturday afternoon. The afternoon concert is in every respect the best concert of the two, and should be availed of, particularly by ladies and young people, to whom the evening concert brings an interpretation of various duties and obligations.

The single seat sale for these concerts opens tomorrow morning at Hamilton's store at 9 o'clock. Orders will be received through Bell telephone, Grant 1522, and these orders will be held only 30 minutes before the beginning of either concert.

Founder's day in Pittsburgh this year promises to be brilliant in every respect and at the orchestra concert Thursday evening the guests of the Founder's day committee will be present. There never was so much interest in the opening of an orchestra season as there is this year, and it is not too much to say that the Thursday night audience will be in every respect the most brilliant concert audience ever assembled in this city.

Pittsburgh patrons of music paid a splendid tribute to Conductor Paur at the reception given by James I. Buchanan, chairman of the orchestra committee of the Art society, at the Duquesne club last Thursday night. For the first time in this city an eminent artist was tendered the homage which genius rarely receives. It was quite overwhelming to Mr. Paur, and the guarantors and music lovers among the guests found that the new conductor's personality is not his least fascinating quality. Mr. Paur is not so thoroughly wrapped up in his work as to overlook social pleasures. While he has resided here but the brief space of a week, Mr. Paur can count his warm personal friends by the score in Pittsburgh, and he doubtless will become a prominent factor in cultured circles.

The first step toward the founding of a chorus to sing at concerts of the Pittsburgh orchestra was taken yesterday, when James Stephen Martin sent out invitations, through Manager George H. Wilson's office, to prominent women vocalists in the city, to take part in the performance of Mendelssohn's music to Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," which will be given in January. This is considered as the inaugural measure toward the establishment of a permanent mixed chorus to sing with the Pittsburgh orchestra, and the January pair of concerts, with the large women's chorus, will mark a cardinal date in the history of the organization.

It is not probable that another chorus will be assembled this season, but the success of the venture will largely affect the preparation of next year's programs, and in many quarters and among many of the orchestra's leading supporters, it is hoped that a large mixed chorus will become a permanent feature. It would become a keystone in sustaining interest in the widest sense in Pittsburgh's greatest musical organization.

Mr. Paur has not ventured to consider the advisability of organizing a permanent chorus. While he may be pleased with the theory and may foresee all the material and artistic advantages which the vocal adjunct to the orchestra's forces would afford, he has not had sufficient time to take stock of local musical talent to make a decision. It will be the new conductor's prerogative, but enthusiastic friends of the orchestra are of the opinion that he will be quite willing to feature a chorus when timely opportunity offers that privilege.

Mr. Martin's invitations were sent to 70 well-known women singers in Pittsburgh. As soon as their acceptances are received he will begin rehearsals. The performance of "Midsummer Night's Dream" promises to be memorable. George Riddle, professor of elocution at Harvard university, will read from Shakespeare's famous comedy. Mr. Riddle has adapted the play for the purpose of an evening's use and with the charming music of Mendelssohn, it has frequently formed a program in the Boston symphony series. There are 15 musical numbers, including several for solo voices and women's choruses.

Gustave Schlotterbeck of this city, who will manage the transcontinental tour of the Conreid Metropolitan grand opera company, spent three days at home last week and rekindled local enthusiasm in the splendid season of opera which every Pittsburgh music lover holds in the most joyful anticipation. On Friday night Mr. Schlotterbeck went to New Orleans and will continue his journey farther yest.

"The tour will be memorable in the history of grand opera," said Mr. Schlotterbeck. "Never before has the Metropolitan company undertaken a journey of such magnitude. Every important city in the country will enjoy the best of music this year. After visiting all the big cities in the middle west, we shall go to Denver and at Salt Lake will give an operatic concert in the temple during the week of the great Mormon gathering. We shall then go to San Francisco and Los Angeles. Most of the time during holy week will be spent in travel. We shall reach New Orleans during Easter week, and a season of unusual brilliancy is in prospect.

"The season in Pittsburgh will close with one or more performances of 'Parsifal.' The curtain will be lifted at 5 o'clock in the evening and the opera will be given precisely as in New York, without any abridgement in the lines or in the scenery. The stage effects will necessarily be changed in the mechanical arrangement, on account of the Nixon theater's architecture, but the scenes will be the same as in the original production."

The usual Sunday afternoon free organ recital will be given today by Edwin H. Lemare in Carnegie music hall, beginning at 4 o'clock. Mr. Lemare's program, as usual, has a fundamental Bach number. This time it is the great A minor fugue, which is one of the giants of organ literature. A notable point in this composition is the character of the pedal work required. A new number at Mr. Lemare's recitals is a slumber song by Wolstenholme, recently published. The recital opens with a fantasia by Barnett, a well-known English composer, whose cantata, "The Ancient Mariner," has been given frequently in recent years in both this country and England. These numbers, with a concert rondo by Alfred Hollins, comprise the first part of the recital.

The second part includes Liszt's "Spasalizio," inspired by Raphael's painting in the Brera gallery in Milan of the espousal of Joseph and Mary. It was originally published in a suite of pianoforte pieces describing a walking tour Liszt once took through Italy. The closing number of the recital is the "Marce Funebre, et Chant Seraphique," by Guilmant. This composition was written for the inauguration of the large organ in the Church of Notre Dame, Paris, on which occasion it was performed by the composer.

Music lovers, and particularly patrons of the Kunits string quartet recitals, will be delighted to hear that Emil Paur has consented to appear at the first recital of the coming quartet series, which is announced for Tuesday evening, December 13. Mr. Paur as a concert pianist has a reputation second only to that as conductor, as many Pittsburghers know. His appearance with the Kunits quartet is a distinct compliment to that organization. The Schumann quartet is the number selected for piano and strings; the remainder of the program consists of quartets by Brahms and Beethoven. The personnel of the quartet this year will be: Luigi von Kunits, first violin; Leo Altman, second violin; Jean De Backer, viola and Hermann Beyer-Hane, 'cello.

The date of the first Mozart club concert has been changed from November 8 to Tuesday, November 29, in order to avoid the excitement attendant upon election night. The program for this first concert will include Dvorak's "Stabat Mater" and the finale to the first act of "Lohengrin." Conductor McCollum and his singers have these works thoroughly prepared, and will shortly turn their attention to the fine "Dream of Gerontius," by Edward Elgar, which is to be given by the Mozart club in February, for the first time in Pittsburgh.

The 642d free organ recital will be given next Thursday evening at Carnegie music hall, Allegheny. A program of special interest has been prepared, Mr. Koch having secured the service of the Goumod quartet. Among the organ numbers scheduled are Lemmen's "Marche Pontificale," Dubois' "Toccatta in G" and for the first time at these recitals, Guilmant's "Morceau de Concert"—"a composition," to quote Organist Lemare, "seldom played on account of its great difficulty."

Franz von Vecsey is to be heard in Pittsburgh this season. It is a pity he is so young, for the term "musical prodigy" has come to be regarded with suspicion by the public. This little Hungarian youngster is only 11 years old and from his early childhood has played the violin. He has given successful concerts all over Europe and the veteran Joachim the musical Nestor of Berlin, has warmly commended the lad's playing. He will certainly be heard with interest.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stephen Martin have issued cards for their usual series of Saturday afternoon musicales, the first of which will take place November 5. Among those who will take part in the program are: Miss Elsie Gundling, soprano, of Wheeling; Miss Olive Wheat, soprano, of Dubuque; Miss Ella May Duffin, contralto, of Waukon, Ia.; Mrs. James E. Patton, contralto; Richard S. Knotts, baritone. The instrumentalist will be Stephen H. Leyshon.

Melba has written to her American manager, C. A. Ellis of Boston: "As to my health, you can set aside every solicitous feeling; I am thoroughly robust, and take much daily exercise that I may not creep up in weight. Furthermore, I am happy to assure you that, vocally, I am better prepared to entertain my American friends than ever. I am glad to come again, and anxious to begin. Best wishes to everyone." Melba will reach New York on November 12 with her company. On Monday, November 28, she will sing at the Pittsburgh Carnegie Music hall.

There will be a musicale at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, Watt street and Center avenue, on Thursday evening, November 3, the proceeds to be used for the mortgage fund. Those who will take part are Miss Jennie McKelvy, soprano; Mrs. Emma Porter Makinson, soprano; Miss Mary Mathers, reader; Miss Boyce, the Misses Jamison, Mrs. Helen Wickersham, Miss Klages, pianists; John Lathwood, bass; John E. Boyce, tenor; George Wagner, bass; the J. J. Brown orchestra, the Allegheny Lyceum quartet and the Mozart quartet.

The first full English cathedral choral service in the history of St. Peter's Episcopal church, Forbes street and Craft avenue, will be given this evening under the direction of Charles S. Johnson, musical director; Mrs. J. B. Savage will be the soloist. Twenty voices will participate. The program follows: Organ prelude, "Communion," by Gullmant; anthem, "Gloria in Excelsis," by Garrett; cantate, "Domino," by Garrett; deus, "Miseratur," by Garrett; anthem, "Souls of the Righteous," by Foster, and postlude, "Religeuse," by Garrett.

The Duquesne Choral society, recently organized with 70 voices, has elected Prof. T. J. Davies, Mus. Bac., of Allegheny, its conductor, and work has been begun on the choruses to be rendered at the dedication exercises of the new Duquesne Carnegie library, which occurs on November 12, when Andrew Carnegie is expected to participate in the exercises. Mr. Davies is known in musical circles as a thorough instructor, and under his directorship the Pittsburgh Choral society attained the distinction of winning first honors at the national eisteddfod held at Exposition hall last year, a feat which was duplicated at the Cleveland festival. After the dedication exercises the society will prepare for a series of concerts and later in the season will commence work on an oratorio and a cantata.

May Build Merchant Bar Mill.

NEW CASTLE, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—A $100,000 merchant bar mill employing 300 men will likely be built in this city by the New Castle Forge and Bolt Company. The company was organized two years ago with $75,000 capital. The capital will be increased to $400,000.

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DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

PURIFIES AS WELL AS BEAUTIFIES THE SKIN. NO OTHER COSMETIC WILL DO IT.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 50 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the hau ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canadas, and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

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Tuesday Afternoon, Nov. 15, at 2:30 O'Clock.

This grand entertainment on the immortal theme of Beauty and Beauty Culture, divided into four distinct acts, presents a special costume for each act. The second and third acts are

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In the first and last acts Mme. Yale, in all the gorgeousness that nature and art has endowed her with, rejuvenated by her own discoveries, will appear before an audience composed of her own sex. A modern revelation of all that is beautiful in "womanly woman."

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With every purchase of her remedies, Mme. Yale will present, through the May Drug Co., a ticket good for a reserved seat to her Beauty Culture entertainment. The best seats will be given the early purchasers.

KINDLY APPLY FOR TICKETS AT

MAY'S THE MAY DRUG CO. 506—508 MARKET ST. PITTSBURG PA

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

Don't Lose Your Nerve

because dishes have to be washed 1095 times a year—summon

GOLD DUST

to your aid and let the twins do your work. GOLD DUST is woman's best friend—dirt's worst enemy.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST | Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning woodwork, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

"It's a Laundry, Not a Sawmill."

RIGHT IN LINE

With every up-to-date movement will be found the citizens of Weldrestville.

BRACE BROS.,

Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners,

PITTSBURGH.

Both 'Phones—Wilkinsburg 22.

We are steadily marching into houses that appreciate cleanliness and sanitation.

NAVAL VISITORS PASS UNNOTICED

London Provincialism Illustrated During Stay of American Warships in Thames.

ST. JAMES GAZETTE REPROVES

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The St. James Gazette has the following editorial in a current issue: "There should be—it may be hoped that there is—no need to remind our American cousins of the steadfast and affectionate interest which we feel in them and their doings. But it is possible that they may feel something hurt by our seeming neglect of the sacred rites of hospitality. For some weeks now a squadron of American warships has been lying at anchor in the Thames. Yet little notice has been taken of its presence. There has been no flag-wagging by the press, there have been no international junketings, and it has been left for the Pilgrims, a private society of good-fellowship, to undertake the entertainment of our guests which should have been seized as a precious opportunity by the municipal authorities of the metropolis. The utter provincialism thus displayed by the greatest port and city of the world is not very creditable. An occasion has come, and we in London have signally failed to rise to it. There is always a golden mean between hysterical gush and lack of courtesy. From fear perhaps of being betrayed into a sickly sentimentality we have drifted to the other extreme and have been almost rude.

"It has been justly observed that if the American ships had put in at any other port, especially if they had gone to the Forth or the Clyde, municipal entertainment would have at once been organized, and the duties of the host would have been performed with the greatest pleasure and enthusiasm. Because the ships have come to the Thames nothing of the kind has been attempted. The Yankee tars have made the streets their own. Something new and strange perhaps in their appearance has made the casual passer-by turn his head to find out why these perambulating seamen looked not quite like the seamen of the "king's navee," and the passer-by has then seen the Stars and Stripes, has understood what manner of men these are, and has, it may be bethought himself that he really would find time to go down the river and take a look at the squadron whose presence amongst us he had almost forgotten. If the officers and men of the squadron feel themselves slighted, we can scarcely be surprised. They may remember, and so may we, the fuss made over the German fleet which lately visited Plymouth. Nothing was there too good for the Teuton. Did he care for entertainment? Entertainment was spread before him. Did the Hoe interest him had he a fancy for the camera obscura? Kindly step this way, and Plymouth's treasury should be laid at his feet. Was he of an inquiring turn of mind, was it our dockyards and our "mechanism of war" that most appealed to him?

"The countersign was at his disposal, our house was his, he might see every blessed thing and enjoy, being the beloved Teuton, privileges denied to those who are merely citizens of this sceptred isle. With a grandiose and Spanish courtesy we entreated him most kindly. Indeed, there were those who ventured to think that a little more prudence and a little less flummery would have been more in order without dulling the keen edge of international courtesy. Our cousins from across the pond might reflect on that picture, and this with some amazement if not with some chagrin.

"There is, of course, no reason for believing that these are their sentiments, and we hope that they understand us too well to be deceived by a superficial attitude which does not reflect in any way the real feeling of the British public. But they must know very well, as we ourselves ought to know, how surely the visit of a British fleet to American waters would be made the occasion of popular festivities and right royal entertainment. It must seem odd to them—it seems very odd to some of us—that so little has been heard of them, that so little has been done or attempted to draw still closer the ties by which the English-speaking nations are already bound to each other since the squadron anchored in the Thames. We appreciate the American navy, we respect its fighting power, and we sympathize in its growth. We have shared in its triumphs with a generous recognition, and we like to feel that if ever the shock of general warfare (absit omen!) should dye the high seas red, the White Ensign and the Stars and Stripes would cover in close alliance the fighting ships of Anglo-Saxondom. And yet when we have an opportunity of making our friendship and our knowledge more intimate, we allow it to slip without making any effort to make good use of it. It is, it must be feared, a gross instance of that petty provincialism which does this city so much damage in many directions, and which often prevents it from taking that place which should be its natural due. Better half a loaf than no bread, and the "Pilgrims" may be safely trusted to atone for the remissness of others. Our character as hosts will be safe in their charge, and our visitors will leave us with the pleasant taste of good-fellowship and mutual esteem on their lips. But though we do not fear that the profound conviction of British friendship which the American navy enjoys will be rudely disturbed by municipal insensibility, we hope the mistake will not occur again, and that, before it is too late, the public will realize that we still are or ought to be playing hosts to guests who should always be highly honored."

SIXTY FLOATS IN PARADE.

Hallowe'en Celebration in the East End to Be a Gay Function.

Arrangements for the Hallowe'en parade in the East End tomorrow night have been completed. Over 60 floats have been reported to the parade committee, and reports from the marching organizations indicate that at least 3,000 persons will be in line. Three bands have been engaged, and, in addition, a number will be provided by organizations participating.

The aids to the chief marshal have been ordered to report mounted and in costume to George W. Miller, Jr., chief of staff, at the Midland hotel, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. The column will be placed in motion exactly on time, and warning has been issued to those intending to participate to be prompt in getting into position.

The general parade committee has been made a permanent body and will begin at once to prepare for next year's demonstration. One measure already decided upon is to send a committee to New Orleans in the winter to study the methods of conducting the mardi gras.

THE REV. MR. LEE RESIGNS.

Asks to Be Relieved of Wheeling Church and Put on Waiting List.

The Rev. I. S. Lee, late pastor of Bethel A. M. E. church, has sent his resignation to Bishop W. P. Derrick for the Wheeling church, to which the bishop assigned him.

This is the case which has caused so much trouble in the A. M. E. church in this city, and which promises one of the greatest church trials in the history of the connection. Mr. Lee gives as his reasons for refusing to go to Wheeling that the salary there is inadequate to support his family. The Wheeling church only pays about $25 a month, and Mr. Lee has six children, besides himself and wife, to look after.

AMERICAN BOY WINS LAURELS

Louis Bauer of St. Louis Is the Principal Basso of European Opera Company.

RANKS FIRST IN GERMANY

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

COLOGNE-ON-THE-RHINE, Oct. 29.—American girls who win grand opera honors in Europe had best look to their laurels. For the first time in history an American boy has built for himself a solid success in that line, even to the extent of being fought over by two of the most important Stadt-theaters in Germany—here and in Munich.

His name is Louis Bauer, and up to 10 years ago he was a resident of St. Louis, Mo. He studied singing in Vienna, where he developed into a basso of such range and volume that upon completion of his studies he was engaged as the principal basso of the company, whose performances of the standard Italian and German operas have made Cologne one of the most esteemed opera centers on the continent.

During the last three years Bauer has sung all the famous roles of Edouard de Reszke and Plancon, besides many others in the characteristic German repertoire. Especially his singing of the great part of Hagen in "Gotterdaemmerung"—the crucial Wagner role for basso, as that of "Brunnhilde" is for soprano—has endeared him to German audiences. Other roles in which he has distinguished himself, and which make him an invaluable member of any grand opera organization are: Landgraf Hermann in "Tannhaeuser;" "Caspar in "Freischutz;" Daland in "The Flying Dutchman" besides Mephistopheles in "Faust," Marcello in "Les Huguenots" and the other first basso roles of Italian opera.

With the exception of Geraldine Farrar, no young American of the gentler sex has made any such record, and the proof of this statement lies in the spirited rivalry now going on between the Cologne and Munich theaters for Bauer's services.

Bauer visited America last summer, and was one of the big soloists at the St. Louis exposition's musical occasion. Before leaving Germany he had renewed his contract with the Cologne opera for three years. As he was boarding the ship to return early in September two cablegrams were handed to him. One announced the death of the director of the Cologne opera—which, technically, relieved him of responsibility as to his contract; the other, noting this fact, was a pressing offer from the director of the Munich opera.

Arriving at Cologne, Bauer decided not to forsake his old companions, among whom he had become famous, but refused to sign for more than one year. Upon this the Munich director offered a three years' contract, going into effect at the close of the present opera year, and a large increase of salary, and the Cologne director followed suit. The rivalry is known to the opera-going public in both places, and the outcome is awaited with interest.

It is perhaps not known to Americans that while tenors are plenty, first-class bassos are hard to find. It therefore looks as though this American boy is likely to command the record salary in Europe for a basso. Bauer says he has not yet made up his mind the choice between Munich and Cologne being about even. This year the Cologne critics—notably the critic of the Rheinische Tagesblatt—proclaim him the first among operatic bassos in Germany.

Humane Agents Arrest Drivers.

Six drivers were arrested by Humane society agents on charges of working animals that were not in condition. John Gerster and Harry Kane, drivers for W. J. Kissock; John Watt, driver for the Iron City Sand Company, and Matt Enly, driver for Keeling & Ridge, gave bail for hearings. Edward Fowns, driver for Minsinger Bros., and Fedor Outeleo, a huckster, paid $10 and costs each.

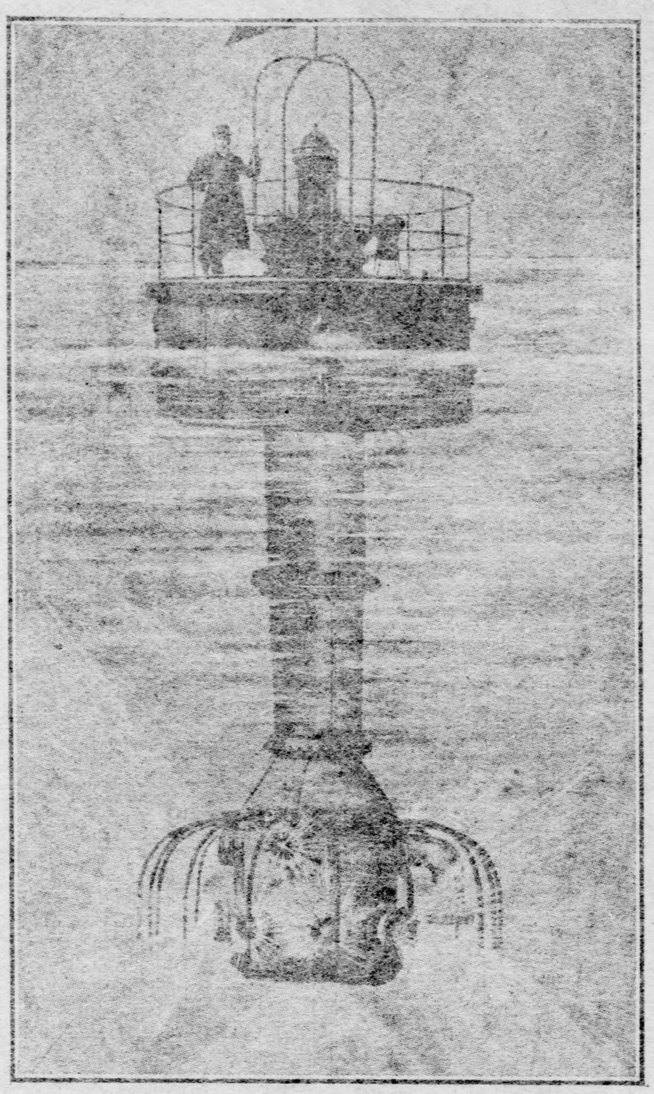
Charged With Murdering Husband.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Oct. 29.—Margaret Gindelsprger was indicted today for murder in the first degree. It is charged she killed her husband eight years ago in this county. Bond was fixed at $7,000. She now lives at Hanging Rock, O.

Messer's Body Is Found.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The body of Harry W. Messer, traveling freight agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, who had been missing for two weeks, was found floating in the water here today.

Exploring the Bottom of the Sea



View Showing the Hydroscope in the Water.

At the bottom of the lenses are arranged round the steel tube. Steel protecting arms keep the lenses from damage by collision with rocks and spars. Generally the hydroscope will be used in daytime when ordinary sunlight gives plenty of illumination.

A very clever instrument has been devised by an Italian inventor, Cavaliere Guiseppe Pino, by which the bottom of the sea can be examined with a clearness and ease which has hitherto been impossible. Signor Iberti, the inventor's friend and manager, says the London Sphere, is at present in London, and with his aid we are able to fully describe and illustrate this very interesting invention and the associated raising mechanism which completes the work of the hydroscope by bringing the objects discovered to the surface of the water. The inventions are at present in daily work, the operations being supervised by the inventor.

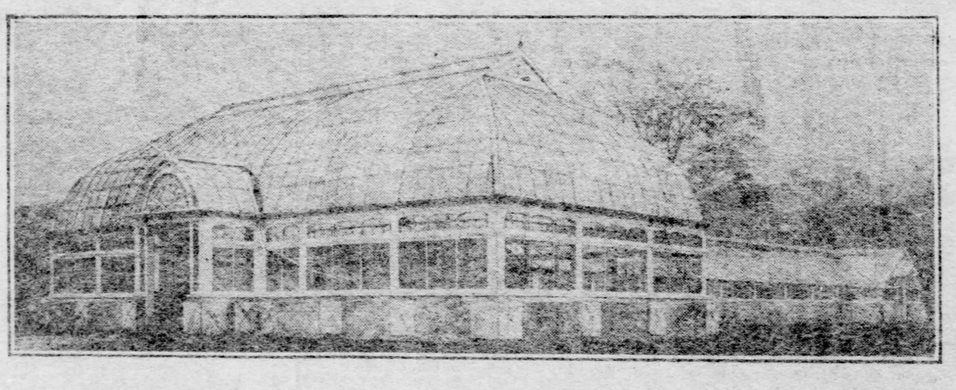
The hydroscope—such is the name given to the instrument for seeing objects in the sea or on the sea bottom—is constructed of steel and in shape is like a huge telescope pointed downward into coral caverns or sunken ships instead of upward at the sun or the stars. Its complex system of lenses, 12 in number, answers to the objective glass of a celestial telescope. Together with the internal mirrors they produce a very clear picture of the sea bottom, the rays of light passing up the tube to a sort of camera-obscura house at the top which floats above the surface and is capable of holding four people.

The amount of light under the surface is considerably greater than is generally imagined. The inventor of the hydroscope has himself been able to read a newspaper lying on the sea bottom at a depth of 300 feet from the surface by the ordinary daylight penetrating the water. The area viewed by the lenses at the bottom of the tube varies according to the amount of light. The water at the bottom of the sea is very often clearer than at the surface, as the sediment is capable of sinking in the still water, whereas at the surface sand and other matter is kept in solution by the constant movement of the waves, the force of which is not felt a very few feet beneath the surface. This is peculiarly the case in the water surrounding the British coast.

The hydroscope is also likely to prove of very considerable use on war vessels. A tube can be fitted into the center of the vessel, one end of which will lead to the captain's bridge and the other will penetrate the bottom of the vessel and will have an extension portion which will be capable of being thrust out and drawn back as occasion requires. When the hydroscope lenses, which will be somewhat different to the apparatus illustrated here, are drawn up flush with the bottom of the vessel the water beneath the ship can be viewed at a distance of 80 to 90 feet. A private official trial of the hydroscope was made by the Italian government a few months ago in Portofino harbor, where it proved very satisfactory.

One of the most romantic things yet accomplished by the hydroscope and the raising apparatus has been the bringing to the surface of an old Spanish galleon, one of a numerous fleet sunk in the bay of Vigo in 1702 and recently brought to the surface by the aid of Pino's invention. Unfortunately during the night the old hulk proved to have so rotted away that it rolled over, broke in pieces, and again sunk to the bottom. The metal bolts which held the timber together had evidently rusted almost completely away. In addition to this attempt on the old galleon some successful experiments were made raising heavy boilers which had been sunk in the sea for 10 years.

NEW CONSERVATORY FOR THE PENITENTIARY



The New Conservatory Erected at a Cost of $6,500, of Which Henry Phipps Contributed $5,000.

Greenhouse Built in 1878 and Which Will Be Torn Down Next.

For weeks past the hundreds of prisoners in the Western penitentiary have taken a keen interest in the construction of the new greenhouse, the handsome architectural lines of which are shown in the accompanying picture. Henry Phipps, the philanthropist, who invariably visits Riverside when he is sojourning in Pittsburgh contributed $5,000 for the erection of the little conservatory. The prison inspectors added to this sum $1,500 to build a potting house and make the necessary steam connections with the engine rooms in another part of the big prison yard. The work on the building is completed and during the coming week the plants now housed in the old green house will be removed.

This greenhouse is perhaps the most remarkable building of its kind in the country. From the making of blue prints to the steel construction and glazing, every bit of the work was done by the inmates of the prison. As crime is found in every walk of life, so every trade and many professions are represented in the penitentiary. When more than a year ago Capt. James R. Reed accompanied Mr. Phipps through Riverside and suggested that the institution was sorely in need of a new conservatory, Mr. Phipps promptly asked that plans and an estimate of the cost be submitted to him. An expert draughtsman, serving a sentence for some breach of the law, was put to work and turned out blue prints showing in detail the style of building desired. These were forwarded to Mr. Phipps with a letter advising him that such a building would cost about $5,000. Mr. Phipps sent the check by return mail and orders were placed for the steel and other material needed.

Prisoners dug the foundation, laid the steam pipes, set up the structural work, built the potting house of brick, laid the cement sidewalks and floors, and did the painting and glazing. No assistance of any kind was required from outside sources and the building, small though it is, is as perfectly constructed as anything of the kind in the country.

As the Pennsylvania prison labor laws are such that it is impossible to give work to all the prisoners in so big an institution as Riverside, the erection of this greenhouse has been a welcome diversion to many of the inmates who would have been compelled to remain idle but for this. The old greenhouse, built in 1878, is in a state of decay and will be torn down. The new building proper is 125 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 11 feet high. The palm house is 50 feet long, 25 feet wide and 19 feet high. The cultivation of plants and flowers is carried on entirely by the prisoners.

PAPAL DELEGATE IS AN EGYPTIAN

Father Agius, Who Goes to the Philippines, Lived at Malta as a Hermit.

APPOINTMENT IS A SURPRISE

ROME, Oct. 17.—Herewith is a new photograph of Father Ambrose Agius, who was recently appointed papal delegate to the Philippines, and who is likely to give no small aid in the pacification of the Filipinos.

Father Agius has led a busy, varied life, in which he has learned to take a broad view of persons and things. He was born in Egypt on September 17, 1856, but was educated in England, where he took the habit of the Benedictines at Ramsgate in 1871, taking his next degree at Subiaco in Italy, where is the chief house of the Benedictines. This degree was conferred by Cardinal Monaco La Valletta, who climbed to the holy speco, which all travelers know, to celebrate the interesting symbolic function. Some time afterward, Father Ambrose, together with the two brothers Serafini, also Benedictines, founded a house of their order at Malta, and as they had neither money, position nor influence, lived there as real hermits. The holy work, however, seems to have blessed them as they have all risen to high positions in the church. One Serafini is apostolic delegate in Mexico, and the other general of the Benedictines.

A few months ago Father Agius had to go to England, and Pius X., in taking leave of him, said: "We will meet again soon," and, in fact, two months later, just as Agius was about to board a ship to go to America, he received a telegram from Cardinal Merry del Val saying, "Drop every engagement and come to Rome." Wondering, and mystified, he arrived in the Eternal City, and immediately asked an audience of the holy father. The pope met him smiling, and said, "I congratulate you most sincerely," and seeing Aigus' look of bewilderment, added laughing, "I will not tell you what for, I wish to leave that pleasure to his Eminence Cardinal Merry del Val. Go to him."

The secretary of state soon enlightened the astonished father, who notwithstanding his great modesty, was obliged to end by accepting the position of apostolic delegate to the Philippines, and he goes to the island animated by the spirit of peace and apostolic zeal.

FATHER AMBROSE AGIUS.
The Newly Appointed Papal Delegate to the Philippines.

HOW TO MAKE THE WORLD BETTER

BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

Views of the Archbishop on Great Problems of the Anglo-Saxon World, as Expressed in Addresses Before Various Lay and Religious Bodies During His Stay in That Country and Not Heretofore Printed.

It would be vain to ignore the warning voices which tell us, on either side of the sea, of a certain decadence in the definitely religious life of the ordinary home—a falling off, that is, in the very force which gave its distinctive inspiration and its distinctive power to so much of our grandsires' life.

If that be true it surely behooves us all to consider well what we can do to safeguard the men and women and, above all, the children of America and of England from a peril whose gravity it is impossible to overestimate, because it affects the very foundations of our Christian life.

For the old and young folks—and not least for the busy, active folk in middle life on whose energy much depends—we need to get down to what Kipling calls

"The imperishable plinth of things
Seen and unseen which touch our peace."

* * *

Thoughts at Washington's Grave.

Among the many privileges which have been mine, none was greater than that of standing by the grave of Washington and being there allowed to leave a memento of my having stood there by planting a tree which shall remain.

And as I was there there came into my mind the recollection of verses which I believe to be a little known in this land as they are in our own—verses written by a poet who will be better remembered some day than he is known now, when he has just passed away—Frederick Meyers, who while still a boy, wrote a poem in 1861 upon the visit with the prince of Wales standing by the grave of Washington.

It was a boyish production, and there is not much of it that is worthy of more than that kind of immortality that belongs at school to the ordinary prize poet. But there are two verses in it which seem to me to have a ring which makes them worth remembering, and a significance which is appropriate today. Washington is supposed—the shadow of Washington—to be addressing the young prince.

"I crave no pardon, prince, that, led by me,
This grand result was from your fathers wrought.
It was not I that set the people free—
It was not I, but God.

"Neither can one consent forever bind
Parent and offspring, but they shall at length
A closer union in disunion find;
In separation, strength."

* * *

Modern Knights and Knights of Old.

Chivalry is here today, but it has taken, as we believe, another meaning than that which it had in former times. Perhaps that other meaning, if we could get below the surface, had more of a place in those early days than we are apt to remember.

It was my office for some years of my life to be connected with the great order of chivalry, the Order of the Garter, which was founded in 1348, as the embodiment of the ideals of knightliness at that period—knightliness and chivalry.

And if we look at the actual record of what the man who was then enlisted as a knight was really obliged to do, the oath he had to take, the obligations he had to assume, we find this—that his primary and central obligation was that he bear the arms, the red cross on the white shield, the sword with the cross at its hilt, and the crest, for the just and unnecessary defense of all that are oppressed and needy.

It gives a different thought, a different tone to the records of those days, when we come to realize that the underlying impulse was meant to be that; and although men then and since have failed to justify the ideal under which they were enlisted, that is not peculiar to the age of feudalism or to the knights of chivalry.

"Duty" a Specific English Word.

I do not know whether it is true to say, as is sometimes said, that the English word "Duty," in all that it signifies in the highest sense, has no quite corresponding word in any other language on our earth.

All the words that are supposed to correspond really commend or describe an idea a little different. My attention was called the other day to the curious statement—curious if true; I have not been able to verify it—but this statement was made—we have the whole story of European wars about 100 years ago between France and England. We have before us the proclamations, or dispatches, if we may call them so, of the Emperor Napoleon, and we have the dispatches and reports of Arthur, duke of Wellington.

I am told that there is literally not one report or proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon in which glory is not mentioned and that there is not literally one report or dispatch of Arthur, duke of Wellington, in which the word "glory" occurs, nor a single one in which "Duty" is not led forward as the central thing.

That, in a word, expresses what we mean by the larger liberty which carries with it the thought of answerableness. I suppose all progress is valuable just in so far as it tends to what we call moral progress.

A man may pardon me if I put it very plainly, and surely a man may have quite a different standard of what we mean by morals in the various departments of his life.

A man's private life may be in domestic affairs absolutely moral; in his business life there may be a little less of that morality in its stiffer sense; in his civil and political life it may become a mere conventionality, and in his thought about international relations may practically disappear altogether.

Ancestors No Longer Count.

In this democratic age in which we live it is what a man does that matters rather than what the man's ancestors were. The artificial platform of former days, which might place a duffer on a level with a man who has great capacity, has gone practically in most parts of the world.

Do you remember that there is form of human wrong which can only be set right by one set of men, and that is by young men? You know well what I mean—that curse that falls on every land or home where impurity is rife—a thing which young men can grapple with and throttle to death, and which, if they only would, young men can.

The True Meaning of Liberty.

It has been given to us English-speaking folk in the manifold development of our storied life to realize in practice more fully than other men the true meaning of liberty—the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free.

Let us always recognize that such knowledge is in itself not a heritage only, but a splendid and sacred trust. The trust must be determinedly and daily used—used amid all the changes and chances to the glory of God and the immeasurable good of men.

Christ taught us that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which He possesseth. He taught us that society exists for the sake of the men and the women who constitute society. He taught us that surrender, even of individual rights, for the sake of Christ, is nobler than defense of privilege.

"We must be here to work,
And men who work can only work for men,
And not to work in vain must comprehend
Humanity, and so work humanly,
And raise men's bodies still by raising souls."

Can Make Life Happier For Somebody.

Our difficulty nowadays, whether in America or in England, comes from the very conditions in which our life is lived. In the presence of all the bigness, the stir, the swing of the world's life, at such central spots as this, our power of quiet sympathy or painstaking care for other people's needs and difficulties is far too hard to evoke.

We know so much about what is going on that we care less. Nothing happens anywhere that some hurried account of it must in an hour or two be spread throughout the world. The account may be inaccurate—half truth, half guessing—but go it must, or another will go before it.

These possibilities of rapid intercourse and wide communication are, when rightly used, the very forces which make it possible for us to band ourselves quickly and strenuously together against wrong, to drag evils into daylight so as to fight them better, to learn our dangers and to meet them.

Few of us, perhaps, have the power of any great scale of mending the world's wrongs, but each of us, every single one, has the power to make happier, sunnier, purer, the little spots, the home, the office, the workshop, wherein his daily life is spent. These mechanical forces of ours, the harnessing of what we call nature to our use, are or can be a means to a beneficent end. The better associating all the world over of our scattered energies for God and good, the better cooperating of our militant activities against whatsoever in our common life is mean, or cowardly, or coarse, or unworthy of Him whose name we bear.

CATARRH

Gentlemen:—I wrote you some time ago, giving you an account of my sufferings with an awful case of Catarrh. I had all the symptoms that accompany this disease, such as mucus dropping in the throat, a constant desire to hawk and spit, feeling of dryness in the throat, cough and spitting upon rising in the morning, scabs forming in the nose, which required much effort to blow out; sometimes causing the nose to bleed and leaving me with a sick headache. I had thus suffered for five years. As soon as I heard from you, I commenced to take S. S. S. as you advised, and after I had taken three large bottles, I noticed a change for the better. Thus encouraged, I continued to take it, and in a short while was entirely cured.

224 Randolph St., Richmond, Va. JUDSON A. BELLUM.

I contracted Catarrh and suffered terribly with it for 25 years. It was so bad that I had lost my hearing, sense of taste, as well as being nearly blind. I tried various medicines and specialists, spending a large sum of money with them, but with no perceptible results, so I abandoned all other remedies and doctors and began using your S. S. S. I took three large bottles and one small bottle, when much to my joy I found myself a well man. All my senses were fully recovered, and after fifteen years I am happy to relate that I have never had the slightest return of the ailment. I am now 75 years old and enjoy good health for my age. I cheerfully and gratefully recommend S. S. S. as the remedy that cured me of Catarrh.

Fordyce, Ark. L. S. LOCHRIDGE.

If winter is to be dreaded for its snows, icy, cutting winds and damp, unpleasant weather, it is more to be dreaded because it brings with it the most annoying and disgusting of diseases—Catarrh. The changed condition of the weather brings on "bad colds" which irritate the inner skin and tissues, and they secrete an unhealthy matter that is absorbed by the blood and scattered all through the system in its circulation, and at the first sign of winter the patient begins to "hawk and spit." All the mucus membranes and tissues of the body are affected by this disease, and the filthy, poisonous matter finds its way to every part of the body, making the sufferer dull and half sick all the time. The head and eyes have blinding aches, the stomach bloats, the hearing is often affected and in its worse forms the soft bones of the nose and head are destroyed. Local applications such as sprays, washes and inhalations can do no more than give temporary relief, because the blood is constantly circulating through the system loaded with these filthy catarrhal poisons, and it must be purified and cleansed before a cure can be effected. S. S. S., a purely vegetable remedy, cures Catarrh by its invigorating, purifying action on the blood, and the catarrhal poisons are carried off through the proper channels. S. S. S. makes the blood rich and strong, and as it circulates through the system it carries healthful properties to the organs and tender tissues, the unhealthy secretions cease, and the whole system is renewed and built up by it. Don't let a "bad cold" become chronic Catarrh, but at the first symptom begin the use of S. S. S. and fortify the system against it. Our book on The Blood will be mailed free, and our physicians will give special advice to all catarrh sufferers who write, without charge.

SSS

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

TRIP ACROSS THE DESERT NOT DISAGREEABLE IN SUMMER

Transcontinental Trains the Embodiment of Comfort to Long Distance Travelers.

SOME OF WONDERS EN ROUTE

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette.)

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Oct. 24.—"You're not going to California in the summer time, are you? Why, the trip across the desert will just kill you."

This and a thousand other similar remarks were dinned into our ears by friends when we said we were about to leave Pittsburgh and make our home in Los Angeles.

"Wait until winter, anyhow," they all exclaimed. "It's suicide to take such a trip in hot weather."

But we started just the same and we came across the desert on the Santa Fe in the very middle of the hot weather, and we didn't have any trouble at all. We slept under blankets every night to keep comfortable and in the daytime there was always a cool breeze and a thousand and one strange things to keep our eyes and thoughts busy. From the time that we took our seats in the comfortable Pullman in Chicago on Thursday night until we pulled into the La Grande station here on Tuesday morning, we were comfortable, happy and amused. Even the baby thrived and grew fat on the trip.

Mr. Gray, the courteous Pullman conductor, lost no single opportunity of making his passengers comfortable, interested and acquainted with one another, and he was the man who received most of the encomiums at the end of the journey.

Incidentally, there was an excellent chance, in the smoking room, for the men of the party to find out the political complexion of the country on the eve of this coming presidential campaign. Between Chicago and Los Angeles the Santa Fe crosses six states and two territories. The states are Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and California. The territories are New Mexico and Arizona.

Roosevelt a Train Favorite.

At every big town some well-posted traveling or business man would drop into the smoker of the Pullman, bound for the west, and from Chicago to the Pacific—Los Angeles is only 20 miles from the ocean—Roosevelt was the only man who had a show.

This was interesting and as good an index of the attitude of the country as a man can well receive. Bryan has long been discredited even in the western states that gave him his early support. Parker is an unknown quality and is looked upon with suspicion, for the westerner "wants to know." The west has grown into a realization that "stability" and "prosperity" are the main factors and they like Roosevelt. He has started out to make some changes, but they are changes that will curb only the money kings and help the farmer-and small retailer.

We left Chicago at 10 o'clock at night and when we woke up the next morning we had crossed the Mississippi at Ft. Madison, traversed the southeastern corner of Iowa and were whirling along through the green, fertile farm lands of Missouri.

After breakfast in the dining car, we rolled into Kansas City at 10 o'clock, 12 hours out of Chicago. Here a number of well-known business men boarded the train and we began to hear about oil again, a subject that hadn't been mentioned since leaving Pennsylvania.

A Snapshot from the Car Window.

To those who have never visited the Kansas oil and gas belt, a general description of its size, so far as known, and its general features and location, may prove interesting. Iola, Allen county, Kan., is in the northeast corner of the district. The two counties west of Allen in the same tier are Woodson and Greenwood. These three counties lying in a row east and west constitute the general northern boundary of the oil and gas region. Of the three counties, Allen has by far the greatest development.

Kansas Oil Field Is Rich.

The three counties that lie east and west next below the northern tier just named are Elk, Wilson and Neosho. Of these three Neosho shows the greatest development. The town of Chanute, in its northwest corner, is now the center of an oil region of almost unprecedented richness.

There is another tier of counties lying east and west, immediately south of the three of the second tier named—Chautauqua, Montgomery and Labette. These nine counties make a square of land about 4,500 square miles in extent. To the south of this still lies that part of the Indian territory occupied by the Cherokee and Osage tribes. The oil and gas development extends into this region with much territory still undeveloped. From all accounts, prospectors, lease seekers and land buyers are losing no time. Derricks are going up and wells sunk and the region is rivaling Northwestern Pennsylvania in the palmiest days of the great oil excitement.

We listened to oil talk until Topeka, the state capital, hove in sight and we had a glimpse of the capitol building. Then we were whirled away through the great grain fields of the western part of the state—more prosperous this year than ever before.

No more dining cars! From now on the famous "Harvey eating houses" for the travelers, and no matter whether on the desert or amid fertile fields, the meals are as satisfactory to the most fastidious epicure as any that might be produced in the famous hostelries of the metropolis.

Prairie Dogs Amuse Children.

Through Lawrence and Newton and Hutchinson, a center of the salt industry, on to the great, gray-brown plains of Colorado, we were whirled at 50 miles an hour, our train all the time climbing toward the Rockies. The children amused themselves watching the prairie dogs from the car window. There were countless hundreds of them sitting on their haunches or scampering about in play or at work.

The Santa Fe railroad, across this vast agricultural country, follows the old Santa Fe trail. In the old days of Indian battles and pioneer wagon trains, the trail began at Westport (now Kansas City), following the Kaw river to Lawrence, thence over the hills to Burlingame and Council Grove—the Arkansas river being reached at Ft. Zarah (now Great Bend). The trail crept up this valley to Bent's Fort (now Las Animas), and climbed the mountains through Raton pass. There was a short cut from Ft. Dodge, Kan., to Las Vegas, along the Cimarron river.

It is only 30 years since the Comanches and Fawness made almost every toilsome mile of the slow passage through Kansas dangerous for the wagon trains that wound slowly across the plains, laden with the traffic for the southwest. Except the trains were heavily guarded by military escorts they were subject to attacks by day and night. Memories of stories of those fighting days come to the mind of the traveler as he looks out over the scenes of many battles and butcheries.

The West's Coke Country.

At Trinidad, Col., one gets into a country that has a smack about it of Connellsville and the coke regions, except that there is an absence of the green foliage of the Alleghenies. But the coke ovens are there and the big slack piles at the entrance to the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, presided over now by Col. J. J. Hearne, an old Pittsburgher.

It is at Trinidad that the traveler sees the first of the Santa Fe's palatial hotels built in the old mission style of architecture. It is the Hotel Cardenas, named after the first white man who ever saw the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The spacious dining room accommodates 100 guests and there are 37 sleeping apartments in the hotel. While breakfast was served here, an extra locomotive is hitched to the front of our train and another coupled on behind, and soon we started toward the summit of the Raton pass, just across the border in New Mexico. We had seen from the Hotel Cardenas the snowy summit of the mountain above the pass. As we neared the top we passed what is left of the old tollhouse, an abandoned and dismantled adobe dwelling where, for many years, the veteran Dick Wooten collected toll from those who used the wagon trail through the pass. Both ruin and trail are of interest as belonging to the ante-railroad period of thrilling adventure, for by that road, and past the site of the dilapidated dwelling journeyed every prairie schooner, every overland stage, every caravan and every soldier cavalcade bound to the southwestern country in early days.

Then the hills crowded around and shut off the outside world; we passed a boundary post marked on one side Colorado and on the other side New Mexico; and instantly following that we plunged into a half-mile tunnel, black as midnight and 7,600 feet above the level of the sea.

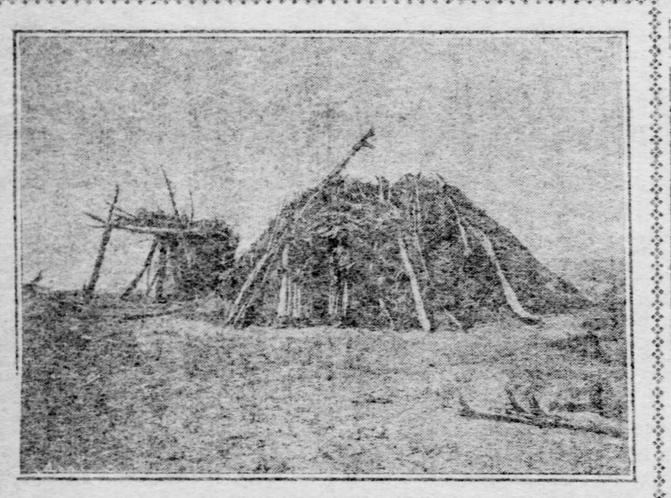
In the Great Half-Tamed West.

Now we were in New Mexico, the land of adobe, desert and dust, the land of the vast rancho and the Mexican and Spaniard and Indian, all quaint and peculiar to the dweller of the east. Once over the pass and we were in an instant in the great, half-tamed west. The vast plains that stretch out as far as the eye can reach from the western slope of the mountains are as high above the sea level as the highest peak of the Adirondacks, and as level as a floor save where they are broken by a mountain range or some towering, solitary Mesa.

There was a cool breeze blowing and the air was as bracing as a draught of the "elixir of life." We were at last on the great American desert, but already its gradual reclamation can be seen. Telephone lines strung across the great, gray wastes point the way to the hacienda of some big rancher, and green spots here and there show where water has been found for irrigation.

Scattered by the way are sleepy Mexican villages, ancient Indian pueblos, still inhabited, and those older, abandoned ruins, that give to the region its peculiar atmosphere of mystery. The Culebra and Cimarron ranges of the Rockies shut in the lower western sky as the train whirled along southward from Raton to Las Vegas. We passed Springer, whence stages run to the Red river mines and Taos pueblo; Wagon Mound, a former Mexican frontier customs house and a picturesque point of the Santa Fe trail; and Watrous, at the head of Mora canyon, near old Ft. Union.

At Las Vegas another magnificent hotel, also built in mission style, was encountered and here we had a superb dinner. The town with 8,000 people, is the metropolis of Northern New Mexico. Then we had another stiff climb over the mountains to reach Albuquerque, the real metropolis of the territory. This time we were whirled through the Florieta pass in the Glorieta range of the Rockies. The pass is 7,453 feet above sea level. Then down through Apache canyon where, in 1847, noted battles were fought between Kearney's army of the west and the Mexican, and in 1862 between federal and confederate troops, to Albuquerque.



A Typical Native Hut.

A Pretty Western Scene.

It is at Albuquerque that the traveler is introduced to the crowning glory of the Santa Fe system. Here the Hotel Alvarado burst upon the astonished and grateful eyes of the travelers on our train like a fairyland where least expected. At few spots in this great land of ours can the Alvarado be surpassed with its fancifully garbed Indians stolid as all their race, crouched along the platform and at the entrance; with its plashing fountains, cool patios and great dining room.

The hotel itself is a wide-spreading, low building, like a great Spanish mission save for its newness. It has rough, gray walls and a far-reaching procession of arches and a red tiled roof with many towers. A special attraction which the Alvarado offers, not to be duplicated elsewhere, is a fine collection of Indian relics and products, gathered during years of studious effort. In Moki, Navajo, Zuni, Apache, Pima and Mexican handicraft, this collection is well nigh unrivaled, and the real Indians of today, in all the color and strangeness of their national costumes are there to please the traveler with pottery, bows and arrows, beadwork and other strange devices fresh from the native pueblos.

For an hour before reaching Albuquerque we had been whirling through Indian settlements, the children in the car giving shouts of delight as the bright-robed men and women were seen loping along the roadways near the track or at work in the fields. West of Albuquerque we came to two of the most important pueblos in the territory. More than a score of these many-chambered communal homes are scattered over New Mexico. Three of the most important pueblos are Isleta, Laguna and Acoma. Isleta and Laguna are within a stone's throw of the railroad, 10 miles and 86 miles, respectively, beyond Albuquerque, and Acoma is reached from Laguna by a drive of 15 miles.

Pueblos Are True Pagans.

Although a ward of the government, the Pueblo Indian has absolutely maintained the integrity of his individuality. He is a true pagan, swathed in seemingly dense clouds of superstition, rich in fanciful legend, and profoundly ceremonious in religion. His gods are innumerable. The trail of the serpent has crossed his history, too, and he frets his pottery with an imitation of its scales, and gives the rattlesnake a prominent place among his deities.

Crowds of the strangely-garbed natives swarmed about the Pullman when we pulled into the stations with many strange wares for sale. It was seldom that we saw them leave the depots with empty purses.

The next morning when we awoke, we were in Arizona. We had passed Adamana and Holbrook, from which towns the wonderful petrified forests are reached. We had also passed, without knowing it, the great continental divide, at an altitude of 6,906 feet.

All day long we were whirled across the alkali sand wastes of Arizona, seeing here and there vast herds of sheep and wondering how they secured sustenance. But the timid creatures looked sleek and fat as they huddled together under the charge of the dark-skinned Mexican shepherds. Then on to Flagstaff—familiar to readers of old army stories of Apache days—and to the vast forests of the San Francisco range.

Grandeur of the Grand Canyon.

At Williams, a number of us left the train for a peep at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The train took us to the rim of the canyon at Bright Angel trail, and here we were brought face to face with a new world, compelling the tribute of sensations whose intensity exceeds the power of words.

It is useless to describe the grandeur of the chasm. Only a personal acquaintance can satisfy. Long may the visitor loiter upon the rim, powerless to shake loose the charm, tirelessly intent upon the silent transformations until the sun is low in the west. Then the canyon sinks into mysterious purple shadow, the far Shinumo altar is tipped with a golden ray, and against a leaden horizon the long line of the Echo cliffs reflects a soft brilliance of indescribable beauty, a light that elsewhere, surely, never was on sea or land. Then darkness falls, and as the moon breaks forth from the far horizon to the east, a thousand spectral forms are projected from inscrutable gloom. They are the dreams of the mountains as, in their sleep, they brood on things eternal.

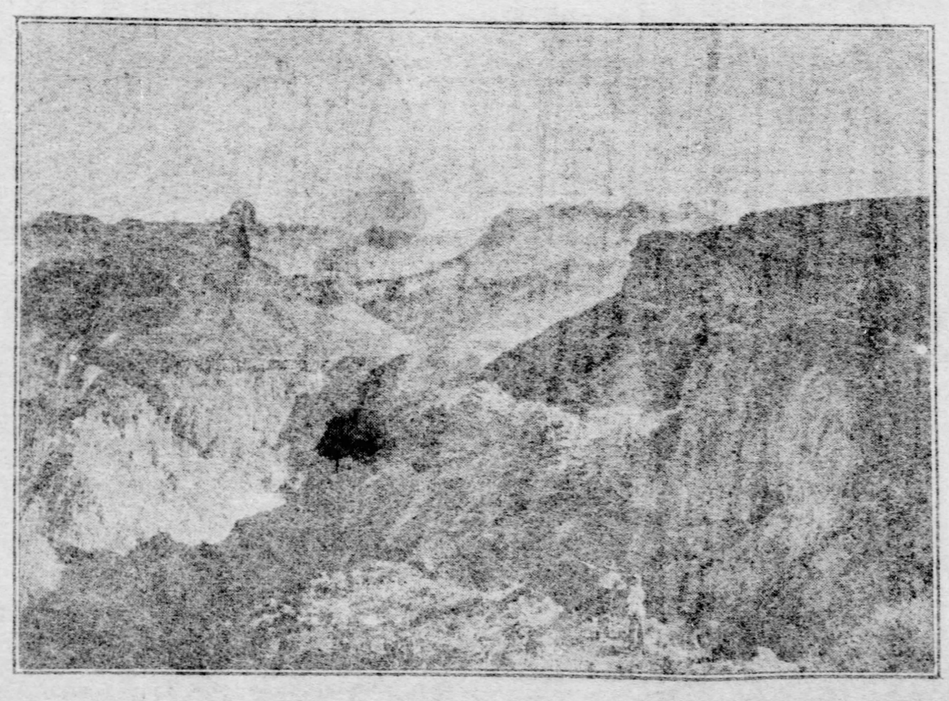
But we were forced to turn away. The grandeur of the mighty chasm into which five Eiffel towers might be placed, one above the other and still not reach the level, must be left behind. We went back to Williams. Then we were again whirled westward and finally down the 50-mile incline to the Colorado river at the Needles.

Some High Temperatures.

At last we were in California and here, for the first time, we suffered from the heat. At 6 o'clock on Monday night, in the pleasant Harvey dining room, the thermometer registered 119 degrees and people said that it had been 150 out-of-doors for weeks. You must remember that we had come down from the plateau and were again almost at sea level. We could believe the story of the natives and passed the dirty, ill-clad Mojave Indians on the platform, anxious to get away.

Another stiff climb on to the great Mojave desert, the bleakest waste in America, with Death Valley only a score or more of miles to the northward and then to bed, once more far above the sea, under blankets to keep us warm. The next morning we had breakfast at San Bernardino, on the coast side of the San Gabriel mountains. Palm trees were waving gracefully in the breeze, roses, carnations and geraniums in bloom everywhere and, after a two hours' ride through orange and lemon groves, we were in Los Angeles, on time to the minute.

Our trip in summer time across the desert had not been so hard after all.



In the Grand Canyon.

HOW THE FAR EASTERN WAR MIGHT EASILY BE ENDED

By ALEXANDER ULAR, Editor-in-Chief of the French Revue of Revues.

The principal argument used by the Friends of Peace, who are mostly people of many words but few deeds, is that neither of the belligerent powers in the Russo-Japanese war will accept arbitration. Their second argument is that nobody knows the true intentions of either Russia or Japan, and that consequently nobody can suggest a basis on which peace might be arranged. Now, this second argument is nothing more or less than an "asylum ignorantias," and if the diplomats and the press which they inspire will seek cover under this, it simply means that they are so little interested that they prefer to let things take their course, or that they are not equal to their duty which imposes upon them the task of ending this disastrous and cruel war.

The intentions of both belligerents are well known to everybody. Let us then analyze what these intentions are before we take up the question of the feasibility of mediation.

The future regime of Manchuria is the principal point of contest in the Russo-Japanese war, but it is absolutely certain that this point is, after all, only of a symbolic importance.

Neither one of the belligerents really cares for the material conquest of Manchuria, but rather for what one might call the moral conquest of that country. The Manchurian question if after all only a pretext to get an opportunity of measuring the strength of two imperialisms.

The war is a struggle for prestige, it is being fought "to save the face" as the Chinese say. Wars of this kind are not only the most odious, but also the most bitter and the most difficult to end, because a psychological question, a collective foolishness, which we are used to call national honor, is involved. Logically, wars of this kind can only end with the total destruction of one of the adversaries.

In the present war this is absolutely impossible. That Russia should be able to dictate the terms of peace in Tokyo or Japan in a vital Russian center is a ridiculous supposition. Japan might carry her strategical successes into the Transbaikal region, but that would not change the political situation in the least. The war, or at least the state of war, might exist indefinitely even after both sides were exhausted, but one must be blind not to see that the moment when the pretext for the war was done away with, the psychological motives for the war would undergo a complete transformation.

If the Manchurian question were eliminated, that is to say, if Manchuria were to become Chinese, as it was before 1900, the principal reason for war would disappear at the same time, and a great step toward the re-establishment of peace would have been made. And it is entirely within the limits of possibility to eliminate this question.

There is nobody who does not know that Japan does not think of keeping Manchuria under her protectorate. This would, in reality, be the financial suicide of that empire. It would be a source of inextricable international difficulties, and an act contrary to the general welfare of the nation.

What Japan wants to do is to drive Russia out of Manchuria for the purpose of giving the country back to China. The material advantages which Japan dreams of obtaining are located elsewhere.

On the other side—and all denials of Russian jingo diplomats cannot alter this truth—Russia also is determined to give Manchuria back to China for very obvious reasons.

She could not think of retaining Manchuria, even should she come out of this war victorious, unless she would cover the 300,000,000 francs which the administration of that country would cost by a very high tariff, and, to assist her in the carrying out of a policy of this kind, which might involve her in a new war with England or the United States, Russia would have only France as an ally. Germany cleverly evaded the question at a time when Russian victory still seemed possible, and the fate of Manchuria has hung fire for six months.

The question for which two great nations are endeavoring to exterminate each other is a mere question of form. It is simply this: Whether Manchuria shall be given back to China by Russia or Japan.

People of common sense, who do not know the tortuous ways of diplomacy, will immediately ask why Russia and Japan should not in common restore the country to China. This seems, at first view, entirely out of the question, but I intend to prove right here that it is possible, and not only possible, but the only possible way to evade an interminable war.

It can be done in this manner: Russia should, while the war is still going on, conclude a treaty with China stipulating the absolute independence of the Chinese administration in Manchuria, the rights of Chinese troops to occupy the country and the definite promise by Russia to evacuate the country as soon as the preliminaries of peace with Japan had been signed, and to withdraw her troops as soon as their places could be filled by Chinese garrisons.

China, on her side, should arrange with Japan to reorganize the Chinese administration in Manchuria, and Japan should confidentially be informed of this procedure, which she would have to accept. Only France and England could act as confidential intermediaries by vouching for the sincerity of this arrangement. When the Russo-Chinese treaty was concluded (which should contain a clause regarding the Manchurian railroad, and stipulating that it be bought by the Chinese government at the price of the whole capital of the imaginary East Chinese Railroad Company) China should officially notify Japan, preferably in the form of a letter of thanks to the mikado, signed by the emperor of China, in which he should promise to watch over Japan's moral interests in China, and all the powers should be notified at the same time.

Then and only then would the principal cause of the war, which does not concern the practical interests of the belligerents, have been done away with and the contested points of interest to Russia and Japan might be taken up, and a joint action of the powers could end the war, or rather the war would end without intervention by direct arrangement.

Is this suggestion practicable? That is now the only question, and I can positively affirm that it is.

I know that M. Delcasse is not ignorant of the fact that there exists at St. Petersburg a group of very powerful men, whom I do not need to mention by name, who see in this solution the only salvation and the only way of preserving Russian prestige in the far east. This group has not yet been able to persuade the czar. But it possesses decisive means, and the advice of France would assure it of victory. It can, however, not afford to take the responsibility of interfering unless it is assured that its efforts will not be frustrated by Japan flatly refusing to enter into an agreement of this nature.

Now, I know that the highest representatives of the Japanese government are well informed of the situation and that Japan will not refuse to enter into this agreement.

It is true that Japan will insist upon an indemnity, and wishes to arrange the actual terms of peace after the elimination of the Manchurian question direct with Russia, without the intervention of a neutral. Japan knows too much of joint actions by the powers to wish for any. The indemnity demanded will, of course, increase with the duration of the war.

But this question is only of secondary importance, and could easily be settled. It is also useless to discuss the intentions of Russia or Japan in regard to Port Arthur, Sachalin, Corea and other points.

Until the Manchurian question shall have been solved they do not enter into the calculation. If this question is not solved, either because of the nealligence of the diplomacy of France or because of the sickly stubbornness of the czar, there is no hope of seeing the end of this atrocious carnage until 1906, and this is more than a mere personal opinion.

A prominent club woman, Mrs. Danforth, of St. Joseph, Mich., tells how she was cured of falling of the womb and its accompanying pains and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Life looks dark indeed when a woman feels that her strength is fading away and she has no hopes of ever being restored. Such was my feeling a few months ago when I was advised that my poor health was caused by prolapsus or **falling of the womb.** The words sounded like a knell to me, I felt that my sun had set; but **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** came to me as an elixir of life; it restored the lost forces and built me up until my good health returned to me. For four months I took the medicine daily, and each dose added health and strength. I am so thankful for the help I obtained through its use."—MRS. FLORENCE DANFORTH, 1007 Miles Ave., St. Joseph, Mich.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

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STRANGE TRAGEDY OF FRENCH LAW

Women Facing Starvation in House Full of Valuables, Sealed by Courts.

TRUMPED UP MURDER CHARGE

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The case of Mme. Marsy Escoussara, who is literally facing starvation while occupying a house in this city full of valuables is one of the strangest tragedies of French justice.

For 15 months a sumptuous mansion in Rue Londres shared by Mme. Escoussara, her mother and sister has been sealed up by order of the courts.

All the big rooms filled with priceless curios have heavy seals fastened upon their doors, the three women living in a little room, absolutely deprived of all resources.

The house is the one to which Mme. Escoussara induced her mother, Mme. Marsy, to remove her famous business as dealer in antiques from the Rue Taitbout. Their troubles date from the day their London agent, named Parmeggiani, was staying with them, when the police arrested him as an anarchist, and Mme. Escoussara also because they thought that she had received stolen goods.

There was not the slightest proof against her or the agent, so they were soon released, but the police had in the meantime trumped up a charge of murdering her husband against her.

As a matter of fact her husband died a natural death in Spain, and she left his property to his relatives before leaving that country for Paris.

The action of the Paris police, however, gave the Spanish relatives the idea of starting a lawsuit, and at the moment the seals were removed by the police here others were put on at the request of the Spanish consul.

Her business has now been ruined, and although she has beaten the Spanish relatives in the lower court, they have appealed the case, and prospects are that the three women will die from starvation or be forced to go to the poorhouse, though they are undoubtedly the legal owners of hundreds of thousands of francs worth of property.

IRISH REFORM ASSOCIATION.

John Dillon Utterly Disowns Organization—Redmond Will Give It Cold Shoulder.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—(Copyright Cable.)—Many of the loves that the coquette, the Irish Reform association, won for itself when it made its debut the other day are already falling away.

Mr. John Dillon has utterly disowned it. The Freeman's Journal, which at first paid it some pretty compliments and danced attendance on it, has now turned completely against it, alleging that it flirts with too many beaux. All the Orangemen have gone out in condemnation of it; many of the Liberals in Ireland have turned to read it. Mr. Wyndham, an admirer in secret, in public asseverates that he knows it not.

Mr. John Redmond, who from America extended a hearty welcome to it, on this side of the water will give it the cold shoulder. Its friends have yet to come forward and speak up for it. Although they are not yet in evidence, it has friends in plenty among the moderates of all parties—friends who in their own good time will flock forward to its support.

IMPRISONED HIS WIFE.

Budapest Oil Merchant Declared She Had Mania for Buying Costly Articles.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 29.—(Copyright Cable.)—The wife of an old merchant named Kund, of this city, was found by the neighbors behind an iron grating at a window, protesting that her husband kept her imprisoned there.

When her husband was arrested he gave as his excuse that his wife had a mania for buying costly things and contracting large bills for hats, laces and clothing which had nearly ruined him, and as he loved her too much to separate from her, he had kept her imprisoned on week days, letting her out only on Sunday, when the stores were closed.

The wife admitted that her husband had been justified in doing so and that he had treated her very well in all other respects, and as she said she could not promise to be less extravagant in the future, the court allowed her husband to keep her locked up during the week and she willingly followed him home.

Headache?

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Cures all baby ills—DR. JAMES' SOOTHING SYRUP CORDIAL.

STATUS OF TELEPHONE GIRLS.

French Court Decides They Are Mere Public Servants and Not Functionaries.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—(Copyright Cable.)—The question as to the status of telephone girls raised at the time of Mlle. Syvilac's prosecution, was settled definitely on Tuesday by the decision of the correctional appeal court.

M. Boulloche, who was prosecuted about the same time as Mlle. Sylvac, for the use of offensive language to telephone girls and condemned to 100 francs' fine, has been acquitted, the court finding that telephone employes are mere public servants, not functionaries, or representatives of authority.

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By JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE

(MARIETTA HOLLEY)

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BULLISH ENTHUSIASM MORE RAMPANT THAN EVER

Saturday's Market the Wildest That Wall Street Has Witnessed for Years—Boom in Pittsburgh Coal Preferred

By JOHN O. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

In the New York stock market on Saturday bullish enthusiasm was more rampant than ever. Wall street witnessed the most exciting day since the Northern Pacific "corner" of May, 1901, and the sales for the two-hour session largely exceeded a million shares. The rise had its start in London, where consols recovered to and closed at 88¼, or to within a sixteenth of the closing price of one week ago, showing that so far as the London market was concerned it had completely recovered from the effects of the war scare. Foreigners were large buyers of American securities, which suggested that the selling by London earlier in the week had been for short account. The New York market opened buoyant at advances ranging from fractions to 1 per cent, and with hardly any interruption the whole list scored further gains, some stocks reaching the highest prices of the year. In fact the market recovered in two hours practically all the loss of Thursday and Friday. The wave of speculation seems to have swept over the entire country, and the business of commission houses played as large a part in the transactions as at any previous time this year.

The strongest of the industrials was Amalgamated Copper, which opened higher at 69 and jumped to 70⅝, closing near the top. The market for the metal was reported to be more excited than for years past, and despite the increased production, prices are advancing. All of the Boston copper stocks were buoyant and reached the highest prices for a long time. United States Steel stocks were active and strong, the common advancing to 21½ and the preferred to 82¾, and both closed at the top.

In the railroad list, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western made another sensational rise to 329, making exactly 30 points in two days, and the other members of the anthracite coal group were all strong and higher, but the chief interest in the railroad list centered in Union Pacific. This stock opened higher at 112¼, and rose to 113, the highest yet quoted on this movement, and closed at the top, a net gain for the day of 1⅜ per cent. A special notice was sent out yesterday calling in the Oregon Short Line bonds. This action strengthened the conviction that an agreement had been reached in the controversy over the Northern Securities muddle, despite the denial made by Mr. J. J. Hill. Southern Pacific, Atchison and St. Paul were very strong, and closed at substantial net gains. The dealings in Erie, Southern Railway and Rock Island were on an enormous scale and suggested that the bull pools in these stocks were again at work. The standard investment stocks, like Pennsylvania and New York Central, reached their former high level and closed at net advances. Just before the close of the market there was a slight reaction, but in the final dealings prices all advanced again and closed at or near the best.

There were two exceptions to the buoyancy in the market. One was Ontario & Western, which broke from 44½ to 42½, and closed at a net loss of 1⅜ per cent. The decline was based upon a report that the price at which New York & New Haven had obtained control was 45, and that no provision had been made for taking care of the minority interest. The other weak spot was Metropolitan Street Railway, which broke from 126⅝ to 123¼, and closed at a net loss of 2 per cent. The decline was based upon the large loss of traffic which has occurred with the opening of the subway. Manhattan, on the other hand, closed 2 per cent higher, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1⅜ per cent higher for the day.

The weekly bank statement did not show the gain in cash expected, and there was a rather large increase in loans, but it had absolutely no effect upon the stock market, and received very little attention in financial circles. The following shows the totals of the various items and the net changes for the week:

Loans	$1,142,286,600	Inc.	$4,356,200
Specie	238,360,200	Dec.	1,835,300
Legal tenders	79,542,000	Inc.	1,954,400
Deposits	1,204,434,200	Inc.	4,637,500
Circulation	43,248,900	Inc.	258,100
Reserve held	317,902,200	Inc.	99,100
Reserve required	301,108,550	Inc.	1,159,375
Surplus reserve	16,793,650	Dec.	1,060,275
Surplus, 1903	10,274,150	Dec.	7,670,300
Surplus, 1902	21,339,100	Inc.	3,557,625

Because of its unusual occurrence the export of $3,250,000 gold last week attracted some attention. It would probably have attracted more attention but for the fact that there were more exciting incidents to occupy Wall street. The shipments had no effect whatever upon the money market, the range on call loan rates being 1½ to 2½ per cent, and the lower rate was quoted after the announcement that the gold had been engaged. The specie movement this year has been unusually heavy and very evenly divided between imports and exports. Up to the first of the present month we had imported $68,694,670 gold and exported $83,039,908, the difference against us being less than $15,000,000. The total of both exports and imports for the nine months of 1904 was $157,700,000, which is the largest since 1898, when we imported $142,000,000 more gold than we exported, and laid the foundation for the extraordinary activity in speculation and general business which followed that year and continued until 1903. There have been many anomalies connected with the movement this year. In April we exported nearly $20,000,000, and in May more than $43,000,000 in connection with the Panama canal settlement, and yet in the four succeeding months imports foot up more than $25,000,000, and the net movement for that period was more than $10,000,000 in our favor. Of course a large part of the movement during the summer represented shipments from Japan via the United States to Europe. That may be a factor in the present movement, for under normal conditions we should have been importing much more than we exported. Our exports of breadstuffs have been comparatively light, but those of cotton have been unusually large, and last month our trade balance was over $50,000,000, the largest for any corresponding month since 1900. We have not entirely shaken off the effects which gold exports produce in the public mind, but they have certainly lost the terror which they produced in 1894 and 1895, and this past week, as stated, there was neither sentimental nor actual effect upon money rates or the stock market. Estimates have been made that the present movement may reach a total of not less than $10,000,000. If that amount is withdrawn from New York bank reserves during November, and the demands for domestic trade also increase, there would be less for speculative operations, and the competition between Wall street and the general business community would inevitably result in higher rates for call and time loans, and yet with this prospect before the public there is a remarkably confident feeling that there will be no stringency in the money market this winter.

The activity and strength of Pittsburgh Coal preferred was the most prominent feature of the local stock market on Saturday. The stock opened higher at 71½ and on sales of nearly 2,700 shares the price reached 73¾, the highest of the year. The close was strong at the top. The common stock was only moderately active, but advanced to and closed at 16¾, a net gain of ¼. The reported advance in the price of coal in the northwestern market, and the maintenance of an active demand in local markets were partly responsible for the movement. The steel stocks were fairly active and strong, United States Steel preferred reaching 83, and Crucible preferred 42. The Westinghouse stocks were strong, Air Brake selling at 135 and Electric at 86¼, the latter closing firm at the top. A sale of 500 tons southern coke iron at $15 85, an advance of $1 95 a ton over the last previous sale, was a feature of the day.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS.

Sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday were as follows:

10:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

50	Brewing com.	26¼	100	U. S. Stl. com.	21⅜
50	do	26½	100	U. S. Stl. pfd.	82
50	do	26⅝	30	do	82
15	do	26¼	15	do	82¼
20	do	26¼	10	do	82¼
35	do	26½	20	F. Proof pfd.	30½
50	S. & R'ge pfd.	13	10	W. Airbrake	135
15	P. Coal pfd.	71½	10	W. Glass pfd.	34
50	do	71¼	10	do	34
50	do	71¼	300	Mex. Central	19⅛
35	do	71¼	20	Crucible pfd.	42
50	do	71¼	50	do	42
50	do	71½	5	do	42
40	do	71½	10	do	42
50	do	71¼	35	do	42
10	do	71¼	50	do	42
50	do	71½	50	do	42
50	M. L. & H.	39	50	P. Coal com.	16⅝
10	U. S. Stl. com.	21⅜	50	do	16⅝
10	do	21¼	5	Riv. Coal pfd.	23
10	do	21	45	do	23
10	do	21			

10:30 A. M. to 11:00 A. M.

2	Riv. Coal pfd.	23	$500	U. S. Gov. 4s, 1907	106⅝
10	Sewer Pipe	22½	50	F. Proof com.	8½
26	U. S. Stl. pfd.	82⅝	20	Crucible pfd.	41⅞
100	do	82¼	25	do	41⅞
25	Electric 2nds.	85¾	50	do	41⅞
50	P. Coal pfd.	71⅝	5	do	41⅞
2	do	71¾	50	do	41⅞
50	do	71⅝	10	U. S. Stl. com.	21¼
5	Pig Iron w. A.—Nov.	15.85	50	Brewing com.	26⅜
100	P. Plate Gl.	123			

11:00 A. M. to 12:00 M.

250	P. Coal pfd.	71½	50	P. Coal pfd.	73¾
50	do	71¾	12	Mon. Water	37½
50	do	71¾	50	M. L. & H.	38¾
10	do	71¾	20	Brewing com.	26⅜
200	do	72	100	do	26⅜
50	do	72	25	do	26⅜
25	do	72	100	do	26½
10	do	72⅛	10	S. & R'ge. pfd.	13
35	do	72	10	Ohio Fuel	39⅞
50	do	72¼	40	do	39⅞
10	do	72⅛	20	Sewer Pipe	22½
5	do	72⅛	100	U. S. Stl. pfd.	82½
50	do	72¼	25	do	82½
50	do	72¼	10	do	82¼
50	do	72¼	100	do	82½
20	do	72¼	50	do	82⅝
220	do	72¼	50	do	82⅝
10	do	72½	50	do	82½
50	do	72⅝	100	do	82⅝
100	do	72⅝	11	do	83
25	do	72⅞	10	do	82⅝
10	do	72⅞	100	Electric 2nds.	86
50	do	72¾	100	do	86¼
50	do	73¼	50	Crucible pfd.	41⅞
50	do	73¼	15	do	41¾
15	do	73¼	10	F. Proof pfd.	30¾
50	do	73⅜	10	do	30½
50	do	73¼	50	P. Coal com.	16¾
2	do	72¾	50	do	16⅝
10	do	73	50	do	16¾
35	do	73	50	do	16¾
50	do	73¼	50	do	16¾
50	do	73½	50	do	16¾
50	do	73½	50	F. Proof com.	8½
100	do	73¾	100	U. S. Stl. com.	21¼
50	do	73¾	50	do	21¼
50	do	73¾	100	P. R. R.	137½
25	do	73¾	100	do	137¼
15	do	73¾	5	do	137¼
100	do	73¾			

Summary.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last Sales.	Ch'ge.
515	Brewing	26½	26¼	26½	0
435	Cruc. Steel pfd.	42	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
100	Fire Proofing	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
40	Do preferred	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
100	Mfrs. L. & H.	39	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
300	Mex. Central	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+4⅞
12	Monon. Water	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
50	Ohio Fuel	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	0
205	Penna. R. R.	137½	*137¼	*137¼	+10
400	Pgh. Coal	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
2679	Do preferred	73¾	71½	73¾	+2⅝
100	Pgh. Pl. Glass	123	123	123	— ½
52	River Coal pfd.	23	23	23	0
30	Sewer Pipe	22½	22½	22½	0
60	Stove & R. pfd.	13	13	13	0
300	U. S. Steel	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ⅞
781	Do preferred	83	82	82⅝	+1¼
10	W. Air Brake	135	135	135	+3
225	W. Elec. 2ds.	86¼	85¾	86¼	+1¼
20	Win. Glass pfd.	34	34	34	—1
6414					
	BONDS.				
$500	U.S.Gvt. 4s, '07	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	—3⅛
	PIG IRON WAR'TS.				
5	A, Nov. deliv.	15.85	15.85	15.85	+1.95

*Less than 10 shares.

FEATURES OF THE DAY

IN PITTSBURGH.

Bank exchanges increased $3,300,000 over the same week last year.

Boom in Pittsburgh Coal preferred enlivened the stock market.

On sales of nearly 2,700 shares the stock advanced to and closed at 73¾.

Crucible preferred rallied to 42 and United States Steel preferred to 83.

Westinghouse Electric advanced to 86¼ and Airbrake to 135.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass sold at 123, a decline of 4 points.

IN WALL STREET.

Most buoyant stock market of the year closed near the top.

Sales exceeded a million shares, the largest half day for years.

Union Pacific reached 113, the highest on this movement.

Erie, Southern Railway and Rock Island were buoyant.

Ontario & Western and Metropolitan were the only weak spots.

Bank statement about as expected, and attracted no attention.

Closing Bids and Offers.

STOCKS.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Manufacturers Light & Heat	50	38⅝	38⅞
Ohio Fuel Supply	25	....	40
Peoples Pipage	25	23½	....
Citizens Traction	50	....	70
Allegheny Valley R. R. pref	50	25	....
Westinghouse Elec. 2d pref.	50	86¼	86½
Monon. Incline Plane	50	62	....
Consolidated Ice	50	5½	....
Crucible Steel	100	6½	6¾
Do preferred	100	41⅝	41¾
Monongahela River Coal	50	8	....
Do. preferred	50	23	24
Monongahela Water	25	36	39
Marsden	100	3¼	4
National Fire Proofing	50	8⅝	....
Do. preferred	50	30½	30¾
Philadelphia Co.	50	42½	....
Pittsburgh Brewing	50	26¼	26⅜
Do. preferred	50	45½	46½
Pittsburgh Coal	100	16¾	17
Do. preferred	100	73¾	....
Pittsburgh Plate Glass	100	123½	125
Pittsburgh Stove & Range	50	5½	....
Do. preferred	50	....	13¼
Union Switch & Signal	50	....	75
United States Glass	100	....	42
United States Steel pref.	100	82⅝	82¾
Westinghouse Air Brake	50	134	....
American Sewer Pipe	100	22⅝	22½
BONDS.			
Pgh., McK. & Conn. 1st 5s.	....	....	100
Monongahela River Coal 6s.	....	108¼	108⅝
Pittsburgh Brewing 6s	....	113	113½
American Sewer Pipe 6s.	....	97¾	99

PIG IRON WARRANTS.

The following quotations were made on warrants of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Co.:

Class.	Bid.	Ask.
A—December delivery	$16 00	$16 25
B—December delivery	14 25	14 75
D—December delivery	13 60	14 00
A—November delivery	15 75	16 00

Ten Million Share Week.

Last week was the most active in the New York market for three and a half years, the total sales being not far short of 10,000,000 shares. There was corresponding activity in the bond market. The record week on the New York exchange was that beginning with April 29, 1901, when the total sales reached $15,506,955 shares. The two weeks compare as follows:

	Last week. Shares.	Record week. Shares.
Monday	1,882,000	2,619,706
Tuesday	2,015,500	3,281,226
Wednesday	1,778,100	2,8[illegible]
Thursday	1,764,700	2,854,639
Friday	1,405,200	2,[illegible]45,277
Saturday	1,071,300	982,529
Totals	9,916,800	15,506,[illegible]55

In last week's total Union Pacific and Erie figured for more than a million shares each, and the speculation the coming week promises to be in these issues. Wall street tipsters were also favorably disposed toward Rock Island and Southern railway, which were very active on Saturday. According to commission house reports the dealings last week represented a larger interest on the part of the public than at any previous time this year.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

The little boom in Pittsburgh Plate Glass quickly subsided with semi-official denials that the company was directly interested in the movement for a consolidation of the more important independent plate glass concerns. It is not at all improbable, however, if the movement is a success that the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company will become interested. In any event, two large companies like Pittsburgh Plate Glass and a company representing a consolidation of smaller interests would be able to control prices better than a half score of competitors. The market for Pittsburgh Plate Glass stock is narrow and easily affected by buying or selling. It is understood that there is still some stock in an old bull pool to be liquidated, but it is in strong hands and able to await developments. The stock yesterday sold at 123, a decline of 7½ per cent for the week.

Window Glass Preferred.

Two small lots of American Window Glass preferred changed hands on the local exchange during the week at 34 to 35. It is said that the stock is being quietly picked up by persons who believe that a turn has come in the affairs of the company, and some persons are sanguine enough to predict a resumption of dividends on the preferred early in the new year.

Pittsburgh Brewing.

Pittsburgh Brewing stocks had a little advance during the week, while the rest of the market was undergoing a reaction. The rise was based upon reports of progress being made in consolidating some of the larger concerns outside the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, and it is said the latter is not interested. Brewing stocks subsequently reacted from the best prices, but the common closed at a net gain of ⅜ and the preferred ½ point.

U. S. Steel in a Nutshell.

The Steel stocks made a strong rally yesterday, but did not reach the best prices quoted before the publication of the quarterly report last Tuesday. The report was a disappointment mainly because of the falling off in the unfilled orders on hand, whereas an increase over the June quarter was looked for. However, there has been a decided improvement in this respect since the beginning of the current quarter. The following figures of the company, the price quoted for the preferred stock representing the range for the month of October in each year:

	Net earnings.	Orders. tons.	Pfd. Stock price.
1904	$18,773,030	3,027,436	83⅝@74
1903	32,203,821	3,728,742	66 @57¼
1902	36,745,489	4,843,007	91⅝@87⅛
1901	28,663,843	*	94¼@ 9[illegible]

*Not reported.

Gold Exports in October.

Saturday's steamer to Europe carried $2,000,000 gold engaged earlier in the week. That there should be large exports of gold to Europe at this time is an unusual condition, in view of the big balance of trade in our favor and the credits which that establishes abroad. The October gold movement of the past 10 years has been as follows:

October.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess Imports.
1903	$5,026,036	$351,177	$4,673,85[illegible]
1902	11,118,446	1,460,829	9,657,617
1901	9,138,638	4,066,747	5,071,891
1900	10,731,375	441,962	10,289,413
1899	8,542,254	379,752	8,162,502
1898	16,738,353	1,279,926	15,458,427
1897	11,775,483	313,311	11,462,172
1896	28,193,769	368,007	27,825,762
1895	2,011,059	1,887,707	123,352
1894	1,676,499	1,082,814	593,685

Thus in every October in the past ten years there has been an excess of gold imports. In fact, there has been only one October since the resumption of specie payments, in 1879, when the exports exceeded the imports.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

On the Pittsburgh stock exchange last week there was a falling off of about 13,500 shares in the total sales, as compared with the week before, and the course of prices was irregular. The net changes showed advances for 22 stocks and declines for 12, the remainder being unchanged from the last previous sales. The most striking feature of the week was the increased activity in bank and trust company stocks. There were dealings in 14 different stocks in this group, a larger number than has been traded in for months. As a rule prices were higher, and only the firmness of sellers prevented a larger business.

Pittsburgh Coal was the feature of the market on Saturday and the dealings were accompanied with some excitement. Humphries Miller was the largest buyer of the common stock, while Burns & Reilly were the largest buyers of the preferred, which advanced to the highest price of the year. Darr, Luke & Moore, Marlin and Sproul & Co. were also buyers of the preferred. Speer Bros., Holmes & Sons, G. W. McMullin & Co. and Bayley were large sellers of the preferred.

Two large transactions were reported in Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad & Coal first mortgage 5s yesterday. Masten & Co. sold $350,000 in one block at 90 and interest, and R. C. Hall reported two transactions of $250,000 and $50,000 at the same price. The private transactions in these bonds during the past two weeks have largely exceeded $1,000,000.

In connection with the rise in Sugar there was a rumor that a scrip dividend would be declared in the near future.

Westinghouse Electric yesterday recovered all the loss caused earlier in the week by the announcement of the $15,000,000 debenture issue and closed at 86¼, the high price of the week.

The net earnings of Canadian Pacific for September increased $66,000.

The West End Savings Bank and Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable November 1.

American District Telegraph Company directors have declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable November 15.

It is understood that Pennsylvania railroad will make no issue of car trust notes to pay for the $8,000,000 freight car equipment just ordered, but will pay for it out of income.

The Anchor Savings bank of Pittsburgh has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 4 per cent.

Gross earnings of all railroads in the United States reporting for the three weeks of October are $20,673,799, a gain of 9.2 per cent over last year. The improvement noted in earlier weeks this month and in September continues. Earnings are now much larger than for any corresponding period in previous years, and the increase is relatively very much greater than the two preceding months.

A large holders of Atchison stock says: "The Union Pacific railroad interests have of late been large purchasers of Atchison, and have accumulated about 300,000 shares. It is natural that, with this large holding, representation should be sought on the board of directors, although I have not heard that such representation has been asked for.

As is well known Pennsylvania has large holdings of stock in a number of railroads such as Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, etc. These lines have all been conservatively managed in the matter of dividends. Pennsylvania has been willing to wait for the building up of the properties before collecting revenue from them, save in a very modest way. The time cannot be very far off when Pennsylvania will be justified in collecting more money from these equities. It may safely be reckoned upon that the Chesapeake & Ohio dividend declaration is a good index of the dividend action of these roads for the present. The next dividend on Norfolk & Western will undoubtedly be the regular 1½ per cent semi-annual and the next dividend on Baltimore & Ohio will undoubtedly be 2 per cent semi-annual. The reports current in the last month or two of increases in these dividends were purely speculative and without authority. Assuming, however, a continuance of satisfactory business in the next 12 months it would be quite reasonable for Norfolk & Western, for example, to go upon a 4 per cent dividend basis next summer, and Baltimore & Ohio on a 5 per cent dividend basis next winter. Of course this is too far ahead for any definite announcement of dividend policy, but anticipations such as those described would be at all events reasonable.—Wall Street Journal.

Amalgamated Copper was one of the strongest stocks in yesterday's market, and all the Boston copper stocks were buoyant. Regarding the state of the trade the New York Commercial Bulletin says: "Excitement is intense throughout all branches of the copper industry with enormous sales of refined copper on both domestic and foreign account, and prices steadily advancing. Sales of electrolytic were made early in the day in the European market at £62 15s; later at £63 and at the close 5@10s higher were being demanded. Lake copper also sold early in the day at £63 c i f European points, but at the close holders were demanding the equivalent of 14c delivered. The largest domestic consumers of copper have recently thrown off their reserve long enough to make some heavy purchases, and during the past week they have been prominent among the supporters of the market. So heavy have been the sales to domestic and foreign consumers, including the new buyers in the Orient and speculators at home, that to obtain a parallel for the conditions of the current month it is necessary to go back to the days of the great "coup" of 1898, and the subsequent large sales that were made in 1901-3. It will be remembered that in January, 1902, 200,000,000 pounds of copper were sold by the largest domestic interest, and again in December, 1903, 100,000,000 pounds were disposed of. The sales during the current month, it is estimated, have been little if any under 100,000,000 pounds. The General Electric and Westinghouse interest are credited with having made large purchases—probably 10,000 to 15,000 tons. Speculators have also bought many thousand tons and both Europe and the far east have continued to buy heavily. It is understood that the heaviest buying has been within the past two weeks, although large sales were made as early as October 6 and 7. As several of the largest independent producers have disposed of their current output for November and December, consumers have found it necessary to fall back on the largest producers who hold nearly all of the surplus stocks, and heavy inroads have been made upon this surplus by recent contracts."

RAPID ADVANCES IN THE STOCK MARKET

Sustained Activity in the Trading from the Start to the Finish.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The Herald this (Sunday) morning says: The movement of the stock market of yesterday was typical of a Saturday in boom times, when all the machinery of Wall street is put in operation for the purpose of impressing the public over a Sunday, bringing a good batch of orders for Monday morning, and permitting some speculative profit-taking on the anticipated buying movement. No one, in consequence, was at all surprised at seeing the market stimulated into great activity and shares good, bad and indifferent advanced rapidly yesterday, for in addition to the desire to impress the public, as before mentioned, market sentiment was favorably influenced by the definite assurance that the Anglo-Russian dispute would be happily terminated by arbitration at The Hague. Shares of semi-bankrupt properties and those of highly-problematical and doubtful value were most buoyant in yesterday's market, for when prices are high it is the cheap truck which goes best with outsiders. Still there were enough strong features and advancing prices among good stocks to make the day's movement impressive to some persons.

The course of the trading was one of sustained activity from start to finish. The volume of business established a new high record of transactions for a Saturday during the present movement, and it ranks among the most active short sessions on the stock exchange, fully equaling some of the great Saturday sessions just prior to the panic of May 9, 1901. Though somewhat similar in volume of business, yesterday's market lacked many of the characteristics of the former period of activity. Business then was widely diversified among many issues, and offices were filled to overflowing by outsiders. Every man there knew from his own observation that "the public was in the market."

At present, though, the office attendance has increased somewhat, it is chiefly from out-of-town sources that the buying orders come, and many commission houses are almost deserted.

The Bond Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—District of Columbia 3s, '65s, 119½@120½; Philippine 4s, 109 bid. Price ranges were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
American Tobacco 6s	108	107¾	108
Do 4s	65	64⅝	64¾
B. R. Transit con. 4s	84	83¼	84
Central of Ga. 1st inc.	89	88¾	89
Do 2d inc.	63	62½	63
Do 3d inc.	49	48½	49
Chi., Bur. & Q. joint 4s	98½	98¼	98⅜
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	78⅝	78¼	78⅝
Do col. 5s	89	88½	89
C. F. & I. con. 5s ctfs.	82	81½	82
Con. Tobacco 4s	76	75⅝	75¾
Distilling 5s	74½	74	74½
Erie general 4s	89¼	89	89
G. B. & W. deb. Bs	19½	18¾	19½
Lackawanna Steel 5s	102	101½	102
Oregon Short Line 5s	104¼	103⅝	104¼
Union Pacific con. 4s	114⅝	113⅞	114⅝
U. S. Steel s. f. 5s	88	87½	87⅞

New York Clearing House.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The statement of averages of the clearing house banks of this city for the week shows: Loans, $1,142,286,600, increase, $4,356,200; deposits, $1,204,434,200, increase, $4,637,500; circulation, $43,248,900, increase, $258,100; legal tenders, $79,542,000, increase, $1,954,400; specie, $238,360,200, decrease, $1,835,300; reserve, $317,902,200, increase, $99,100; reserve required, $301,108,550, increase, $1,159,375; surplus, $16,793,650, decrease, $1,060,275; ex-United States deposits, $22,623,975, decrease, $1,050,500.

COMPLETE RECORD OF THE NEW YORK STOCKS

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., Peoples Savings Bank building, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade.

ACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low.	Close Bid.
27000	A., T. & S. F.	87½	87⅝	87	87⅝
2700	Do preferred	102½	102½	102⅛	102
500	Am. Cotton Oil	31⅝	32⅝	31⅝	32½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	92
54300	Am. Sugar Refg.	143½	145	143	144⅞
	Do preferred	137	137	137	136½
2200	Am. Locomotive	28	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛
200	Do preferred	97⅝	98	97⅝	97
1500	Am. Car Fdry.	26⅝	27	26⅝	27
	Do preferred	....	....	....	84⅝
63000	Amal. Copper	69	70⅝	69	70⅝
1800	Anac. Copper	100	102	100	102
5000	Am. Smelting	72½	72¾	72⅜	72⅝
700	Do preferred	113	113	112½	112
2000	American Ice	8½	9	8⅝	8¾
1700	Do preferred	43⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37
13700	Baltimore & Ohio	94⅜	95	94⅜	94⅝
100	Do preferred	96	96	96	95
15100	B. R. Transit	66⅝	67⅝	66⅝	67⅝
2900	Canadian Pacific	130⅛	130⅞	130⅛	130½
14300	C. & G. W.	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞
700	Consolidated Gas	218	218	216⅝	216¾
300	C., C., C. & S. L.	84⅝	85	84⅝	85
5800	Ches. & Ohio	45⅝	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛
600	C. & N. W.	185½	187	185½	186
30000	Colorado F. & I.	42½	44⅜	42½	44¼
300	Corn Product	17	17	17	16¾
700	Col. Southern	23	23⅛	22⅝	22¾
200	Do 1st preferred	55	55	55	55
1000	Do 2d preferred	30¼	30½	30¼	30½
1500	D., L. & W.	320	329	320	326
7300	Del. & Hudson	186	186⅝	185	185½
73800	Erie	40⅛	40⅝	40	40⅝
1800	Do 1st preferred	73⅛	73¼	73	73¼
2100	Do 2d preferred	53	53⅝	53	53¼
400	General Electric	176½	176½	176½	176½
300	Hocking Valley	82¾	82⅞	82¾	82
	Do preferred	....	....	....	89
3400	Illinois Central	144½	144¾	143⅝	144⅜
300	Iowa Central	28	28¼	28	28¼
200	Do preferred	49¼	49½	49¼	49¼
1000	Inter. Paper	17⅝	18⅜	17⅝	18½
300	Do preferred	77	77¼	77	77
4700	L. & N.	136	136⅛	135	135¼
6000	Manhattan	161½	163¾	161½	163¾
17500	Missouri Pacific	104⅝	105⅛	104⅜	104⅞
7700	M., K. & T.	32	32½	31⅝	32⅜
1400	Do preferred	58⅛	59	58⅛	58⅞
20100	Metropolitan	126⅝	126⅝	123¼	124⅝
4000	Do Securities	84¾	84¾	82¼	82⅝
6800	Mexican Central	19	19¼	18⅝	18¾
	National Lead	....	....	....	24¼
	Do preferred	....	....	....	95
	National Biscuit	....	....	....	49
	Do preferred	....	....	....	110
	N. Y. Airbrake	136	136	136	136
6500	N. Y. Central	134½	136¼	134½	135¾
	N. J. Central	186	186½	185	185
35700	N. Y., O. & W.	44½	44½	42½	43
1200	Nor. & West.	72½	72⅞	72½	72¾
100	Do preferred	93	93	93	92
200	N. Amer. Co.	95	95	95	95¼
11300	Peoples Gas	109½	110½	109½	110¼
1800	Pacific Mail	39½	39⅝	39¼	39½
	Pullman	....	....	....	216
1500	Pressed S. Car	32	32½	31⅝	31¾
53000	Penna. R. R.	137	138	137	137⅞
100	P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	74
	Do preferred	....	....	....	102
	Railway Springs	25	25¼	25	25
32800	Reading	75¼	85⅝	85¼	85
100	Do 1st pfd	88	88	88	87⅞
200	Do 2nd pfd	80	80	80	80
131300	Rock Island	33¼	34¾	33⅛	34⅝
6100	Do preferred	74	74⅝	74	74⅝
700	Republic Iron	12	12½	12	12
400	Do preferred	52⅞	54	52⅞	53½
21000	South. Pacific	62½	62¾	62¼	62⅝
37600	South. Railway	35⅛	35¾	34⅞	35⅝
	Do preferred	....	....	....	14½
21700	St. Paul	173	173⅝	172¾	172⅝
	Do preferred	....	....	....	183
1000	St. L. & S'wn	22½	23	22½	23
[illegible]	Do preferred	50⅛	50½	50	50¼
7400	Tenn. C. & I.	58¼	59	57⅞	57⅞
2000	Texas & Pacific	35¼	35½	35¼	35⅝
300	To., St. L. & W.	30¼	30½	30⅛	30¼
300	Do preferred	50	50¼	49½	[illegible]
27300	U. S. Steel	21⅛	21½	21	21⅜
56300	Do preferred	82	82¾	82	82⅝
	Do 2ds 5% bds	88	88	87¼	87½
104100	Union Pacific	112¼	113	111⅞	112⅞
100	Do preferred	95¼	95¼	95¼	95
600	U. S. Rubber	28	28⅜	28	28¼
1200	Do preferred	83½	84½	83½	83¼
6900	U. S. Leather	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝
900	Do preferred	91¼	92	91¼	91½
	U. S. C. I. Pipe	....	....	....	12⅞
	Do preferred	62½	62½	62½	62¼
200	U. S. R. & Imp.	62½	63¼	62½	62¾
2100	Wabash	22⅜	22⅛	21¾	21⅞
1700	Do preferred	43¾	43⅝	43¼	43½
200	West. Un. Tel.	91	91	91	91
1000	Wheel. & L. E.	19⅜	19⅞	19⅝	19¾
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	45½
	Do 2nd pfd	....	....	....	27½
200	Wis. Central	23½	23½	23¼	23½
300	Do preferred	46¼	46½	46¼	46½
1700	West El 2d pfd	172	173	171½	172½
4200	M St L & S St M.	93⅛	95	93¼	93
1000	Do preferred	149	150	148½	148
	Vir.-Car Chem.	38⅝	39	38⅝	38¾
	Do preferred	111½	112	111½	112
	D. & Rio G.	31½	31½	31½	31
	Do preferred	83	83	83	83½
200	Am. Snuff pfd	....	96¾	96¾	96½
200	American Wool	....	17¾	17¾	17½
1200	Am. Tobacco ctfs	....	86½	86¼	86¼
1900	Chicago Un. Tr.	....	9⅜	9¼	9
2700	Chicago Ter. Tr.	....	12½	12	11½
5300	Do preferred	....	26½	25½	25
300	Corn Product	....	17	17	17
900	Con. Tobacco pfd	....	126	125	126
100	D. & R. G.	....	31½	31½	31¼
100	Do preferred	....	83	83	82⅝
200	Detroit United	....	74⅜	74⅜	74⅛
300	Det. So. Ry.	....	5	5	4½
1000	Do preferred	....	8¼	8	8¼
500	D. S. S. & A.	....	12⅛	12¼	12
300	Do preferred	....	21½	20½	20
300	Iowa Central	....	28¼	28	28¼
200	Do preferred	....	49½	49¼	49½
200	K. & D. M.	....	17⅞	17½	17½
700	K. C. & So.	....	29½	29½	29
500	Do preferred	....	51	50¾	51
4100	M. St. P. & S.S.M.	....	95	93⅞	93
1200	Do preferred	....	150	149	148½
3600	Met. Subs.	....	84¾	82¼	82
100	M. & St. L.	....	59⅛	59¼	59
4700	M. K. & T. com.	....	32⅛	31⅞	32
100	N. Y. Airbrake	....	136	136	136
3200	Pac. Coast Co.	....	75½	74¾	74½
100	Do 2d pfd.	....	83	83	83
200	S.J. & G.I. 1st pf	....	53	53	53
1400	Sloss	....	49¾	48	49¼
500	Do preferred	....	96	95½	95½
100	Third Avenue	....	132	132	132
4200	Twin City	....	102	104⅜	106½
200	Un. Bag & P.	....	7¼	7	7
1100	U. S. C. I. P. pf	....	62½	62½	62½
1100	Va.-Car. Chem.	....	39	38⅜	38¼
900	Do preferred	....	112	111½	111½
1800	W. Elec. 2d pfd.	....	173	171½	172½

INACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low.	Close Bid.
100	A. Steel F'dries	....	8	8	8
100	Allis Chalmers	....	13⅝	13¾	13¾
100	Do preferred	....	60	60	60
100	American Malt	....	5¼	5¼	5
700	Do preferred	....	22¼	22	22

NEW YORK CLOSING BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	104¾	Man. con. gold 4s	105⅛
Do coupon	104¾	Mexican Cen. 4s	73
U. S. 3s, reg.	104⅝	Do 1st inc.	22½
Do coupon	105⅝	M. & St. L. 4s	96½
U. S. new 4s, reg.	130⅝	M. K. & T. 4s	102
Do coupon	131⅝	Do 2nds	85
U. S. old 4s, reg.	106¼	Nat. Mexico c. 4s	80
Do coupon	106½	N.Y. C. gen. 3½s	100¼
Atchison gen. 4s	102¾	N. J. C. gen. 5s	134¼
Do adjt. 4s	97	North. Pacific 4s	105½
Atl. Coast L. 4s	98⅝	Do 3s	75¾
Balt. & Ohio 4s	103	N. & W. con. 4s	100¾
Do 3½s	95	Ore. S. L. 4s & P.	104¼
Cen. Georgia 5s	114	Penna. conv. 3½s	103
Do 1st inc.	89	Reading gen. 4s	102
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	105¾	St. L. & I. M. c. 5s	116
C. & Alton 3½s	80½	St. L. & S. F. fg. 4s	86½
C. B. & Q. n. 4s	98⅜	St. L. S'w 1sts	98½
C. M. & St. P. g. 4s	110¼	Seab'd Air L. 4s	81
C. & N'w con. 7s	128⅝	South. Pacific 4s	94¼
C. R. I. & P. 4s	78¾	Southern Ry. 5s	118⅛
Do col. 5s	89	Tex. & Pac. 1sts	119
C. C. C. & St. L. g. 4s	102	T. St. L. & W. 4s	81⅝
Chicago Term. 4s	75¼	Union Pacific 4s	105¼
Cons. Tobacco 4s	75½	Do conv. 4s	114⅝
Col. & South. 4s	87⅜	U. S. Steel 2nd 5s	87¾
D. & R. G. 4s	100¾	Wabash 1sts	119
Erie prior lien 4s	101⅛	Do Deb. B.	66⅞
Do gen. 4s	89	W. & L. E. 4s	90¾
*Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	111¾	Wisconsin Cen. 4s	92
Hock. Val. 4½s	109	Col. Fuel conv. 5s	82
L. & N. unif. 4s	102½		

*Offered.

Total sales, par value, $5,275,000.

New York Curb Stocks.

(Reported by Henry Sproul & Co.)

Amer. Elevator	⅛	Manhattan Trans.	4⅛
American Chicle	100	Mon. & Bos. Cop.	1
Do preferred	90	New Ams. Gas 5s	100½
Amer. Tin Can	6¼	New Orleans Ry.	9½
Do preferred	47¼	Do preferred	27
Bay State Gas	¼	Do bonds	78
British Columbia	5¼	N. Y. Transit	7½
Brooklyn Ferry	5	North. Securities	117⅝
Central Foundry	1⅞	Otis Elevator	39
Do preferred	13½	Do preferred	96
Electric Boat	37	Roy. Bak. P. pfd.	107
Do preferred	68	Seab'd Air Line	16⅝
Electric Vehicle	15	Do preferred	34
Do preferred	21	Standard Oil	647
Greene Con. Cop.	21¼	Tennessee Copper	32
Havana Com.	28½	Trust of America	470
Do preferred	40¼	Union Copper	⅝
Int. Mer. Mar.	8⅝	Tonapah	9½
Do preferred	24⅝	White Knob	⅝
International Salt	19	Interboro	153⅛
Do 5s	58		

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Atchison	87½	Am. Pneu. Tube	5½
Do preferred	102¼	American Sugar	144
Boston & Albany	250	Do preferred	136
*Boston & Maine	164½	Am. Tel. & Tel.	144
Boston Elevated	152½	American Woolen	17½
Fitchburg pfd.	138	Do preferred	83⅝
Mexican Central	18½	Mass. Gas	41⅝
N. Y. N. H. & H.	194	United Fruit	103⅝
*Pere Marquette	78	United Shoe Mach.	54¼
Union Pacific	12⅞	Do preferred	31½
Am. Arge. Chem.	20	U. S. Steel	21¼
Do preferred	82½	Do preferred	82⅝

*Asked.

Philadelphia Closing Bids.

Amer. Railways	49¼	Penna. Steel	42
Cambria Steel	23⅞	Do preferred	85
Cambria Iron	46⅝	Phila. Co.	42¼
Cons. Trac. N. J.	74⅝	Do preferred	46⅞
Cons. Lake Sup'r.	5⅝	Phila. Traction	97¾
Do preferred	10⅛	Phila. Elec. Co.	9
Elec. Stor. com.	72¼	Tidewater Steel	1⅛
Elec. Co. Amer.	9¼	Do preferred	3½
Lehigh Valley	47⅞	Union Traction	58⅝
Marsden	3½	United Gas Impt.	103⅝
Penna. R. R.	68⅝		

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

The sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for the week ended October 29, 1904, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last Sales.	Ch'ge.
100	A. Car & F. com	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	....
5174	Brewing	26⅞	25¾	26½	+⅜
905	Do pfd.	46¼	46	46	+½
40	Citizens Trac.	70	70	70	+2
66	Cons. Ice com	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
1740	Crucible Steel	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	0
2165	Do pfd.	42	40	41¾	—¼
1105	Fire Proofing	8¾	8½	8½	—¼
1336	Do pfd.	31	*29¾	30½	—¼
697	M. L. & H.	39	38⅜	38¾	+¼
25	Marsden	3½	3½	3½	0
300	Mexican Cent.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+4⅞
12	Monon. Water	37½	37½	37½	+½
570	Ohio Fuel	40½	39⅞	39⅞	—⅛
205	Penna. R. R.	137½	*137¼	*137¼	+10
60	Peoples Pip'ge	24	23½	24	0
832	Pgh. Coal	16⅞	16⅛	16¾	—¼
4740	Do pfd.	73¾	*70½	73¾	+2
140	Pgh. Pl. Glass	130	123	123	—7½
130	P. Val. Trac.	27½	27½	27½	0
500	P. S. Car com	33½	30¼	31½	—8½
100	R.S. Spring pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	+6
50	River Coal	8½	8½	8½	+½
75	Do pfd.	*23½	*21	23	+1
1110	Sewer Pipe	22½	21½	22½	+1
123	Stove & R. pf	13	13	13	+1
10	U. S. Leath. pf	91½	91½	91½	....
2170	U. S. Steel	22	19½	21¼	+¼
4668	Do pfd.	83¼	78¾	82⅝	+⅝
25	Un. Switch com	74¼	74¼	74¼	0
10	W. Airbrake	135	135	135	+3
3323	W. Elec. 2d	86¼	83	86¼	—¼
26	Win. Glass pf	*35	34	34	—1
	BANK STOCKS.				
66	Bank of Pgh.	†168	168	168	+23
45	Colonial Trust	340	340	340	0
11	Exch. N. B.	83	83	83	+2
10	Federal N. B.	186	186	186	—1½
5	Frank'n S. & T.	48	48	48	—4
10	G. A. S. & T.	157	157	157	0
10	German N. B.	240	240	240	—10
30	Home Trust	120	120	120	+4
120	Iron C. Trust	128	125	128	+3
170	Merch. S. & T.	57	56	56½	+2½
33	Nor. Am. Sav.	110	110	110	0
5	Peoples Trust	120	120	120	0
25	Real. E. Trust	230	225	230	+4
13	S. D. & Trust	400	400	400	0
38175					
	BONDS.				
$10000	Brewing 6s	113	113	113	—½
1000	Citizens T. 5s	112	112	112	0
1000	H.-W. Ref. 5s	100	100	100	0
1000	P. A. & M. 5s	112	112	112	0
10000	Sewer Pipe 6s	98	98	98	0
500	U. S. Gv. 4s '07	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	—3⅛
1000	United Tr. 5s	113	113	113	....
$23500					
	PIG IRON W'NTS.				
5	A—Nov. delivery	15.85	15.85	15.85	+1.95
5	D—Jan. delivery	13.35	13.35	13.35	....
5	D—Feb. delivery	13.35	13.35	13.35	....
5	D—Mar. delivery	13.35	13.35	13.35	....
20					
	SCRIP.				
$105	P. Coal pf. div.	103½	103½	103½	0

*Less than 10 shares. †New high mark.

Electric Stocks at Boston.

Westingh'se com.	83	Mass. Electric	13½
Edison Elec. Il.	250	Do preferred	55
General Electric	176		

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STOCKS

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216 Ellicott Square Buffalo

International Lumber and Development Company
President, JUDGE W. H. ARMSTRONG, Ex-United States Railroad Commissioner.
Vice-President, COL. A. K. M'CLURE, Former Editor Philadelphia Times.
701 DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BOOKS NOW OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

The International Lumber and Development Company owns 288,000 acres of land, free and clear of all incumbrances, located in the District of Champton, State of Campeche, Mexico, and is engaged in the commercial production of rubber, coffee, henequen, cacao, bananas, lemons, limes, oranges, grape fruit, vanilla, cocoanuts, etc., also engaged in raising and selling horses, mules, cattle, hogs, etc., and cutting and marketing the large quantities of mahogany, Spanish cedar, rosewood, logwood, etc., standing on its land, all of which is very profitable. (Last year the United States bought 59,015,551 pounds of crude rubber and 2,222,000 pounds of Mexican coffee, and cannot raise a pound herself. The United States, of all the great consuming nations of the world, consumes over one million dollars ($1,000,000) worth of tropical products daily.)

WHAT THE COMPANY OWNS.

288,000 acres of land, valued at	$ 2,880,000
Cabinet and dyewoods, etc., valued at	10,276,500
Improvements, live stock, machinery, railroad, etc., valued at	255,070
	$13,411,570

450 WORKMEN ARE EMPLOYED ON THIS ESTATE
A CARGO OF 900 TONS OF MAHOGANY IS NOW EN ROUTE FROM THIS ESTATE TO NEW YORK CITY.

The International Lumber and Development Company offers for sale a limited number of the shares of its capital stock at par, $300 each, payable $5 per month, and guarantees an annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable semi-annually. The Company reserves the right to increase the selling price of the shares at any time without notice. Our land is deeded in trust to the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Philadelphia, to be held for the protection of the purchasers of our shares. As more and more of our land under cultivation becomes productive, it is estimated the dividends will increase, year after year, above the 8 per cent. guaranteed, as shown by the following table:

COST AND ESTIMATED PROFIT
Estimate of three shares of stock, representing over 42 acres of land in The International Lumber and Development Company.
We Will Accept Applications For One Share. Payable $5.00 a Month.

Years	Monthly Payments	Annual Payments	Actual Cash Invested	Per Cent Dividend	Annual Dividend	Source of Dividends.
1st	12 mos. at $15.00	$180.00	$180.00	8% guaranteed 2% additional estimated	$9.00	Lumber, Railroad Ties and Stores.
2d	12 mos. at $15.00	$180.00	$360.00	8% guaranteed 4% additional estimated	$32.40	Lumber, Bananas, Railroad Ties, Live Stock, Produce and Stores.
3d	12 mos. at $15.00	$180.00	$540.00	8% guaranteed 6% additional estimated	$63.00	Lumber, Bananas, Railroad Ties, Live Stock, Produce and Stores.
4th	12 mos. at $15.00	$180.00	$720.00	8% guaranteed 8% additional estimated	$100.80	Lumber, Bananas, Lemons, Oranges, Grape fruit, Railroad Ties, Live Stock, Produce and Stores.
5th	12 mos. at $15.00	$180.00	$900.00	8% guaranteed 10% additional estimated	$145.80	Lumber, Bananas, Lemons, Oranges, Grape Fruit, Railroad Ties, Live Stock, Produce and Stores.
6th	....	....	$900.00	8% guaranteed 12% additional estimated	$180.00	Lumber, Bananas, Lemons, Oranges, Grape-fruit, Railroad Ties, Live Stock, Produce and Stores.
7th	....	....	$900.00	8% guaranteed 14% additional estimated	$198.00	Lumber, Rubber, Bananas, Lemons, Oranges, Grape-fruit, Railroad Ties, Live Stock, Produce and Stores.
	Total payments	$900.00		Total dividends	$729.00	

The above estimate is safe and conservative, and is only about one-third to one-half the average returns obtained for many years past from similar lands as shown by United States, British and other government reports. (Extracts from these government reports will be sent on application.)

GUARANTEED DIVIDENDS
An 8 per cent dividend payable semi-annually on April 1st and October 1st, of each year, is guaranteed on the payments made in the purchase of our stock. Dividend coupon checks are attached to contract for stock, which can be cashed when due. There is enough marketable mahogany, Spanish cedar, rosewood, etc., matured and growing on the land, figured at net price in New York City, and other sources of revenue, sufficient to pay our guaranteed dividends for 50 years.

VALUE OF SHARES AFTER MATURITY
It is estimated that after the present development contract matures, the plantation will certainly be paying an average annual profit on each share of stock, at the lowest estimate, of $100, and each share will then be worth not less than $1,000, which is equal to an investment of $2,000 at 5 per cent, or $1,000 at 10 per cent.

A SHARE OF STOCK REPRESENTS 14 ACRES
This Company has only 20,000 shares of stock and 288,000 acres of land, hence, each share represents over 14 acres of land, and is the first and only claim upon it, thus making a share of our stock equivalent to a first mortgage bond. We have no watered stock and can never have any, as a Trust Company has charge of the issue. The value of mahogany, Spanish cedar, rosewood, etc., standing on these 14 acres of land is estimated to be worth $448.

LIKE ENTERPRISES SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT
The practical management of this Company is now bringing to successful maturity a large plantation in Mexico, with headquarters in Chicago, and another one with headquarters in Philadelphia. In one of the Companies the stockholders have received 45 per cent in dividends, and in the other 37 per cent in dividends. This stock is over $50 per share above par, and is increasing in value rapidly.

FOR PARTICULARS AND FULL INFORMATION ADDRESS
INTERNATIONAL LUMBER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, 701 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

FEW LARGE DEALS WERE ANNOUNCED

Realty Market Improving Steadily, as Shown by Inquiry and Business on Hand.

BIG RENTING LIST IS SECURED

From the number of large sales reported, the past week might have been judged a disappointing period. But in the matter of new deals reported and the increasing demand for small properties, it offered much encouragement to brokers. The general tone of the realty market is better than at any time since the boom of 1903 came to a sudden end. More business is in the air, and buyers are freer to make offers and increase them, if necessary, than for months. Cash is not such an important item in the calculations as it has been, for ready money is much easier to obtain, and large deposits are being made every few days on properties under option.

There are more big deals under cover now than since the spring trade slacked down, and from all indications a good number of these will be ready for announcement within a few days. No more striking feature of the situation is to be seen at present than the demand for downtown property. For months it has been almost impossible to find a buyer for a downtown lot unless it paid an exceptionally good income. Now it is evident that the tremendous improvements being made all over the downtown section are having their effect upon prospective investors, who see in them a means of steady and rapid enhancement of property values. The trade in small residence and business properties, especially in the suburbs, is improving at a rate very encouraging to the brokers who have kept their bargains before the public. Properties that are well located or that pay a good revenue are not hard to dispose of, and the proportion of cash deals for such holdings is increasing rapidly.

The event of the week in building circles was the choosing of Palmer & Hornbostel of New York as architects of the Tech school building. The competition has been watched with great interest all over the country, as the project is one of the largest building enterprises on the boards. Architect T. E. Billquist was granted first place among the Allegheny county architects. The Tech schools, the Carnegie Institute addition, the St. Paul's cathedral and the South Side warehouses are four projects which take first rank in their respective fields among the great building enterprises of the United States, and entitle Pittsburgh to a place of marked distinction as a building center.

Building Situation Featureless.

The F. W. Dodge company's weekly review of construction conditions follows:

"The situation as it appears in a survey of the field during the past few days is peculiarly mixed. The buoyant tendency of the early part of the month seems to be lacking and no one is able to forecast the future with any degree of assurance. Among the factors which have entered into the field to complicate matters is a marked stringency in monetary affairs in many quarters, the complaint about slowness of settlements being pretty general throughout the territory. Added to this is possibly the recent stirring up of latent enthusiasm over political issues and the attendant uncertainty of the outcome, which is awaited by business interests with considerable expectancy. The unexpected turn of the speculative markets some 10 days ago and the lack of stability to the situation in these lines have conspired to create some distrust of the future among those interested in construction enterprises. While it was asserted last week that the upward trend of the stock markets was wholly unexplainable, as well as unexpected, the present condition in the building world is precisely what might be anticipated at this season of the year and accompanying the settling of the political issues of national import. There is practically nothing in the building material markets or labor situation to cause comment one way or the other, as prevailing conditions in these lines are practically featureless.

"The total amount of new building and engineering enterprises for which contracts have been awarded throughout Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, as compiled from Dodge reports, approximates $1,840,000, against $1,685,000 for the week preceding, or a total for the year thus far of $60,745,000. The figures for the same week last year were $1,612,000, showing an increase this year of $237,000."

Long List of October Deals.

October to date furnishes an excellent record of large realty deals, more sales of $25,000 or over having been made in the last four weeks than in two months previous. Some idea of the broadening tendency of the market and the activity of local brokers may be obtained from a list of the deals which have been announced since the first of the month, most of which were made on a cash basis:

Avey & Irish for George J. McKee to Charles Donnelly, 502-510 Liberty avenue, for unknown price, and for the H. J. Bailey estate to the estate of George B. Berger, 407-409 Grant street, for $95,000; the Gordon Smith Company and the Commonwealth Real Estate Company for Catherine G. Bailey to Thomas Rodd, property at Second avenue and Chancery lane, for $120,000, a lot at Ellsworth and Amberson avenue, valued at $50,000, being taken in part exchange; the Gordon Smith Company for Walter Butler to a South Side business man, a hotel in Chartiers avenue, McKees Rocks, for $45,000; Liggett & Lennox for Robert G. McIntosh to W. C. Gunlefinger, 240 Diamond street, for $110,000, and for H. J. Orth to a Pennsylvania railroad official, a residence in Morewood place for $27,500; C. G. Paul to the Natatorium Company, property at Shady avenue and Aurelia street, for $60,000; H. C. Mendel & Co., for Henry Rosser to Michael Cunningham, 222 Federal street, Allegheny, for $40,000; the Real Estate Trust Company for E. Garrick O'Bryan to A. A. Frauenheim, property at Pike and Eighteenth streets, for $35,000; the Aronson-Friedman Company for Hartje Bros. to Max Friedman, 229 Second avenue, for $27,500; D. Behen & Son for John M. Petty to Daniel Brady, property at Rippey and St. Clair streets, for $40,000, property at Maplewood and Atlantic avenues, valued at $35,000, being taken in part exchange; D. Behen & Son and H. R. Newlin & Co. for J. T. Russell to N. A. Means, flats at Summerlea and Elwood streets, for $90,000; P. D. Nicola to the North American Savings Company, 404 Market street, for $60,000; Samuel W. Black & Co. for Harry Davis to Harvey H. Smith, 420-424 First avenue, for $82,500; the Union Realty Company and Borland & Waddell for Sallie P. E. Price to James T. Bunnell, four houses in Elsinore square, for $28,000, and to Mrs. Elizabeth Z. Pritchard, four houses in the same street, for $28,000; Borland & Waddell for Sallie P. E. Price to a local investor, four houses in Elsinore square, for $28,000; L. A. Clark & Co. for Dr. James R. Vincent to a local investor, property at Collins avenue and Broad street, for $48,000; the First ward school house to F. W. Mueller, for $100,000; T. J. Kennan to O. S. Hershman, houses in Reineman's court, for $32,000; the A. Weideman estate to the Wetzel heirs, property at Carson and Thirteenth streets, for $35,000; John P. Schaffer to Hartje Bros., First avenue property, for $28,000; Ralph M. Weaver to T. N. Barnsdall, 222 Third avenue, for $81,000.

Biggest Rent Contract of Season.

The biggest renting contract awarded this year was captured yesterday by C. C. Wager, manager of the rent department of the Union Realty Company. It gives to that company the exclusive handling of all Herbert DuPuy's properties in Pittsburgh, which are worth close to $3,000,000. Among the most important of the downtown holdings are the Empire office building, 12 stories high and containing 216 offices; the Hotel Antler, formerly the Hamilton building, in Fifth avenue; the Hotel Metropole in Fourth avenue, with adjoining properties; three large warehouses in Third avenue and other business properties in Third, Fourth and Penn avenues. Mr. DuPuy is among the largest owners of downtown real estate, one of his big nuggets being the Second Presbyterian church. The contract for razing this structure was let a short time ago, and various rumors have been current of the disposition which Mr. DuPuy will make of the site.

The Union Realty Company also secured last week the exclusive handling of the John Munhall estate in Munhall borough. This property includes nearly 250 houses and a branch office will be established there at once. The renting department of the company has been thoroughly reorganized lately and is rapidly adding large properties to its list.

East End Man Buys in Thornsburg.

The popularity of Thornburg as an exclusive residence center and of the unique type of houses being erected there to the owner's liking, was again evidenced yesterday by the sale to F. Herbert Brown of the Brown-Zortman Machinery Company of a half-completed residence at Cornell and Yale avenues, for $10,500. The house stands on 100x125 feet. The first story will be of rubble stone and the second of cement, surmounted by a green tile roof. The house will contain 12 rooms and will be finished throughout in hardwood with hardwood floors. Two large circular double-deck porches will add much to the roominess and attractiveness of the residence. Mr. Brown now lives in Atlantic avenue and is one of many East End men who have bought lately in Thornburg.

Another sale made yesterday by the Thornburg Land Company was to Ernest Crist of the Mellon National bank. Mr. Crist secured 75x125 feet in Cornell avenue, between Yale and Hamilton aevnues, for $1,500, which he will improve at once with a $7,000 house.

The grade crossing at Thornburg was abolished last week and the new bridge over the P., C & Y. railroad at Hamilton avenue is ready for use. Since the golf links were established last summer there has grown up a golf club of 30 members. Seven houses, to cost from $6,000 to $12,000 each, are now in course of erection, and those unsold will be disposed of on small cash payments and monthly instalments.

A Neat Publication.

The Freehold Real Estate Company has just issued the finest prospectus of an office building ever sent out in Pittsburgh. It describes briefly but in detail the Diamond National Bank building at Fifth and Liberty avenues, for which this company has the exclusive agency. The book is handsomely illustrated with photos of the exterior and interior of the skyscraper and with floor plans, showing the exact location of the different rooms. The interior of the building will be probably the most beautiful of any skyscraper in Pittsburgh and the conveniences offered to tenants, with the moderate prices asked, assure a speedy rental. The contractors are under heavy bonds to have the building completed by March 1, and all tools, etc., out of the structure by March 15, so that the spring tenants may have two weeks in which to move before the usual April rush.

The number of brokers who are engaged in handling business opportunities is sufficient evidence that the times are improving rapidly. These brokers report an inquiry for good business stands that is almost impossible to satisfy. Not a few of the applicants are persons outside of Pittsburgh, who are flocking back to the city and going into business again. Small hotels in or near the city are being marketed at a rapid rate and saloon properties are not held long without a buyer. All kinds of mercantile stands find a ready market, and while many of the deals are in the nature of exchanges, farm or city property being traded for them, most of them are made on a cash basis.

Bought a Good Renter.

A busines block will be built at 5076 Center avenue, East End, as the result of the sale of 25x90 feet yesterday to Dr. James D. Heard through the office of Avey & Irish. The former owner was Robert S. Glass and the price paid was $9,300. The lot, which extends through to Ellsworth avenue, nearly opposite the Liberty market house, is improved with an old frame house. It is peculiar in that Ellsworth avenue being eight feet higher at this point than Center avenue, a building can be erected with two large first-floor store rooms, thus adding greatly to the rental value of the property.

Through the Aronson-Friedman Company Henry Light has sold to a local investor 70 Fulton street for $12,000. The property rents for $185 a month.

The following sales are reported by the Aronson Realty company: for S. A. Cooper to Thomas S. Merchant, a 10-room house on 30x110 feet, in Beatty street, Twentieth ward, for $7,200; for Agnes Carnahan to Sarah Starenberg, 2043 Wylie avenue, a nine-room brick house on 21x79 feet, for $6,200; for Harvey G. Lewis to Katherine E. Greene, an eight-room house on 27.5x130 feet, in North Fairmount street, for $6,000; to Samuel Licheman, 15 Scott street, Eighth ward, a 10-room brick house on 28x100 feet, for $5,500; for Jacob Friedman to Galie Goldman, a brick house on 20x105 feet, in Center avenue, for $5,200; for Mathew Patton to Charles A. Craile, an improved lot, 24x100 feet, at 120 Mayflower street, for $2,700; for Charles Morton to Adolph Strauss, 56x100 feet in Clarissa street, Thirteenth ward, for $1,000.

The same company has been appointed exclusive agent for the Hannah Guttman estate, including among other properties, 1618-1620 Penn avenue.

Sales Over the City.

East End: The Haller-Dibert Real Estate company sold for J. S. McGuvie to an East End business man an improved lot in Ellsworth avenue, Twentieth ward, for $8,000; for Margaret Wilson to a downtown buyer, an improved lot in Trenton avenue, Wilkinsburg, for $7,000; for Mollie H. Wilson to Dr. J. A. Steele, an improved lot, 25x130 feet, in Bond street for $6,000; for Sarah McHendry to Frank. W. Ruskauff, 30x110 feet in Collins avenue for $8,000; for Dr. John A. Steele to Mollie H. Wilson, an improved lot, 20x100 feet, on the south side of Frankstown avenue, for $9,000; for F. W. Ruskauff to Sarah McHendry, three lots in Broadhead street for $1,500.

Webster avenue: Samuel W. Black & Co. sold for Annie M. Cook to Frank Gauzza, a five-room house on 20x100 feet at 2426 Webster avenue, Thirteenth ward, for $3,100.

Through the agency of W. F. Weitershausen of Allegheny, D. B. Bassett has sold to John McClurg of the firm of James McClurg Company, cracker manufacturers, a farm of 10 acres in the county road, near Bellevue, Ross township, for $25,000. The farm is improved with a large modern residence, which the buyer will remodel and occupy as a home.

The same firm sold for J. G. Lang to Simon Oberhofer a brick house on 30.5x60 feet at the northeast corner of Madison avenue and Pike street, Allegheny, for $4,300; for the Concord Building & Loan association to John Schott, a frame house at 833 O'Hara street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, for $5,000.

Denniston avenue: John Armstrong of the Union Realty company sold for C. W. and C. L. McChesney to an East End woman two lots, 100x150 feet, in Denniston avenue, Twenty-second ward, for $3,200, taking in payment an improved lot 20x110 feet at 19 Sycamore street.

Transfers Recorded.

Pittsburgh Trust Co to Wm R Crim, Oct. 26, 21st wd, Pgh, 25x93, Race st. $ 1,100
Rice Chas M to Chas Flinn, Oct. 22, Wilkinsburg, 20x72, Maple st. 2,000
Cunningham J J to E T Wallace, Oct. 17, 13th wd, Pgh, 20x111, Kirkpatrick street 3,500
Smith Annette to J L Shuff, Oct. 19, 13th wd, Pgh, 47x106, Craig st. 3,000
Keller M to H M Dinkel, Sept. 20, Lower St. Clair tp, 36x233, Ormsley avenue 1,200
Rhine J H to F L Munk, Oct. 5, 20th wd, Pgh, 21x100, Osceola st. 4,200
Pgh L and Impt Co to J H Rhine, Oct. 1, 17th wd, Pgh, 24x100, Plummer street 6,000
Heess Carolina to A Appermann, Oct. 11, 16th wd, Pgh, 40x100 Laurel st. 3,600
McClure Wm C to Andrew Frazier, Oct. 10, 23d wd, Pgh, 24x95, Blair st. 3,325
Williams Thos S to Wm Schwerin, Oct. 28, Ohio tp, 41 acres 4,600
Dietrich C A to A A Newell, Oct. 17, Crafton, 60x160, Steuben st. 3,500
Barrett Geo B to A B Linvill, Sept. 1, 21st wd, Pgh, 23x98, Winslow st. 3,250
Jones R M to H B Wherry, Oct. 15, Avalon, 35x125, Orchard ave. 1,200
Luke Chas E to H H Smith, Oct. 20, 37th wd, Pgh, 25 feet Race st. 6,000
Smith David to T N Ritchie, Oct. 26, Tarentum, 84x134, Fifth ave. 5,250
Haefele F to Albert Huber, Aug. 28, 12th wd, Alleg, 25x113, Quarry st. 7,250
Huber A to A Haefele, Aug. 28, 12th wd, Alleg, 25x113, Quarry st. 1,275
West J A to Reid Kennedy, May 7, Homestead, 180x70, Fifth ave, half interest 7,500
Michels J L to Wm Patterson, Sept. 23, Robinson tp, 40 acres 7,500
U. S. Builders Co. to Anton Walt, Sept. 21, 13th wd, Pgh, 30x100, Anderson street ....
Hay J W to Ida M McDonough, Oct. 4, Avalon, 50x120, Valleyview ave. 500
Renz C O to Louis Rose, Sept. 28, 8th wd, Pgh, 24x106, Center ave. 14,500
Sassang W F to J F Jacobs, Sept. 15, Heidelberg borough, 30x115, Ellsworth avenue 1,200

BANK STATEMENT.

An Expansion of $4,356,000 in Loans Attracts Considerable Attention in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—An expansion of $4,356,000 in loans shown in today's weekly bank statement attracted considerable attention in Wall street, where it was considered to be a natural consequence of the continued activity in the stock market. The exhibit showed a small increase in cash and $1,060,275 loss in surplus.

Noteworthy changes from last Saturday in cash holdings of institutions, figured out for The Sunday Gazette from this afternoon's bank statement, are as follows:

Bank of New York	Dec.	$ 333,000
Manhattan Company	Dec.	840,000
Merchants National	Dec.	78,000
Mechanics National	Dec.	292,000
Bank of America	Inc.	423,000
National City	Inc.	6,407,000
Chemical National	Inc.	331,000
American Exchange	Dec.	831,600
Commerce	Inc.	66,000
Fourth National	Inc.	344,000
First National	Inc.	2,810,000
Chase National	Dec.	482
Mercantile National	Dec.	357,000
North America	Inc.	333,000
Hanover National	Dec.	3,516,000
Corn Exchange	Dec.	478,000
Importers and Traders	Dec.	252,000
National Park	Dec.	2,100,000

Important changes in the loan accounts were as follows:

Bank of New York	Inc.	$ 261,000
Manhattan Company	Dec.	479,000
Mechanics National	Inc.	221,000
Merchants National	Dec.	192,000
Bank of America	Inc.	8,000
National City	Inc.	2,661,000
Chemical National	Inc.	460,000
American Exchange	Dec.	793,000
Commerce	Dec.	309,000
Mercantile National	Dec.	381,000
North America	Dec.	279,000
Hanover National	Inc.	2,327,000
Corn Exchange	Dec.	127,000
Importers and Traders	Dec.	73,000
National Park	Dec.	2,466,000
Fourth National	Inc.	376,000
First National	Inc.	1,500,000
Chase National	Inc.	20,000
Lincoln National	Inc.	273,000
Seaboard National	Inc.	837,000

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The market for coffee futures opened steady at an advance of 5@10 points on firmer European cables than expected and rather smaller interior receipts in Brazil, but there was some profit-taking at the advance and the buying movement was not sufficient to maintain the advance. The market closed steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points. Sales were reported of 17,750 bags, including November at $6 65; December, $6 80@6 85; January, $6 90; March, $7 05@7 10; May, $7 25@7 30; September, $7 55 @7 60. Coffee—Spot Rio steady, No. 7 invoice, 8⅝c; mild quiet; Cordova, 10@13c. Sugar—Raw steady, fair refined, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¼c; molasses sugar, 3½c; refined firm, No. 6, 4.65c; No. 7, 4.60c; No. 8, 4.50c; No. 9, 4.45c; No. 9, 4.45c; No. 10, 4.40c; No. 11, 4.30c; No. 12, 4.25c; No. 13, 4.20; No. 14, 4.20c; confectioners' A, 4.90c; mould A, 5.40c; cut loaf, 5.75c; crushed, 5.75; powdered, 5.15c; granulated, 5.05c; cubes, 5.30c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.78	9.85	9.74	9.80
February	....	....	....	9.85
March	9.84	9.86	9.84	9.90
April	....	....	....	9.93
May	9.94	10.00	9.93	9.98
June	....	....	....	10.00
July	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.03
October	9.50	9.57	9.50	9.54
November	9.51	9.55	9.51	9.53
December	9.65	9.75	9.65	9.71

LOWER PRICES PREVAIL IN THE WHEAT PIT

Peaceful Settlement of the North Sea Incident Was Chief Factor.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The peaceful settlement of the North sea incident was the main influence in a weak wheat market here today. At the close December wheat was off 1⅛c and May 1¼@1⅜c. Corn showed a loss of ½@⅝c and oats ⅜c. Provisions are practically unchanged.

In the wheat pit here the speech of the British premier regarding Anglo-Russian affairs seemed to effectually dispel all apprehension of hostilities between Great Britain and Russia. The market was further influenced by the bearish action of foreign markets. As a result lower prices prevailed here throughout the session. At the opening December was down ⅝@¾c at $1 12⅝@1 12⅝, while May was off ½@⅝c at $1 11⅞@1 11¾. From the start there was heavy liquidation. With an absence of any substantial support the market became weaker as the session advanced. In addition to the bearish advances from abroad, the domestic news favored the bears. A report from Minneapolis stated that there was little demand for either cash wheat or flour. The movement of wheat from the farms continued heavy today. Selling became increasingly active late in the day on a statement of the English visible supply, showing an increase of over 3,000,000 bu. during last week. There were also large evening-up sales over Sunday. The low point on December for the day was reached at $1 12 and on May at $1 11.

The market closed practically at the bottom, final quotations on December being at $1 12. May closed at $1 11@1 11¼. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 31,700 bu. Primary receipts were 1,231,000 bu., compared with 1,223,000 bu. a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 890 cars, against 726 cars last week and 1,052 cars a year ago.

In sympathy with the decline in wheat and as a result of easier cables and ideal weather conditions the corn market ruled weak throughout the entire session. There was heavy selling by commission houses and the demand came largely from scalpers. December opened ¼@⅜c lower at 48⅝@48⅞c, ranged between 48½c and 48⅞@49c and closed at 48⅜@48⅝c. Local receipts were 98 cars, with 6 of contract grade.

Oats were weak as a result of the selling pressure in other grains. Trading was very light and mostly of local character. December opened ⅛@¼c lower at 28⅞@29c, sold between 28¾c and 29@29⅛c and closed at 28¾c. Local receipts were 98 cars.

Notwithstanding the weakness of grains, the provisions market held steady on a fair demand for lard. A prominent packer was the principal buyer. The volume of business was small. At the close: January pork was unchanged at $12 42½, lard was up 2½c at $7 07½ and ribs were unchanged at $6 45.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 104 cars; corn, 72 cars; oats, 101 cars; hogs, 28,000 head.

The leading futures, reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., members of the Chicago board of trade, Farmers Bank building, are as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
WHEAT No. 2.					
Oct.	.....	.....	.....	1 11¼	1 12⅝
Dec.	1 13¼	1 13¼	1 12	1 12	1 13⅜
May	1 11⅞	1 11⅞	1 11	1 11¼	1 12¾
July	97	97	95⅝	95⅝	97½
CORN. No. 2.					
Oct.	.....	.....	.....	52½	53
Dec.	48⅝	49	48½	48⅝	49¼
May	45½	45½	45⅛	45¼	45⅝
OATS. No. 2.					
Oct.	.....	.....	.....	29¼	29⅝
Dec.	29	29⅛	28⅞	28¾	29⅛
May	31⅛	31¼	30⅞	31	31⅜
MESS PORK.					
Oct.	.....	.....	.....	10 90	10 90
Jan.	12 45	12 50	12 42½	12 42½	12 42
May	12 52½	12 55	12 45	12 47½	12 47
LARD.					
Oct.	.....	.....	.....	7 07½	7 05
Jan.	7 10	7 10	7 07½	7 07½	7 05
May	7 20	7 22½	7 17½	7 20	7 15
SHORT RIBS.					
Oct.	7 20	7 25	7 20	7 25	7 15
Jan.	6 47½	6 50	6 45	6 45	6 45
May	6 62½	6 65	6 60	6 60	6 60

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and steady; winter patents, $4 53@4 54; No. 2 spring wheat, $1 11@1 16; No. 3, $1 03@1 12; No. 2 red, $1 16@1 17⅝; No. 2 corn, 55c; No. 2 yellow, 56¼c; No. 2 oats, 29¼c; No. 2 white, 31¼@31½c; No. 3 white, 30@34c; No. 2 rye, 78c; good feeding barley, 37½c; fair to choice malting, 42@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 08; No. 1 northwestern, $1 18; mess pork, per bbl, $10 90@11 00; lard, per 100 lbs, $7 07½@7 10; short ribs sides (loose), $7 25@7 35; short clear sides (boxed), $7 37½@7 50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1 24; clover, contract grade, $12 15.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	28,600	19,600
Wheat, bu	85,000	111,100
Corn, bu	27,900	250,400
Oats, bu	145,000	181,500
Rye, bu	5,000	18,000
Barley, bu	62,200	99,500

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Flour—Receipts, 27,164 bbls.; exports, 6,958 bbls.; sales, 2,600 pkgs. Market inactive at unchanged prices. Minnesota patent, $6 20@6 50; Minnesota bakers', $4 60@5 00; winter patents, $5 60@6 00; winter straights, $5 40@5 60; winter extras, $3 60@4 25; winter low grades, $3 40@4 05. Rye flour firm; sales, 200 bbls. Fair to good, $4 50@4 75; choice to fancy, $4 75@5 00. Buckwheat flour dull, $2 10@2 25 per 100 lbs. Cornmeal steady; yellow western, $1 11@1 13; city, $1 12@1 14; kiln dried, $3 00@3 20. Rye nominal. Barley steady; feeding, 43c c. i. f. New York. Wheat—Receipts none; sales 2,300,000 bu. futures. Spot easy; No. 2 red, $1 20¾ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, $1 26¾ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1 03 f. o. b. afloat. Further weakness developed in wheat today from the effects of liquidation impelled by more peaceful foreign news, weak Liverpool cables, bearish outside markets and short selling of May. The close was weak at ¾@1c net decline. Sales included No. 2 red, May, $1 12 7-16@1 13, closed $1 12 9-16; December, $1 17 7-16@1 17⅝, closed $1 17 9-16. Corn—Receipts, 39,775 bu.; exports, 56,419 bu.; sales, 10,000 bu. futures. Spot easy; No. 2 yellow, 62⅝c; No. 2 white, 60¼c; No. 2 corn, 58⅛c elevator and 59⅛c f. o. b. afloat. Options market was weakened by increased receipts, good weather, lower wheat prices and liquidation, closing ¼@⅜c net lower. May closed at 50¼c; December, 56⅛c, closed 56⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 55,500 bu.; exports, 10,427 bu. Spot dull; mixed oats, 26@32 lbs., 34¼@35½c; natural white, 30 to 32 lbs., 35@37c; natural clipped white, 36 to 40 lbs., 37@39½c. Options nominal. Feed steady; spring bran, $20 00; middlings, $19 75; city, $20 00@25 00.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—Wheat No. 1 northern, $1 16@1 17; No. 2 northern, $1 10@1 15; May, $1 11@1 11¼ asked. Rye, No. 1, 84@84½c. Barley, No. 2, 55c; sample, 35@53c. Corn, No. 3, 57@58½c.

DULUTH, Oct. 29.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1 18¾; No. 1 northern, $1 16¾; No. 2 northern, $1 03¾; December, $1 13¾; May, $1 13¾.

TOLEDO, Oct. 29.—Cloverseed, cash, $7 35; October, $7 35; December, $7 35; March, $7 45; Prime alsike, $7 75; prime timothy, $1 25.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, elevator, $1 13⅛; December, $1 13⅜; May, $1 14⅛@1 14⅜; No. 2 hard, $1 14½. Corn, No. 2 cash, 52c; December, 44½c; May, 4[illegible]. Oats, No. 2 cash, 30c; December, 30⅛c; May, 31½c; No. 2 white, 32c.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balances, $144,570,536; gold, $80,142,948; silver, $9,358,805; United States notes, $4,898,277; treasury notes of 1890, $60,797; national bank notes, $11,574,063; total receipts this day, $2,340,357; total receipts this month, $46,711,599; total receipts this year, $184,746,061; total expenditures this day, $2,120,000; total expenditures this month, $51,840,000; total expenditures this year, $207,731,077; deposits in national banks, $119,331,695.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Butter strong. Receipts 2,725 packages. Street price, extra creamery, 22½c; official prices, creamery, common to extra, 14@22½c; do, held extras, 21c; state dairy, common to extra, 14@21c; western factory common to choice, 12@15c. Cheese firm, unchanged. Receipts 1,814 packages; weekly exports, 3,327 boxes. Eggs quiet, unchanged. Receipts 4,104 cases.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Butter firm and to higher; western creamery, 23c; do nearby prints, 25c. Eggs steady; nearby firsts, 24@25c at mark; western, 24@25c. Cheese quiet but steady; New York full creams, fancy, 10¼@10½c; choice, 10c; fair to good, 9½@9¾c.

The Wool Market.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The arrivals of wool for the sixth series of auction sales amount to 33,737 bales, including 6,000 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports this week were: New South Wales, 2,283 bales; Victoria, 1,215; South Australia, 480; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 197; elsewhere, 800.

The Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Cotton futures closed steady. October, 9.54c; November, 9.53c; December, 9.71c; January, 9.80c; February, 9.85c; March, 9.90c; April, 9.93c; May, 9.98c; June, 10.00c; July, 10.03c. Spot cotton dull, five points advance; middling uplands, 10.00c; middling gulf, 10.25c; sales none.

OF VALUE TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND THEIR PATRONS

Below are given the price records in real estate as established by the leading sales of the week ending October 29:

Location.	Size.	Improvements.	Front. ft.	Sq. ft.
Reinemans court	60x 16	4 houses	$ 533	$33 33
Federal street, Allegheny	22x100	3-story brick	1,820	18 20
Elsinore square	90x 90	4 houses	350	.....
Locust street	41x 84	5 houses	585	.....

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH UNION STOCK YARDS, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1904.

Cattle—Supply light and market steady; choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., $5 40@5 60; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., $5 10@5 30; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., $4 60@5 00; tidy, 1,000 to 1,500 lbs., $4 15@4 35; fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $3 25@3 75; common, 70 0to 900 lbs., $2 25@3 00; choice heifers, $3 50@4 00; common to good, $2 00@2 25; common to good fat cows, $1 50@3 50; common to good fat bulls, $2 00@3 50; good fresh cows and springers, $35 00@40 00; common to fair, $15 00@30 00.

Sheep and lambs—Supply light and market steady; prime wethers, 95 to 100 lbs., $4 10@4 25; good mixed, 85 to 90 lbs., $3 75@4 00; fair mixed, 75 to 80 lbs., $3 25@3 60; common, $1 00@2 00; lambs, $3 50@5 85; veal calves, $7 00@7 50; heavy and thin, $3 50@4 00.

Hogs—Sixteen double decks on sale; market active and 5c to 10c higher; prime heavy hogs, $5 45@5 50; mediums, $5 30@5 35; heavy Yorkers, $5 30@5 35; light Yorkers $5 10@5 20; pigs, $4 90@5 00; roughs, $4 00@4 30; stags, $3 00@4 00.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 500 head; market steady; good to prime steers, $5 80@6 75; poor to medium, $4 00@5 60; stockers and feeders, $2 00@4 20; cows, $3 50 @4 30; heifers, $2 00@5 00; canners, $1 50@2 50; bulls, $2 00@4 15; calves, $3 50@7 00; Texas fed steers, $3 00@5 50; western steers, $3 00@5 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; market 5@10c higher; mixed and butchers, $4 95@5 35; good to choice heavy, $5 15@5 35; rough heavy, $4 65@5 05; light, $4 85@5 15; bulk of sales, $5 05@5 15.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; sheep strong; lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $4 75; fair to choice mixed, $3 50@4 25; native lambs, $4 25@6 00.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 550 head; no southerns; market unchanged; choice export and dressed beef steers, $5 00@5 25; fair to good, $3 75@5 00; western fed steers, $3 75@5 50; stockers and feeders, $2 00 @4 10; southern steers, $2 50@3 75; southern cows, $1 50@2 65; native cows, $1 50@3 40; native heifers, $2 50@4 35; bulls, $1 75@2 90; calves, $2 00@6 00; receipts for the week, 85,600. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; market 2½c higher; top, $5 32½; bulk of sales, $5 00@5 25; heavy, $5 20@5 32½; packers, $5 00@5 20; pigs and light, $4 65@5 10; receipts for the week, 28,300 head. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 200 head; market steady; native lambs, $4 25@5 65; native wethers, $3 25@4 10; native ewes, $3 00@3 75; western lambs, $4 25@5 60; western yearlings, $3 75@4 15; western sheep, $3 25 @3 50; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 55.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Beeves—Receipts, 39 head. Feeling weak. Steers sold at $4 40 @4 50 per 100 lbs. Exports today, 820 cattle, 325 sheep and 11,000 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, none; one car of westerns on sale, no trading. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,178 head. Steady. Sheep sold at $3 15@4; lambs at $5 47½@6 00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,801 head; none on sale; nominally steady.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—Hogs active, strong; 5c higher; selected shippers, $5 25; selected butchers, $5 20@5 25; common, $4 25@4 70. Cattle steady, quiet; fair to good shippers, $4 00@4 75; common, $2 00@2 25. Sheep steady, $1 00@3 50; lambs slow, $3 00@5 75.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

The Black Warrior Company amalgamated stockholders' committee has issued a circular to stockholders recommending a plan of reorganization. As the stock is full paid and non-assessable, a voluntary assessment of 30 cents a share is proposed, which if paid by all of the nearly 215,000 shares, par value 10, outstanding would produce about $65,000 cash. The debts are about $45,000, so a balance of $20,000 would be available, which it is claimed would permit going on with the work in a small way. From the sale of the stock when originally issued it was claimed that about $400,000 was realized by the company and put into the property.

Notice has been given to the stockholders of the Bradshaw Copper Mining and Smelting Company of New York by order of the board of directors that a special meeting will be held in New York city November 21 for the purpose of ratifying the action of the directors authorizing a bond issue in order to pay off the present indebtedness, rebuild the smelter recently destroyed by fire, provide a concentrating plant and working capital. The bonds will be of an issue of $1,000,000, carry 6 per cent interest and run for five years.

The ore shipments over the Tonopah railroad last week aggregated 971 tons, of which 353 tons came from Goldfield.

It is the present intention of the management of the New York Consolidated Tonopah Company to resume operations early next month.

The Gold Road Company is at work on a wagon road from the end of the Mahave & Milltown railroad to Gold Road, Ariz.

Another shipment of high grade ore is being made from the mines of the Wilsh-Lofftus Company at Basin, Utah, to Niagara, N. Y., for treatment. The values consist of uranium and vanadium.

Dr. J. L. Garner and Frank Naughton have bonded their group of five claims at Jefferson Canyon, Nev., to eastern parties for $100,000, receiving a cash payment of $10,000. The purchasers will organize a company to be known as the Jefferson Cross Mining Company, which will erect a mill.

Additional borings made on the Junction property near Bisbee, Ariz., show ... the ore body struck is far from being a seam, as feared. It is believed that one of the best copper deposits in the camp has been struck.

The Comanche Mining and Smelting Company of Santa Fe, N. M., has secured control of the Hearst mines at Pinos Altos, Grant county. Two one-third payments have been made, the price paid being in the neighborhood of $1,600,000.

The shipment of 15 tons which was made two weeks ago from the lease on the Kendall at Goldfield, Nev., and which was reduced at the Stewart mill at Sodaville, yielded on the plates 157½ pounds of gold, worth about $45,000, and the tailings sample between $800 to $1,000 to the ton, making the aggregate value of the shipment about $60,000, or $4,000 a ton.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—All metal markets continued firm with a good business in progress at full rates. Iron prices were very firm at unchanged quotations and the outlook is reported very encouraging. Trade in copper was moderate, with lake quoted $13 50@13 62½; electrolytic, $13 37½@13 50, and casting, $13 12½@13 25. Tin, $28 75@29 12½. Lead, $4 20@4 45. Spelter, $5 35@5 40.

Boston Copper Stocks.

(Reported by A. E. Masten & Co.)

STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. Bid.
Allouez	14½	14¾	13½	14½
Adventure	†4½	....	....	4¼
Amalgamated	69⅜	69⅜	69½	70⅛
Atlantic	17	17	17	16¾
Bingham	33¾	33¼	33¼	33⅜
Calumet & Arizona	*96	†98	....	96
Calumet & Hecla	†600	....	....	595
Centennial	31	31	30¾	30¾
Calumet & Pgh	*40	†42	....	40
Elm River	†3¼	....	....	2
Franklin	10½	10½	10½	10
Junction	*50	†52	....	50
Lake Sup'r & Pgh	*50	†51	....	50
Mass	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Mohawk	53½	53⅝	53	53½
Michigan	10	10	8	10
Osceola	91	92	91	92½
Old Dominion	28	28	28	28
Old Colony	†1⅝	....	....	1⅛
Parrot	27½	27½	27½	27½
Phoenix	†1⅝	....	....	1½
Pgh. & Duluth	88½	88¾	88¾	86
Quincy	†108	....	....	105
Range Consolidated	65	65⅝	65	65¼
Rhode Island	....	....	....	1⅜
Trinity	15½	16	15½	15⅝
Tamarack	†123	....	....	122
Utah	43	43½	43	43
U. S. Mining	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞
Victoria	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
Wolverine	†100	....	....	98½
Winona	11¼	11¾	11¼	11½
Tonopah Montana	†1.84	....	....	1.80
Tonopah Belmont	† .73	....	....	.71

*Bid. †Asked.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Today's market was, if anything, more strenuous than yesterday. All the copper stocks were in strong demand at advancing prices. There were large orders in to buy Allouez at the opening and practically no stock was offered except at 14½@14¾. Isle Royale and Osceola both advanced about $2, and Centennial one point. Mohawk was for sale all day at 53½, two different houses having orders to sell it at that price. The demand for copper stocks at the present time exceeds anything that we have had since the fall of 1898 and the spring of 1899. There are plenty of people who have held their stocks for several years and now see a chance to get out at a profit, and these are the sellers of today. We firmly believe that this market is going to last, and on any reactions advise the purchase of Atlantic, Allouez, Mohawk and Copper Range.

New York Mining Stocks.

Adams Con.	.20	Little Chief	.05
Alice	.35	Ontario	3.50
Breece	.15	Ophir	2.40
*Brunswick Con.	.12	Phoenix	.15
Comstock Tunnel	.09	Potosi	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	Savage	.27
Horn Silver	1.50	Sierra Nevada	.24
Iron Silver	1.95	Small Hopes	.25
Leedville Conn	.02	Standard	1.90

*Offered.

Banks and the Treasury.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—In redemption of checks drawn by depositors of gold at the San Francisco and Seattle assay offices, today's official records show that the sub-treasury paid out yesterday $95,408. Of this amount $2,810 had been deposited at San Francisco and $92,598 at Seattle, against $4,338 a week ago. Total payment by government to New York banks for the day, $5,576,000. Payment by banks to government, $3,450,000. Balance on the day's transactions, $2,526,000, paid by banks to government, against $95,000 paid by government to banks a week ago. Included in the foregoing summary is $125,000 deposited by banks with the sub-treasury for payment at interior points, against $200,000 a week ago.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—National bank notes received today for redemption, $1,048,614; government receipts from internal revenue, $915,753; customs, $1,060,525; miscellaneous, $64,077; expenditures, $2,120,000.

Financial Chronology for the Week

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24.—Stock markets at home and abroad were not demoralized by the news that the Russian Baltic fleet had fired upon a fleet of British fishing boats in the North sea. Consols were ⅜ lower and London sold 75,000 shares American securities, but Russian bonds in London and Paris were unchanged. New York stocks opened lower, later became buoyant, many stocks reaching new high prices, and closed with railroads higher and industrials lower. Grain markets strong and higher in Liverpool and Chicago. Call money easy and unchanged. Sterling exchange higher at New York and lower at Paris. Sales in New York, 1,882,000 shares stock and $8,315,000 bonds. Westinghouse Electric Company announces that it has prepared a form of debenture agreement for an issue of $15,000,000 5 per cent 20-year debentures to be issued from time to time at the discretion of the directors.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25.—The most active day on the New York stock exchange for more than three years, the sales footing up 2,015,500 shares stock and $11,047,000 bonds. More than a score of stocks advanced to the highest prices of the year, Union Pacific leading, with sales of 300,000 shares. In the last hour the market became weak and declined sharply. Unexpected engagement of $1,250,000 gold for export to Germany. Reported that Russia had negotiated a war loan of $270,000,000, half of which was taken by German bankers. United States Steel declared the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock and reported earnings for the quarter of $18,773,932, a decrease of $716,793 compared with the June quarter and a decrease of $13,649,023 compared with the same quarter last year. Unfilled orders on hand, 3,027,436 tons, the smallest ever reported. London discounts firmer. Paris and Berlin stock markets weak.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26.—Stock market active and feverish, with frequent and violent fluctuations. Sales in New York 1,778,100 shares stock and $6,590,000 bonds. Foreign markets disturbed by the Anglo-Russian troubles. English consols, French rentes and Russian bonds declined and American securities in foreign markets were lower. J. J. Hill quoted as saying that the stock market was in a position calling for caution and the unusual action of the Standard Oil Co. in issuing a statement denying various allegations of its being interested in politics or stock market operations were factors in the reactionary tendency of the market. Pressed Steel Car directors declared the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, but passed the dividend on the common stock.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.—Following sharp declines in English consols and French rentes and weak foreign markets for American securities, the New York market opened 1 per cent lower and after a slight rally broke 1 to 2 per cent. At the close prices had recovered a portion of the loss. Sales, 1,764,700 shares stock and $7,395,000 bonds. Gold to the amount of $2,000,000 engaged for export to Paris. Grain markets, which opened very strong and higher, subsequently reacted. Call loans in New York advanced to 2½ per cent, reacted to 1½ and closed at 2 per cent. In Pittsburgh the stock market declined.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28.—General recovery in stock markets at home and abroad on the announcement that England and Russia had agreed to submit the North sea incident to arbitration. English consols rallied ⅛ per cent and New York stocks advanced from 1 to 21 per cent, the latter Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which sold at 320, the highest on record. Erie, United States Steel preferred, Union Pacific and Reading the most active stocks. Sales, 1,405,200 shares stock and $6,205,000 bonds. No more gold engaged for export and call loan rates declined from 2½ per cent to 1¾ per cent.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28.—Stock markets at home and abroad active and buoyant. Sales for the two hours in New York reached 1,071,300 shares, the largest volume for any corresponding period since May, 1901. Prices in some instances reached the highest of the year and the majority of stocks closed with large net gains. Exceptions were Metropolitan Street Railway and Ontario & Western, which closed weak and lower. New York bank loans for the week increased $4,356,200 and surplus reserve decreased $1,060,275. In Pittsburgh the market was active and Pittsburgh Coal preferred reached 73¾, the highest of the year.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The supply of loanable funds in the local market has been increasing through the closing of several deals long pending and the taking of profits by influential Pittsburgh interests in the New York stock market. Rates remain easy and unchanged at 5 to 6 per cent on call and time loans. Clearing house comparisons:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Yesterday	$7,293,075 77	$1,040,463 97
For the week	42,438,052 54	6,256,910 37
Previous week	48,124,831 79	9,198,595 11
Same week 1903	39,173,982 53	5,855,046 57
Same week 1902	39,786,016 91	6,528,997 09
Total to date—		
1904	$1,656,889,181 00	
1903	2,039,604,543 10	
1902	1,808,505,376 11	
1901	1,713,321,041 82	
1900	1,326,840,655 50	

Foreign Money Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Money was in good demand in the market today. Discounts hardened in consequence of the heavy withdrawal of gold for Germany. It is rumored that another $5,000,000 goes there next week, leading to talk of an early rise in the rate of discount of the Bank of England.

On the stock exchange there was an all-round revival on Premier Balfour's statement of the Anglo-Russian situation. There was unusual activity for Saturday. Consols were buoyant and home rails hardened. Americans opened strong and moved to well above parity. Ontario & Western was the feature. Trading was moderately active. Prices closed firm. Grand Trunk improved, despite the decrease in the revenue.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 86.75@4 86.80 for demand, and at $4 84 @4 84.10 for 60-day bills. Posted rates, $4 85 and $4 87½; commercial bills, $4 83¼@4 83¾; bar silver, 58⅜c; Mexican dollars, 46¼c; government bonds steady; railroad bonds firm. Money on call nominal. No loans. Time loans steady; 60 days, 3 per cent; 90 days, 3¼@3½; six months, 3¾@4.

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1000 Roderick Dhu .22 | 1000 Horseshoe preferred .10
| 1000 Palmer Mt. Tunnel .20
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1000 Waldorf | 500 Empire Mica
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5000 Summit Lake | 1000 Cleopatra
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Mexico's Great Prosperity—Wall Street Ready for the Lambs—Burnt Children Dread the Fire—What This Bull Movement Means—The Poor Man's Investment—How the Fools Operate—Some Get-Rich-Quick Concerns Now Operating, and numerous other timely articles.
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IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

Edited by SAM F. LUTY.

Temporarily The Sunday Gazette Directory of Labor Organizations will be published monthly instead of weekly. Secretaries are requested to notify the editor of this page of any changes in time or place of meeting.

GLASS FIGHT IS BECOMING BITTER

Rival Unions of Window Glass Workers Are Struggling for Supremacy.

WAR ON MACHINE PRODUCT

The contest between the rival organizations of window glass workers became more acute during the week, when the old union, Local Assembly No. 300, Knights of Labor, gained an important advantage. Its wage scale, which is on a sliding basis, was signed by the leading independent interests in Indiana, and five large factories will be operating under it this week. Three are now in successful operation, one at Washington, Pa., another at Huntington, W. Va., and the third at Hartford City, Ind.

A strong effort had been made by the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America, the new association, to prevent the start of any factory under the scale of the old union, but without success. When the scale of the new union was formulated at a conference held on Erie, it was the only scale available and was signed by over 50 independent concerns and from 1,300 to 1,400 pots are now being operated under it. Later the old organization presented a scale containing a number of features that are favored by the manufacturers, as it will enable them to compete with the blowing machines of the American Window Glass Company. The base is the same as the Erie scale and wages are governed by the selling price of glass. Besides this feature there is no limit to production and the scale is to remain in force continuously for a period of three years, while the scale of the new union is limited to the present fire and ends on May 31, and production is restricted.

There has been a remarkable change in the window glass industry since the American Window Glass Company equipped its factories with machines and dispensed with the services of about 1,000 blowers and a like number of gatherers. Only cutters and flatteners of the four important trades in window glass making are now employed, and they have withdrawn from the parent organization of skilled workers and formed an exclusive organization, working under a special scale made with the American company. This has seriously complicated matters and the way out of the difficulty was suggested and adopted during the week, when the independent manufacturers and jobbers of the country met in Pittsburgh and formed an organization. In it are manufacturers controlling over 1,200 pots out of about 1,800 that will be operated this fire, and jobbers who control about 80 per cent of the trade of the country. The situation is becoming more interesting every day. While the two organizations of workers are fighting for the control of the factories operated by the old methods, the manufacturers and jobbers have united to fight the American company and its machine-made product.

It is difficult for many skilled window glass workers to realize that under the changed condition of affairs they cannot expect the high wages that were paid before the advent of the blowing machine. Simon Burns was president of the Window Glass Workers association, Local Assembly No. 300, Knights of Labor, for nearly 10 years and in that time obtained advances in wages for the membership aggregating fully 100 per cent. He retired from office when he saw the machine was destined to bring wages down to the basis of 10 years ago. When the big American Window Glass Company was formed by the consolidation of a number of important concerns there was a scarcity of blowers and the American company was willing to sign almost any wage scale in order to get workmen and on one occasion, in the middle of a fire, it voluntarily advanced wages 15 per cent. An illustration of the wages obtained by skilled workers is shown by the sheets of one blower who earned $154 60 in one week. Last fire some blowers went to work at a stated salary of $10 or $12 a week, with the promise of a share in the profits, but when the fire ended the reports showed there was nothing to divide.

The troubles in the old organization began several years ago when a number withdrew and formed a second organization. All efforts to bring the workers together again failed. Later there was trouble in the second organization and many withdrew and formed a third union. The two new unions got together last July and consolidated, forming the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers. The old organization has over $100,000 in its treasury and has possession of all the records from the time the first union of window glass workers was formed. Its officers have invited all seceders to return without any penalty being imposed. The former high wages paid in the window glass industry will never be restored, as there is now no scarcity of skilled workers. There are about 2,800 blowers and probably 3,000 gatherers in the country, while under the most favorable conditions this fire there will not be employment for more than 1,800 blowers and as many gatherers.

A number of small concerns expect to do business by obtaining workmen at low wages and underselling large competitors. They are introducing wage scales which permit the payment of very low wages and in some instances are getting men. Following is a copy of an agreement presented by one company and it has induced a number of skilled workers to sign it:

This agreement between the ..... Glass Company, hereinafter known as party of the first part, and ....., hereinafter known as party of the second part:

Witnesseth—That in consideration of $1 paid by party of the second part to party of the first part, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the party of the second part agrees to subscribe for, and hereby does subscribe for .... shares of the capital stock of the ..... Glass Company, payment for said shares of stock to be made by party of the first part holding .... per cent of wages of earnings of party of the second part until same is fully paid for, said .... per cent of wages to be deducted in monthly installments from balances of party of second part and passed into the treasury of party of the first part.

The party of the second part further agrees to take a place as .... and fill same good and faithfully, and in a workmanlike manner for a period of time sufficient to pay in full for the amount of stock subscribed for.

The party of the first part agrees to issue to the party of the second part a certificate for .... shares of the capital stock of the company immediately on receipt of full payment for same, and further, will, and does, grant to party of second part a place or position as ..., said position to be filled good and faithfully until full payment for certificates of stock has been made and as much longer as all is satisfactory between the parties employer and employed. If for reason of drunkenness or wilful neglect of duty of party of second part it shall become necessary that he be discharged, then the party of the first part is released from all obligations under this contract, and all money paid on subscription for stock shall be forfeited by party of second part to party of first part.

To all of which we hereunto set our hand and seal this .... day of ....., 1904.

A FAVORABLE REPORT OF GERMAN PRINTERS

Hugo Miller, second vice president of the International Typographical union, representing the German-American branch, has just issued the thirty-first annual report of that branch for the fiscal year. It shows that with a membership of 894 the total income during the year was $24,154 15 and the total expenses $18,606 03, leaving a surplus of $5,548 12 for the last year, which brings the total amount in the treasury of the Typographia up to $23,519 31, or $28 64 per capita. The following benefits were paid during the year: Out of work, $5,785; sick, $2,945 84; funeral $2,255; strike and boycott, $393 75; traveling, $181 85.

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A FAVORABLE OUTLOOK FOR BRIDGE WORKERS

Large Number of Contracts Just Awarded for New Construction.

Encouraging reports have been received at the headquarters of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of new construction in contemplation and contracts awarded. A list has been compiled for the information of members and sent to all local unions through the organ of the association. The favorable outlook for work it is believed will aid the organization in obtaining satisfactory settlements of wage scales.

President Frank Buchanan was in Pittsburgh during the week and addressed a meeting of local union No. 14. A plan is being urged to formulate a national agreement and a special convention for that purpose will be held in Chicago on December 12. One representative from each local union will attend. The rate of wages however, will continue to be regulated by the districts. According to reports received contracts have just been awarded for work as follows:

Utica, N. Y.—The United Construction Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has been awarded the contract for the erection of a new bridge across Mohawk river at Schuyler street. Cost, $6,780.

Marlboro, N. J.—The New Jersey Bridge Company was awarded the contract for building an iron bridge with 24-foot span, 18-foot road and concrete abutments in Marlboro township.

Plainfield, N. J.—The contract for iron work on new line bridge to be erected over Greenbrook in Mountain avenue, was awarded to the W. T. Kirk Company.

Norristown, Pa.—County Commissioners awarded the contract for steel superstructure of bridge over Tacony creek to the Eyre Construction Company of Philadelphia for $1,384.

Norfolk, Va.—Contract for construction of the combination driveway and railway bridge which will span Indian river was let to McNichol Construction Company for $7,000.

Petersburg, Va.—Armstrong & Latta, Philadelphia, Pa., have contract for building a bridge across Appotomattox river.

Louisville, Ky.—Board of public works has granted a permit to Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Company for construction of a steel viaduct from Louisville and Jeffersonville bridge to Wenzel and Franklin street. Cost, $200,000.

Larue, O.—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis has decided to build a new bridge over Scioto river to replace the present steel structure.

Marietta, O.—The Marietta, Columbus & Cleveland Railroad Company will rebuild a four-span Howe truss bridge over the Little Muskingum river. Total length, 504 feet.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Contracts for construction of 19 bridges and culverts were awarded by county commissioners. The National Bridge Company obtained seven of the contracts and the American Construction Company five. The bridges are to range in cost from $250 to $2,800.

Indianapolis, Ind.—William Fife & Son have obtained the contract for the erection of the new concrete bridge over White river at Mirris street for $128,712.

Newport, Ind.—The commissioners of Vermillion county have awarded the contract for new bridge across Wabash river at Shirks ferry to the Lafayette Bridge Company for $20,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Modern Steel Structural Company of Waukesha is the lowest bidder, at $14,762, for rebuilding the Sixth street bridge.

Duluth, Minn.—The Northwestern Steam Boiler works, city, was awarded the contract by board of public works for construction of a bridge over Lester river for $10,300.

Olathe, Kan.—The Kansas City, Burlingame & Western will build a number of plate girder and truss bridges along its road from Kansas City to Council Grove, including one large structure over Neosho river at Council Grove.

Lawton, Okla.—Contracts have been awarded by secretary of interior for 25 steel bridges to be erected in Comanche and Caddo counties. The Virginia Bridge and Iron Company, Roanoke, Va., has the contract for building 15 bridges in Comanche county and two in Caddo county. The Springfield (Ill.) Bridge and Iron Company will build six bridges in this county and two in Caddo county.

Oakland, Cal.—W. J. Schmidt, lowest bidder, was awarded the contract by board of supervisors for grading, draining and constructing bridges for $43,000.

Bids have been received for bridges at the following places and contracts will be awarded in a short time: Peru, Ind., 2; La Porte, Ind.; Greenfield, O.; Springfield, Ill.; Toledo, O., 3; San Luis Obispo, Cal.; San Bernardo, Cal.; Olympia, Wash.; Cleveland, O., 2; Chicago, Ill.; Boston, Mass.; Salem, N. J.; Wevay, Ind.; Prineville, Ore.; Mansfield, O.; Wichita, Kas.; Rapid City, S. D.; Hagerstown, Md.; Newark, N. J.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Crookston, Minn., and New Orleans.

OPPOSED TO UNIONS.

National Metal Trades Association Decides on a More Vigorous Campaign Against Organized Labor.

According to reports from headquarters at Cincinnati, the National Metal Trades association is making a more vigorous fight than ever against trades unions. It is admitted in one of the reports that conditions are improved and members are prosperous, but insists that the campaign against unionism must be prosecuted more vigorously. Meetings were held during the week of the plan and scope committee and the administrative council. They were attended by the new commissioner, W. P. Eagan, who has just returned from a tour of the eastern cities. The weekly report sent out to members contains the following:

W. P. Eagan has just returned from a prolonged tour of the east, where he had the pleasure of meeting the members of the associations. At Worcester, Mass., a dinner was given on October 11; at Springfield, Mass., on October 13, and a smoker by the Manufacturers' association of Hartford county at Hartford, Conn., on October 17, and a dinner by the Boston Metal Trades association on October 19. At all of these places Mr. Eagan preached the gospel of the National Metal Trades association and inaugurated the preliminary campaign that he has in contemplation. He reports that in all places where he visited general business conditions were much better, and that there was a more hopeful feeling existing. Mr. Eagan is planning his campaign on somewhat different lines than have been followed heretofore in disseminating the truths of the association. He takes the ground that every manufacturer throughout the entire country who has to do with members of the metal trades unions should contribute to the cost of the everyday fight against the further encroachments and aggressions of those unions, which fight, every manufacturer who has followed the development of unionism concedes, must be made. That unless these unions are opposed they will extend their field of aggression to cover the entire country, and will put upon manufacturers such conditions and limitations as will result in an utter inability to maintain the industrial supremacy which now belongs to this country. It is the centralized power of these unions that makes them effective, and the same sort of organization must oppose them. He further maintains that it is a far better proposition for a manufacturer of Hartford to contribute to the cost of resisting this fighting organization in a locality remote from Hartford than to take the risk of their being successful in that remote locality, when it is absolutely certain that such success will signalize the beginning of hostilities in other and untouched fields. Every union with which the National Metal Trades association has to deal is of national scope, and the workmen all over the country are prepared to contribute toward the expense of all fights.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Children Under 16 Years Cannot Be Employed in Illinois Coal Mines.

An important decision has been given by the appellate court of Illinois during the past week pertaining to the employment of boys in coal mines. In 1897 the legislature passed a law prohibiting the employment of women in or around mines, or of boys under 14 years of age. The recent child labor law passed prohibits the employment of children under 16 years of age in hazardous occupations. Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies contended that mining was a hazardous occupation and that the law applied to coal mines.

William Strather, a coal operator at Staunton, Ill., contested the ruling of the factory inspector, and the appellate court has just ruled that the new law is operative in coal mines. The operators have until December to appeal the case to the supreme court, but their attorney has advised them against such a step. Mr. Davies says that statistics prove that the standard of education is lower in mining towns than in any other in the state, and that the attendance of children at school is more intermittent.

The labor unions are generally supporting Mr. Davies in his fight against child labor, and at the recent convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor resolutions were adopted commending him for the fearless manner in which he has enforced the law.

MORE MILLS BEING OPERATED

Increased Activity in the Iron and Steel Markets Starts Many Idle Plants.

WEEKLY REPORT OF LODGES

While a number of iron and steel works were put in operation during the past week on account of the heavy increase in business, most of them are being operated on a non-union basis. Conditions at the mills governed by the wage scales of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers do not show much improvement over the preceding week. It is confidently believed that nearly all will be in full operation before the close of the year, as idle non-union mills, where wages are low, are invariably started first. According to reports of the past week of new orders booked and an increased demand for many finished steel products, more mills soon will be put in operation. Pig iron prices have advanced, due to the heavy demand for steel, particularly plates and structural material. The steel car companies, the Pressed, Standard and Cambria, have unfilled orders, it is reported, aggregating from 20,000 to 25,000 cars. To build these alone will require fully 250,000 tons of steels plates.

Following are the reports of lodges of the Amalgamated association for the week, which have been compiled for the Amalgamated Journal:

Future City lodge No. 1, St. Louis, Mo. Helmbacher Forge and Iron Company. Boiling department, all furnaces on six days. Bar and guide department, two bar and two 10-inch mills working six days. Standing turn men plenty. Prospects fair.

Old Fort lodge No. 14, Fort Wayne, Ind., Fort Wayne Iron and Steel Company. Bar and guide department, 9-inch and 18-inch mills working double turn. Off one day for stock. Plenty of standing turn men. Prospects, good.

Cataract lodge No. 2, Cleveland, O., Union Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, furnaces all on. Bar and guide department, bar and 8 and 9-inch mills working. Prospects, fair.

Dewey lodge No. 21, Kewanee, Ill., Western Tube Company. Mills all working full. Prospects, fair.

Granite City lodge No. 11, Granite City, Ill., National Enameling and Stamping Company. Tin department, three mills working, 19 idle. Mills off on account of breakdown. Prospects, fair.

Brenau lodge No. 10, Anniston, Ala., Weller Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, 13 furnaces working. Bar and guide department, 12-inch mill working. Prospects, good.

Atlas lodge No. 21, Cleveland, O., Cleveland Hardware Company. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill on in full this week. Prospects, fair.

Ben T. Davis lodge No. 13, Lebanon, Pa., West End Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, 4 furnaces working, none idle; eight standing turn men. Bar and guide department, one guide and one bar mill, both idle. Prospects, uncertain.

Pioneer lodge No. 23, Niles, O., Empire Iron and Steel Company. Four sheet mills and one tin mill working steady. Bar mill off a few days for repairs. Prospects, good.

Granite lodge No. 16, Granite City, Ill., National Enamelling and Stamping Company. Open hearth department, four furnaces working, two idle. Prospects, fair.

Planner of the West lodge No. 18, East St. Louis, Ill., Republic Iron and Steel Company, Tudor works. Boiling department, eight furnaces working, three idle. Bar and guide department, 16, 12, 9 and 8-inch mills working; spike mills idle; 8-inch single turn, others double turn. Prospects, good.

Michigan lodge No. 1, Detroit, Mich., Railway Steel Spring Company. Bar and guide department, bar and guide mills working bar mill, one and one-half turns day and one turn night; guide mill, two turns.

Empire lodge No. 6, Cleveland, O., Empire Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, eight furnaces worked all week. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill worked all week. Prospects, fair.

Oley Street Mill lodge No. 30, Reading, Pa., Reading Iron Company. Boiling department, 11 furnaces working, one idle, rebuilding; two scrap furnaces day turn and two on night turn. Sheet and job department, skelp mill working four furnaces; men plenty. Prospects, fair.

Pride of Columbia lodge No. 12, Columbia, Pa., Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, five double working, four double and 12 single idle, five double worked five turns. Bar and guide department, 18, 9 and 12-inch worked five days, 18 and 8-inch idle. Prospects, not so good.

Wayne lodge No. 55, Pittsburgh, Wayne Iron and Steel works. Boiling department, all furnaces on three turns. Bar and guide department, bar mill on single; guide mill idle. Sheet and jobbing department, plow mill on double. Prospects, uncertain.

Progress Lodge No. 19, Pullman, Ill., Pullman Car Company. Bar and guide department, 18, 12 and 8-inch mills idle. Prospects, unknown.

Iron City Lodge No. 1, Pittsburgh, Zug & Co. Sheet department, Nos. 2, 5, 6 working; Nos. 1, 3 and 4 idle. Prospects, uncertain.

Capital Lodge No. 50, Columbus, O., Standard Chain Company. Bar and guide department. Mill is all idle this week and future uncertain.

St. Louis Lodge No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., National Enameling and Stamping Company. Sheet and jobbing department resumed work October 24. Tin department, idle all week. Prospects, unknown.

McKinley Lodge No. 21, Elwood (Ind.) plant American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, no mills working; 28 idle. Prospects, unknown.

John F. Ward Lodge No. 9, New Castle, Pa., Shenango plant of American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 30 mills working. Prospects, unknown.

Pride of New Castle Lodge No. 2, New Castle, Pa., Greer plant of American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, all idle. Prospects, undecided.

Gilt edge Lodge No. 57, Cambridge, O., Cambridge Rolling Mill Company. Bar and guide department, the mill is still idle. Prospects, unknown.

Muncie Lodge, No. 20, Muncie (Ind.) plant Republic Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 14 furnaces working; 9 idle. Prospects, uncertain.

Cumbria Lodge No. 17, Connellsville, Pa. Humbert plant, American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, six mills, all idle. Prospects, none.

WORK FOR MANY MEN.

Pennsylvania Railroad Rapidly Completing Its Big Foundry at Altoona.

It is announced that the big foundry plant of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, being erected at Altoona, will be completed by January 1 and will give employment to a large number of men. The cost of erection will run close to $1,500,000, the site alone costing $45,000. The car wheel foundry is practically finished and it is expected that a trial heat will be made this week. It will have a capacity of about 800 wheels a day. There will be three double cupolas, and two of them have been set up and are ready for service. The annealing ovens, the cooling pits and the core ovens have all been completed and tracks have been laid through the various parts of the building for convenience in handling materials.

The power plant connected with the works is about finished. Everything will be operated by electricity. The scale house, where all the material will be weighed, is completed, and bricklayers are now engaged on the erection of the office building, the store and sand houses. They are making good headway and in a short time the structures will be under roof.

The work of building the gray iron foundry is now well under way, as the foundations have been completed and the steel which will be used in its construction is already on the ground. It is expected that the work will have progressed so far before cold weather sets in that work on the interior can be started and hurried to completion. Preparations have also been made for the beginning of the erection of the pattern shop, the brass foundry and other smaller shops that will be connected with the foundries. This plant is located about 2½ miles from the old foundries.

Parry is Publishing an Industrial Paper.

David M. Parry of National Manufacturers' association fame, is to become an editor. Under the name of the Industrial Independent Publishing Company he is publishing a paper called the Industrial Independent. Prospectuses of this publication have been sent to employers all over the country, the top of which bears the words: "The paper your employes should read." This is printed in big letters across the sheet. The management "thinks" that a circulation of 1,000,000 will be reached "when employers understand it." The initial issue has appeared.

PROJECT TO EXTEND THE CIVIC FEDERATION

Remarkable Strength of the Trade Union Movement in This Country.

The projected formation of an international civic federation was the outcome of the luncheon tendered by the National Civic federation to members of the Interparliamentary union and to representatives of labor organizations and industrial corporations sent to the United States by the French government. Civic federations are now being organized in England and Canada. The nations represented in the Interparliamentary union are those in which constitutional government is most developed. In referring to the proposed organization the Monthly Review of the federation says:

"An international civic federation could perform work that would accord perfectly with the mission of every society that favors the abolition of war, which has been an ideal for centuries, while its deliberations might contribute valuable additions to world economies if not to world politics."

Under the caption "A Fallacious Comparison," the Review makes the following editorial comment:

It is a frequent but misleading statement that organized labor includes only a small minority of the wage-earners of the country. The purpose of the statement, which is based upon a deceptive comparison, is to give force to the claim that it is monstrous tyranny for the small minority to dictate to the great majority of workers the wages, hours and conditions of their toil. Figures are cited that, on their face, prove that labor organizations contain only 8 per cent of all wage-earners. But it is only in trades where the union has included nearly all the workers that it is strong enough to become a potent factor. In such cases the mass of unorganized labor does not figure. If a union contains 95 per cent of the skilled workers in its craft and demands better conditions, it is no argument to say that the farm hands or the washerwoman are not organized.

Whatever one's attitude toward labor organization, it is well to have a correct perception of its strength. The comparison most frequently quoted credits organized labor with a membership of about 2,400,000, which is only 8 per cent of the more than 29,000,000 persons engaged in "gainful occupations" in the United States in 1900. But an analysis of the "gainful occupations" shows the fallacy of the comparison. These 29,000,000 include: In agriculture, 10,000,000; domestic and personal service, 6,000,000; the professions, 1,200,000. Practically none of these are organizable, and they should be excluded from the comparison. Trade and transportation engaged 4,700,000 persons. But from these should be deducted bankers, brokers, merchants, officials of banks and corporations, bookkeepers, commercial travelers, agents, accountants, foremen and overseers, hucksters and peddlers, livery stable keepers, undertakers and miscellaneous workers.

Moreover, in most cases, this considerable minority has the sympathy and following of the unorganized majority. There is a distinct community of purpose between the union and the non-union man. Shorter hours, higher wages and improved conditions are just as much desired by those without as by those within the unions. Occasional brutal combats do not impugn this broad truth.

When 6,000 union strikers went out of the Fall River cotton mills they took with them 24,000 non-unionists. The two are standing shoulder to shoulder, the families of the non-union strikers being supported from the treasury of the union, to the best of its ability. The 8,000 anthracite union miners who struck in 1900 were joined by 140,000 non-union miners. When the railway brotherhoods contemplate a strike, they submit the question to a vote of all the employes, non-union as well as union, the vote of every man counting equally. So that, in many occupations, the potential strength of organized labor is far greater than its exact enrollment, while in some crafts it represents 95 per cent of the workers.

MANY SHIP ORDERS.

Shipbuilding Plants May Be Kept Busy Until Spring.

W. L. Brown, chairman of the American Shipbuilding Company, announces that with the contract taken a few days ago for four huge steel freighters, placed by the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, practically every available berth for a new ship in the company's lake yards is taken up to the opening of navigation next season. The company now has on hand orders for 18 modern steel ships, none of which is less than 9,000 tons, and some of which will exceed 10,000 tons. The total of new vessels will figure in the neighborhood of 175,000 tons of carrying capacity and represents an outlay of about $6,750,000 for new vessel property. Several more contracts are said to be pending.

Other shipyards on the lakes have taken a number of contracts for big ships. The Great Lakes Engineering Works, Detroit, has orders for seven boats, the combined total carrying capacity of which will be close to 70,000 tons and the cost approximately $3,250,000. This will nearly exhaust the capacity of that concern.

The Craig Shipbuilding Company, Toledo, besides other small contracts, will build an immense car ferry, costing $500,000, for the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The combined total of large craft for next season's delivery now amounts to 26 ships, with an aggregate carrying capacity of approximately 255,000 tons and a total valuation of $10,500,000.

Gloucester's Fishing Losses.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., Oct. 29.—The statement of the year's loss of life and property in connection with the fisheries of this port shows 20 lives have been lost and 10 vessels wrecked since November 1, 1903. This is fewer than have been lost from Gloucester vessels in any year since 1865.

"Love lightens labor," the saying runs, and in a sense it is true. But even love cannot lighten labor or make it easy for the woman who is in constant suffering from inflammation, bearing-down pains or other womanly diseases. The one thing that can make work easy for women is sound health, and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the thing that will give sound health to sick women.

Dr. Pierce has so much faith in his "Prescription" that he offers to pay $500 in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb which he cannot cure. All he asks is a fair and reasonable trial of his means of cure.

"I suffered from female weakness for five months," writes Miss Belle Hedrick, of Nye, Putnam Co., W. Va. "I was treated by a good physician but he never seemed to do me any good. I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce for advice, which I received, telling me to take his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' When I had used the medicines a month, my health was much improved. It has continued to improve until now I can work at almost all kinds of housework. I had scarcely any appetite, but it is all right now. Have gained several pounds in weight. Dr. Pierce's medicines have done wonderfully well here. I would advise all who suffer from chronic diseases to write to Dr. Pierce."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PROGRESS SHOWN IN SCHOOL WORK

Pittsburgh Educators Are Well Pleased Over the Educational Exhibit at St. Louis Fair.

MRS. VAN WAGONEN TALKS

A party of Pittsburgh educators returned home from the St. Louis exposition a few days ago, enthusiastic over the progress made in this country in an educational way, since the Columbian exposition in Chicago, in 1893, as shown by the exhibit made at St. Louis. The party included City Superintendent Samuel Andrews, Mrs. M. E. Van Wagonen, supervisor of drawing in the public schools of Pittsburgh, and a number of the teachers, including Miss Lewis, Miss McCandless, Miss Dalzell, Miss Taylor and Miss Clouse.

Mrs. Van Wagonen yesterday said: "The educational exhibit in St. Louis is vastly superior to that shown 11 years ago in Chicago. The display is so arranged that the work in different states

MRS. M. E. VAN WAGONEN,
A well-known Pittsburgh school instructor, who found much that was interesting in an educational way at the St. Louis world's fair.

is immediately appreciated, while the work of individual cities in those states show their relative importance. The educational work throughout New York state seemed to be very uniform. The Connecticut exhibit showed some unique features. In that state the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Audubon societies take a great interest in educational work. The Dames and the Daughters loan to the schools pictures and literature relating to the historical periods which their societies embrace, which are used in conjunction with the work of the pupils. In a like manner the Audubon societies loan small libraries of books and pictures to the schools to aid and direct in some measure the study of nature and natural history.

"In the exhibit from San Francisco, that of the Chinese children is particularly interesting, consisting largely of the color work which the children do chiefly with colored crayons with which they draw imaginary pictures or representations of American street life, the color being very brilliant and pleasingly combined.

"Indianapolis impressed me as having the best exhibit of all. The work shown by the entire state of Indiana was noteworthy, being well placed and well arranged.

"In the St. Louis section of the educational building at the exposition a model kindergarten is conducted and schools for deaf mutes are in session with lessons in drawing each morning. There is a similar display of work as it is conducted among the blind.

"Sweden has a very beautiful exhibit of manual training work. Miss Berg of Stockholm, Sweden, was in Pittsburgh about two years ago and when she returned to her country she carried back with her examples of much of the work done in the schools in this city, both in drawing and in domestic science, and in manual training." Mrs. Van Wagonen said she thought she saw some traces of the influence of this work in the display Sweden is making in St. Louis.

While in St. Louis Mrs. Van Wagonen visited several of the public schools. She was in the Eugene Field school on the West Side, which is attended by the children of the wealthy residents of the city, and spent some time also in the colored schools down town, observing the work from the first to the eighth grade. She says the schools in St. Louis are almost uniform in their attainments, while in Pittsburgh there are some schools that are better and have no superior in the country, but they are not all uniform.

In St. Louis the superintendent of public instruction has three assistants and also three primary supervisors, a supervisor of drawing and assistants, and a supervisor of music. These officers are at the head of the school system and under them, in the different schools, are principals and teachers, the colored schools having colored principals and colored teachers, nearly all of whom have been educated in the St. Louis schools. The color line is drawn very closely in St. Louis. In that city there is little of a foreign population but the black people are there in large numbers.

MAKE HIGH POWER MACHINES.

French Manufacturers Preparing for Demand, but Do Not Consider the Idea Rational.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—(Copyright Cable.)—Buyers of automobiles, in spite of expert opinion that moderate power motors suffice and are even more practicable for general touring purposes, are still inclined to prefer big motors, under the impression that the bigger the motor the greater is the speed and the comfort in touring.

American customers are particularly imbued with the high power idea. The result is that manufacturers, while not entirely in accord as to the theory, are building for next year's trade four cylinder machines of high powers to meet the demand, which, if not rational is at least popular.

INTERVIEW OF CORPSE SHORT BUT EXCITING

Police Direct Ambitious Reporters to the Very Best Source of Information.

Interviewing a corpse can be made an animated affair under certain conditions. Not more than a century ago two enterprising local reporters were called upon to investigate a suicide and reported murder at a late hour. Running to the scene, which was two miles away, for cars at that hour were traveling at infrequent intervals, the young men arrived in almost breathless anxiety.

"Understand there's been trouble here," announced one, accosting the police lieutenant at the door.

"Yes, a shooting scrape."

"What do you know about it?"

"Now, the best thing for you to do," announced the lieutenant with a suppressed smile, "is to go up to the third floor, rear. You'll find a man up there that saw the whole thing. He can tell you all about it."

On rushed the two ambitious literary men, leaping up the stairs two and three steps at a time. As they entered the assigned room, which was but dimly lighted, they were startled to find the corpse of a man lying in his own blood, while the room bespoke the ugliest of tragedies. A series of gasps, followed by shrieks, which gave every evidence of being most painful, announced to the listening police below the possibility of further tragedy, and they hastened to the rescue, bravely rescuing the ambitious young men.

Services in the Bijou Theater.

At this morning's service in the Bijou theater the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young will preach on "Who Wins Abiding Confidence?" and in the evening his subject will be "Decision as to the Key of Character." Mrs. Minnie Davis of New York will be soloist and the chorus of over eighty voices under the direction of Tali Esen Morgan will render "Consider and Hear Me," and "Blessed Be the Name of the Lord."

A Famous New York Hatter makes

Oetting's Hats

Style is a will-o'-the-wisp that many hatters chase in vain. Try as they may, they can't get that indefinable grace and distinction peculiar to the Oetting Court derbies.

New York's best hatter makes Oetting's hats, and special care is taken to make the Court derbies best of all hats.

Our 5¾x1¾ Court derby merits special mention—it's our nobbiest style. The brim looks awfully narrow to be sure, and it may be too extreme for you. If it doesn't suit you, we'll be frank enough to say so, and find you one that will.

Best hats $4 and $3; next best, $2.25 and $1.75.

OTTO OETTING,
Fifth and Wylie,
On Court House Hill.

Household Credit & Auction Co., 815 PENN AVENUE.

COME TAKE YOUR CHOICE OF THESE

MISFIT CARPETS and Slightly Shopworn Furniture For Half-Price or Less.

TAKE YOUR TIME With the Money, But Come Quick.

CARPETS!

20 all-wool Ingrain Misfit Carpets. All colors and sizes. Sold in other stores for 70c. Our sale price..... 37½c a yd

15 rolls very fine Body Brussels, Velvet and Axminster Carpets, sold in other stores for $1.15. Our sale price, made, laid and lined..... 59½c per yd

11 very heavy Tapestry Brussels, new Misfit Carpets. Sold in other stores for $1.05. Our sale price..... 45c per yd

16 Brussels and Velvet Misfit Carpets. Sold in other stores for $1. Our sale price..... 49½c per yd

RUG BARGAINS!

28 extra heavy Rugs, size 46x30. Sold in other stores for $3. Our sale price..... $1.48

25 heavy Ingrain Room Rugs, size 9x12 feet. Sold in other stores for $10. Our sale price.... $4.98

Extra room Rugs in Velvet, Brussels and Axminster—all sizes. Sold at $30, $35 and $40. Our sale price..... $16.25

Remember, these Rugs come in all the latest patterns.

We secure genuine Misfit Carpets and slightly damaged furniture from the leading dealers of the city—to say nothing of what we buy from dealers in other cities.

Shopworn Furniture

AT LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE

Not old furniture that is not fit to see, but high-class furniture that would adorn any home. It's only a trifle scratched, shopworn or slightly used.

23 Oak and Mahogany Rockers. Sold in other stores for $3.75. Our sale price... $1.25

11 Wardrobes. Sold in other stores for $25. Our sale price... $5.75

25 Sideboards. Sold in other stores for $20 to $30. Our sale price..... $16.75

14 Iron Beds, full size. Sold in other stores for $8. Our sale price..... $3.98

15 Oak and Mahogany Folding Beds. Sold in other stores for $21. Our sale price..... $11.50

21 Leather Couches. Sold in other stores for $25. Our sale price..... $14.50

10 Kitchen Chairs. Sold in other stores for $1. Our sale price..... 29c

18 pairs Pillows. Sold in other stores for $1.25. Our sale price. 49c

23 Golden Oak Extension Tables. Sold in other stores for $15. Our sale price... $4.98

17 Bedroom Suits. Sold in other stores for $35. Our sale price..... $14.50

11 Oak Chiffoniers. Sold in other stores for $12. Our sale price..... $4.98

9 China Closets. Sold in other stores for $24 to $35. Our sale price..... $12.50

16 very fine Oak and Mahogany Bedroom Suits. Sold in other stores for $50. Our sale price..... $24.75

7 five-piece Parlor Suits. Sold in other stores for $40 to $60. Our sale price..... $19.75

20 Gas Ranges. Sold in other stores for $21.50. Our sale price..... $12.50

10 Odd Dinner Sets, 82 to 80 pieces. Sold in other stores for $8. Our sale price... $3.48

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD. Young People Going Housekeeping Receive Special Terms and Attention.

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P. M.

Bring this ad. with you, so you get just the goods you want.

We Are the Only Dealers in GENUINE MISFIT CARPETS in the City.

Household Credit & Auction Co., 815 Penn Ave. Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

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Sunday Home Journal Section

October 30 1904

The Editors Point of View

EVERY day or two some woman sighs over money spent for service which she might herself perform did she but know how. The dressmaker's bill! None of us like to go shabbily dressed, and none of us but our gowning is limited by our purses. Today the materials of a simple little gown do not cost so much as the making. Instantly the thought comes, "I could make it myself if I only knew how." This paragraph is not intended for the working woman who has so much to do all day that her few times of leisure should be kept for pleasure and recreation alone, not spent over the needle, but for her who has few cares, the woman who boards, for instance, or who "takes her meals out," getting rid of the worry and vexations of housekeeping and servants. To these it is seriously advised, if you do not know how to sew—then learn. There are in Pittsburgh several dressmaking schools. Go to one of them and apprentice yourself. Work over your lessons. The day will come when you may be glad to have a trade for its value in earning your own living, even though such a thing now seems impossible. At any rate it would be a great comfort to be able to cut and make a shirtwaist or a little dimity dress so tastefully and so well that it would present the appearance of coming from a first-class modiste. It would be an excellent change from the hours spent in yawning over magazines, or gossiping. It is the personal opinion of the editor of this page that no woman is a real woman unless she can make herself a dress and cook a palatable meal. That these two domestic arts, sewing and cooking, are frowned on by the idle middle class, she is well aware, and that the same middle class, which is far larger than you would suppose, would be much improved by attention to them, she is equally sure. It is a notable fact that there are a greater number of women whose husbands are salaried men in subordinate positions, who, as soon a they can possibly afford it, drop housekeeping and turn to the boarding house life joyfully. Such women are usually empty-handed, vain and lazy, yes, lazy. The don't have to work and they don't want to work. They want to dress, eat and sleep. They have no notion of profitable employment of time; study and serious thought are foreign to their natures. One can but look on them and wonder what sort of wives they would be in adversity or poverty. They do nothing to justify their existence. To such as these, if they could but get up sufficient enterprise, a course of lessons in dressmaking ought to appeal with peculiar force, and also to those who, through circumstances rather than inclination, live leisurely lives. Haste the glad day when fashion advocates economy and industry, for so long as these things are merely sensible we may not see their adoption.

DISTRUST the man who deals out current maxims for wisdom. He has no thought of his own, therefore tries to supplement his desire to be emphatic with other men's aphorisms. Save the Golden Rule there is hardly a single well-known adage which has not its antithesis, and it would puzzle the best of us to know which is right. For instance, "He who hesitates is lost," taken in connection with "Look before you leap." And there you are, like the donkey between the two hay cocks, undecided and uncertain. Here is an incomplete list of contradictory saws recently compiled:

"A man is known by the company he keeps," and "Appearances are deceitful."

"Honesty is the best policy," and "The truth is not to be spoken at all times."

"Too many cooks spoil the broth," and "In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom" or "Two heads are better than one."

"Out of sight, out of mind," and "Absence makes the heart grow fonder."

"Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," and "Penny wise, pound foolish."

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and "Nothing venture, nothing have."

"A rolling stone gathers no moss," and "A setting hen never grows fat"

"Strike while the iron is hot," and "A patient waiter is no loser."

"The early bird catches the worm," and "There are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught."

"It never rains, but it pours," or "Misfortunes never come singly," and "Every cloud has a silver lining."

"When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out of the window," and "Money is the root of all evil."

'One swallow does not make a summer," and "Straws show which way the wind blows."

"'Tis never too late to mend," and "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined."

"Poverty makes strange bedfellows," and "Birds of a feather flock together."

"The Gods give nuts to those who have no teeth," and "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

"Familiarity breeds contempt," and "Every crow thinks her own chick the blackest."

Thus we see that truth is too elastic and elusive to be compressed into a single sentence. Maxims are rough blocks of which we must build our philosophies. They conserve for youth much of the experience of mankind, for youth must have empirical rules primarily, and their own experiences will teach them the exceptions. When they have done so, and not before, they find the futility of attempting to formulate life and conduct into any definite code. Progress goes onward in this zigzag course. If it be not so fast as we wish, we must see that it is the broader and better for having touched both sides.

THERE are many people who must have a pet of some kind about them, and the preference among women is so often for dogs that when one sees a women who dotes on cats it is with a feeling of gratitude. Caged birds are pleasant pets, for those who like them, but they are such a care, and so little "like folks" in their companionship that the keeping of them is a doubtful pleasure, even if one is callous enough not to mind the actual cruelty of the thing. Those who like odd pets, such as mice, rats, guinea pigs, monkeys, etc., are ever in a great minority, for which let us be devoutly thankful. But between cats and dogs the argument is always raised as to which makes the most desirable pet and companion. A big dog is almost an impossibility in the house. A small dog (perhaps we are prejudiced) a blithering nuisance. They are not cleanly, are noisy, affectionate only when hungry and are a constant pest to visitors who do not care for dogs about them. With all due respect to the woman who takes a dog in her lap, lets it sleep in her bed and kisses it, she is not clean or sanitary by nature. A big dog of intelligence and dignity makes an excellent playfellow and guardian out of doors, but these horrible little woolly beasts which infest the homes of some people, whimpering, mal-odorous little wretches, ill-tempered very often and usually far too fat and too much pampered to be healthy—never! Dogs for hunting, beautiful, lithe hounds, great Danes, silky collies with their faithful, knowing eyes, a fascinatingly ugly brindled bull pup, even a bunch of wriggling beagles are all to be admired and even loved—out of doors. But always keep them there. For real companionship, self-respecting affection and devotion, commend me to a cat. Clean, quiet, well-behaved pussy, with an unobtrusive purr and an intelligence which is much greater than most people think, there is the friend for the hearth, "The Fireside Sphinx," as Agnes Repplier calls the cat in a delightful book of essays. A cat does not fawn on its mistress for food and then ignore her. A cat remembers its friends for years and welcomes every wandering member of the family back home. A cat has a discriminating taste for strangers, choosing its friends with discretion and judgment. A cat never takes up too much room and always serves to accentuate the hominess of any room in which it enters. If you are sick pussy will curl up beside you and be your faithful, quiet comrade. If you are well pussy will stroll about with you in your rambles and play with all the lithe grace of her body for your entertainment, provided you will dangle a string or trail a switch before her. As for beauty, there are the long-haired, round-eyed Angoras, the sleek, neat Maltese and blue Persians, and for oddity the coon cats with their tiger markings. The splendid cat shows which have been held in this country and England testify that interest is awakening in this somewhat neglected animal, which, with but little care and attention, is the most perfect indoor pet man or woman ever had.

THERE are few things which bring out all the latent ugliness of disposition more than to be jostled in a crowd. When a fat lady in a street car squeezes in beside you and pokes you with her elbow, you give her the blackest of looks and feel murder in your heart for blocks. When in a jam at a theater entrance some hasty person pushes by, destroying the equilibrium of your best bonnet, how malevolently you mutter in a perfectly audible aside, "I never saw such rudeness." If baleful glances and resentful feelings were as effective as the dagger and the poison bowl, there would be scores of deaths every morning and evening at rush hours, when treaders on toes, and jostlers and belligerent elbows abound in such unpleasing confusion and abundance. Mild, meek little women who would hesitate to kill a cloth moth when in their normal frame of mind, will almost get black in the face with rage and indignation when sitting or standing beside some one who inadvertently pokes them with a bundle, and as for the comfortable old gentleman who flaps his paper in the faces of his neighbors, does he ever realize how many mental anathemas come in his direction? "I should become a scowling selfish and ill-mannered old woman before my time if I went about on the street cars when they are crowded," said one woman who had been sitting down while another woman stood before her and held a market basket in such position that it just caught the drooping feather on the first woman's hat every time she moved. And in the open cars, who has not longed to put a black spell on the people who stand up behind you and knock the back of your hat with every jolt of the car? It is really remarkable how provoking such a small thing will become with constant repetition.

The sudden and altogether unnecessary rage which seizes us when handled too roughly in a crowd springs, possibly, from the sense of personal privacy. It is a shock to a person of refinement to have an utter stranger brought too closely and too roughly into contact. There is an unconscious lack of respect which grates on the sense of propriety. Too close communion with the hoi polloi, while it is bound to convince us that we are but a very small microcosm in the macrocosm, will also arouse enough latent anger to spoil effectually a happy mood, and ruin one's temper for the day. With education and good breeding this carelessness about pushing, crowding and jostling ceases. When you see one who does do it, set it down in your mind firmly that though he or she may be well dressed, true education has never been theirs. Notice a group of illiterate working men, how carelessly they sit together, with no feeling of dislike at personal contact, but rather preferring it. They fairly huddle all over each other and if they begged each other's pardon for a chance touch they would say nothing else save "excuse me." Passing upward in the scale of intelligence and education you will observe that everything possible is done to avoid personal contact. In one of the big, noisy crowds of Labor day a quiet young woman was caught. A burly Italian behind her, anxious to free himself, put both hands against her and, using her as a buffer, started to push a way out of the jam. With a rush of anger she half turned (she could hardly do it for the press) and said to him so sharply that he literally quailed, "Take your hands off me." The man fairly jumped and edged away as best he could, crestfallen. Flushed with indignation she managed to extricate herself from the crowd and disappeared. But her words expressed the natural feeling of every one when too closely confined in a crowd—"Take your hands off me."

Sophie Peter Kerr

Housewives Reciprocity Bureau

Prize Winners for the Week.

MISS MADGE HUMPHREVILLE.....$2.00
Mt. Pleasant, Ohio.

MISS LENA HERMAN.....$1.00
Sharpsburg, Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE—It is with great pleasure that we notice that interest in this department continues, and as heretofore we will be glad to have letters from anyone who has useful information to impart. These letters will all be published even though it may be some weeks after receipt. Such a number of communications are received for this department weekly that it is impossible to publish them at once. Letters are published in regular rotation, those first received having the first attention given them.

The object of the Housewives' Reciprocity bureau remains the same, to form an "open congress" for all housewives who could not otherwise meet and exchange views. The letter which seems best and most useful will receive $2.00, and second best $1.00.

Contributors will confer a favor by looking over all letters carefully before sending, as several times omissions have occurred which rendered the subject matter of the letter valueless. The conditions remain as stated:

Letters must not recommend any particular brand of canned food, soup or other purchasable household supplies.

Letters must not contain more than 300 words.

Letters must be written only on one side of the paper.

Letters will be received and considered at any time.

The Pittsburgh Gazette reserves for itself the right to publish any letter, whether or not it is a prize winner, with no payment to the contributor.

There is no limit placed to the number of times one person may compete.

All letters must be addressed to the Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau, Home Journal Section, The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Failure to comply with any of the above conditions rules the letter out of the contest.

I THANK you for past kindness in giving space to recipes. I trust enclosed will benefit someone as I have been benefited by this exchange. I hope it may continue and if prosperity depends on improvement it surely has good prospects. Will you kindly ask for a recipe for mixed pickles with mustard dressing?

The very best and easiest way to make bread—Boil four medium-sized potatoes in a quart of water until soft. Remove from water and mash, then add to the water, add enough water to make a quart in all when it has been cooled so as not to scald the yeast. Add 1 cup good hop yeast, stir in the flour enough to make a good heavy sponge. Cover well and keep from getting chilled over night. In the morning put well sifted flour in a large pan and make holes in center, having in it one heaping tablespoon of salt, 1 scant tablespoon of sugar in sponge, also have water good and warm. Knead all together slowly till soft and smooth, then knead more rapidly till stiff and firm. Set to raise in a warm place till well raised, then knead down and let raise again and mould out three loaves, push down gently, and when loaves have raised one hour mould out three more. Bake one hour. This makes six loaves.

Onions are a preventive and often a cure for malarial fever. Spinach and dandelion leaves are excellent for the kidneys. That tomatoes act directly on the liver. That celery is a good nerve tonic and induces sleep. That salt is a sure, convenient and immediate remdey for toothache. Fine flavored coffee can be made from a 15 or 20 cent coffee by mixing it first with the white of an egg, a pinch of salt and a half cup of cold water. Then pour on boiling water and let steep for 30 minutes.

MRS. R., McKeesport, Pa.

MUSTARD cucumbers—Take large cucumbers, pare them, cut them in half like, take the seeds out with a silver spoon and salt them over night. The next morning drain them and then put them in a stone crock and between each layer put small onions and whole peppers, cloves, mustard seed. Pour hot vinegar over them every two days for a week.

Sweet cucumber pickles—Do not take the cucumbers too large, pare them and take the seeds out and cut them in long, thick pieces. To one pound of cucumbers take one-half pound of sugar and one pint vinegar, then drain. Then cook some good vinegar with one-half lemon cut fine, stick cinnamon cloves and pour over hot. Put them in a stone crock. Tie them shut. These are excellent with roasts.

A splendid recipe for salt pickles—Take nice straight green pickles, wash them; wrap each pickle with a grape leaf and lay them in a stone jar. The grape leaves have to be thoroughly washed. Between each layer of pickles strew some whole peppers, cloves, bay leaf and some dill, one-half teaspoon of cream of tartar. Boil one gallon of water with one pint of salt, when cold pour over the pickles. After eight to 14 days look at them and take off the white scum that will come over them. When using them cut them up and pour a little vinegar over them.

Cheese may be kept moist by wrapping in cloth wrung out of vinegar and hung up in a paper bag in a cool place. A piece of flannel dampened in camphor is nice to polish mirrors with. E. M., West Bridgewater, Pa.

I AM a constant reader of the Daily and Sunday Gazette and take great pleasure to send in a few recipes which I have found very good.

Cocoanut Cake—To the well-beaten yolks of six eggs add two cups of powdered sugar, three-quarter cup butter, one of sweet milk, three and one-half of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, whites of four eggs, well beaten; bake in jelly tins. For icing—Beat two eggs, add one teacup powdered sugar, mix thoroughly with grated cocoanut and spread evenly on the layers when they are cold.

Snow Cake—One-half teacup butter, one of sugar, one and one-half of flour, one-half cup sweet milk, whites of four eggs, teaspoonful baking powder, flavor with vanilla.

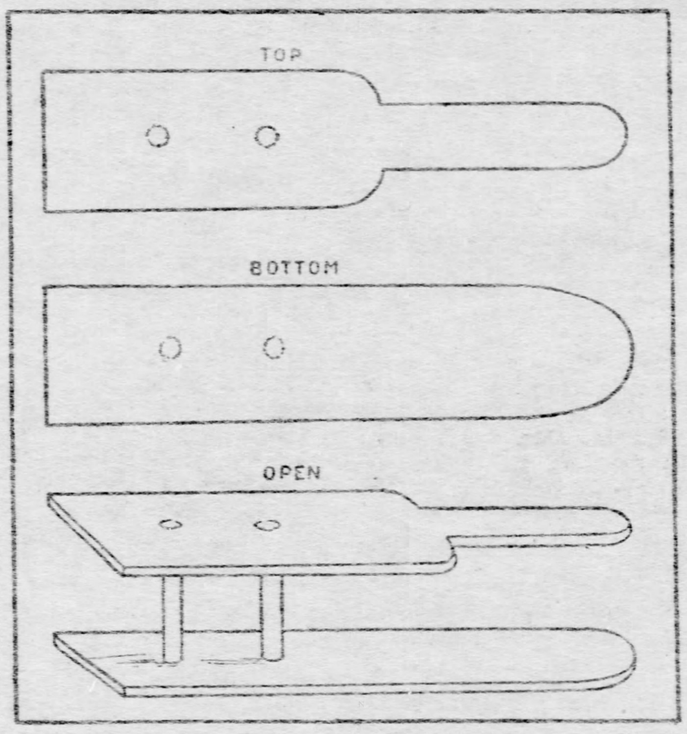
Cornstarch is a good substitute for eggs in cookies and doughnuts. One tablespoonful of the starch is equal to one egg. Salt will curdle new milk, hence in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared. To make meat tender, a spoonful of vinegar put in the water in which fowls or meats are boiling makes them tender. Camphor put in drawers or trunks will keep away mice. Keep an account of all supplies, with cost and date when purchased. Quicksilver and white of egg destroys bedbugs.

Mixed Sandwiches—Chop fine cold ham, tongue and chicken, mix with pint of the meat half a cup of melted butter, one tablespoonful salad oil, one of mustard if desired. The yolk of beaten egg and little pepper spread on bread cut thin and buttered. Ham alone may be prepared this way.

Hoping these recipes will be of some benefit,

MRS. W. J. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHIRTWAIST board and cheap doilies—Have boards sawed 24 inches long, 7 inches wide, like diagram, and join with heavy supports, the sleeve portion is 12 inches long and three inches across. It is one of the grandest inventions for labor-saving in ironing that is available outside of the laundries, and they are easily made. They are handy for children's dresses, small



waists, in fact any small article. You can iron in half the time it takes in the usual manner.

The doily—It will soon be time to bring many of the house plants into the house and they will be placed on the various small stands, and as the careful housewife has many fancy doilies ruined by rust in this manner, they will hail with delight a pretty substitute. Take any fine muslin or linen that has done duty, wash and starch, when ironed out cut fancy shaped doilies and draw floral designs in the corners with the spermaceti colored crayons that the children use in the school room; they cost but 5 cents and you can make many beautiful designs, such as holly, goldenrod and chrysanthemums. The violet is extremely pretty. Any design may be copied. Edge the doily with the pencils; you have a centerpiece that is handsome and bears close inspection. True, they are done when soiled, but they are so remarkably cheap that it takes less time to make a new one than to launder a fine one.

MISS M. S. H., Mt. Pleasant, O.

POLISHING TABLES.—A soft woolen cloth, plenty of rubbing and one tablespoonful of vinegar mixed with three of pure linseed oil will make a mahogany dinner table shine like a mirror. Piano keys when in need of cleaning should be wiped with alcohol.

When sponging out bureau drawers or sideboard drawers, use tepid water containing 1 per cent of solution of carbolic acid or if that is disliked, use a small quantity of thymoline in the tepid water. Instead of paper some housewives use white oilcloth to line such drawers. If the contents of the drawers are delicate, waists or other articles likely to be injured by the dust, it is a good plan to have in the bottom of the drawers a piece of cheesecloth as wide as the drawer, but twice as long so that it can be folded over the top of things in the drawer. When charcoal or soot has been spilled on the carpet the unsightly black stain may be removed by rubbing in cornmeal. If it is a large stain a good deal of cornmeal will be required, as it must be swept off and replaced by fresh as soon as the cornmeal becomes blackened. Wax can be readily removed by placing a hot iron over it with absorbant paper between. MRS. L. H., Sharpsburg, Pa.

HERE is a good recipe for club sandwiches. Have some bread cut into fine slices and toasted to a nice brown color; onto a slice lay a crisp lettuce leaf, onto which put two very thin slices of fried crisp bacon, then slice a turkey or roasted chicken, again a slice of boiled ham, two small slices of crisp bacon, last a lettuce leaf, and place on another slice of toast. Press firmly with the hand to pack it, then cut it diagonally in half.

Here is a good recipe for grape ketchup: One quart of grapes, picked from the stems; cover well with vinegar and let stand. Then scald until thoroughly soft and drain or sift slightly, add to this one small cup and a half of sugar, a little salt, one tablespoon of cayenne pepper and the same of cloves. Scald seven minutes.

A nice relish can be made by cutting a piece from the stems of ripe tomatoes. Remove pulp and mix with an equal quantity of chopped cucumbers; replace in the tomatoes, and serve on a lettuce leaf with mayonnaise.

To remove peach stains, soak in milk for 48 hours, if colored goods, or if on white cloth rub with lemon juice and salt. ANONYMOUS, Allegheny, Pa.

I HAVE enjoyed your Reciprocity Bureau very much and herewith enclose some tested recipes.

Almond Dressing for Cake.—One cup granulated sugar, two eggs, one pint milk, or cream, two tablespoons cornstarch, butter the size of an egg. Make into a thick custard and flavor with vanilla, then to this add one pound of almonds pounded, and one pound of rolled macaroons.

Chocolate Cake.—One-fourth cup butter, one and one-half cups sugar, one cup milk, two whole eggs, two and two-thirds cup flour, two and one-half level teaspoons baking powder.

Filling For Same.—Two tablespoons bitter chocolate, one cup powdered sugar, three tablespoons milk, one-half teaspoon vanilla, melt the chocolate, add half the sugar and the milk, stir until smooth, then add the remainder of the sugar, cook over a teakettle of boiling water, then add vanilla and spread.

Pepper Hash—Twenty-four peppers, eight red, eight green and eight yellow, two heads cabbage, twelve large onions, chop all real fine and salt down over night, then drain dry, then add three or four pints of vinegar according to the strength and one and one-half pints of granulated sugar, four tablespoons celery seed and four tablespoons white mustard seed—mix thoroughly and bottle cold. MRS. A. A. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SQUASH MUFFINS—One cup of squash, one cup of sour milk, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, a little salt, teaspoonful soda, add flour to make stiff enough to roll out; bake and serve hot.

Rusks—Three pints of flour, one pint of sugar, one-quarter pound of butter, rubbed in the flour, one tablespoonful yeast, one pint sweet milk; set sponge and put all in, mix soft. This is also good for doughnuts.

Rice Griddle Cakes—One pint bowl of cold boiled rice, thin it with a little cold sweet milk, beat two eggs well and add small piece of butter and flour to make a batter stiff enough to bake. MRS. M. E. B., Cokeville, Pa.

THERE is always something in the Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau that inspires one to go and do likewise. Here are some recipes:

An old southern "Mammy's" that never fail the order not proportions, in mixing cake. Mix sugar and milk, then add beaten yolks of eggs, then the flour, then the beaten whites. Melt the butter and add to the above, also the flavoring. At the very last add the baking powder.

Mother's Raised Doughnuts.—A great favorite in our family—One pint warmed milk, a good one-half cup of lard and butter, one cup of sugar, one egg, one cake of dry compressed yeast. Flour to make a batter. Let this raise and then make into a loaf. When very light roll and cut into shape with a doughnut cutter. Fry in hot lard until a light brown and dip in cinnamon and sugar.

Some might like to try this corn pudding before corn is over.—One pint of milk and one pint of grated corn, three eggs, one tablespoonful butter, the same of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, mix corn and eggs and stir hard, add butter, sugar and milk. Bake as a custard.

Corn Pone.—One egg, one cup or less of sugar, one tablespoonful butter, one cup of milk, the same of cornmeal, two cups of flour, salt, two teaspoons of baking powder.

To clean badly stained porcelain sinks or brick hearths use a tablespoon of muriatic acid diluted with several of water and rub the places. Don't forget that it is terrible poison, and to be kept out of children's reach.

MRS. H. P. C., Edgewood Park, Pa.

MY PLAN for a week's work in a home, where but one maid is kept. For every morning, light gas under water heater, get breakfast, wind kitchen clock, empty refrigerator pan, sweep porches, and dust living rooms. The maid accomplishes all this before the family are through breakfast. Wash breakfast dishes, empty garbage, sweep and dust kitchen, put day's milk away, hang ice card out, "sweeper" the dining room and dust it, mistress now finds time to investigate kitchen, examine refrigerator and pantries, plan day's menus, leaving the same plainly written on "the kitchen slate." Place there also a list of all groceries, etc., to be ordered that day. This is a good time for dainty desserts, cold dishes and those which can be prepared beforehand, to be made by the mistress and made in conjunction. On an ordinary day the maid has time for beds upstairs, dusting and bathroom, before lunch. On wash days and extra heavy days, the mistress takes charge of the upstairs work and the noon hour meal. The work for the different days is divided in this way: Monday—Scald breadbox, clean refrigerator and cupboards, scour silver, clean servants room, collect and put to soak clothes for washing. Tuesday—Washing done, laundry cleaned, clothes folded, some ironing. Wednesday—Ironing finished, and porches scrubbed. Thursday—Clean hall and living rooms. Friday—Clean bedrooms and bathroom, changing bed linen. Saturday—Baking done, kitchen, pantry and porches cleaned. When cleaning each week give particular attention one week to windows and gas and electric fixtures, the next week clean cupboards and closets. This arrangement leaves the mistress all the afternoons for sewing, calling, mending, etc., and full three mornings for herself, and gives the maid Thursday afternoons till 5 o'clock and Sunday afternoons till bed time.

MRS. B. F. V., Greensburg, Pa.

I-Go-A-Gossipping

THERE were three of them and you can just use your own wits in discovering which one was twenty-one, which twenty-three and which twenty-five—all I'll tell you is that they were around about these joysome ages. Talk about enjoying life—those girls enjoyed life from the first mouthful of their favorite breakfast food down to the last touch of their slippered toes on the ball-room floor and when there wasn't anything going on they just set something going and then proceeded to keep up with it. Now, they were simply having the time of their lives when I approached, and just as one girl they all vociferated—

"Mistress Pepys we've got something to tell you—it is a huge joke—yes 'tis too—a huge joke—I tell you it kept us going most a month," and they all started to talk at once, but finally I got them down to a steady gait and the one with the most fluent tongue "took the road" by saying they had been "widow-baiting."

"Widow-baiting," I inquired helplessly for to me it sounded like an entirely new game.

"Yes, widow-baiting—it came about this way. We were all dragged off to a place where the men were even rarer than they are said to be in the comic weeklies and there, established for keeps, was a most unprincipled widow. I say unprincipled because she never took any one her size. She just grabbed anything in the man line—even the men who came just to see us, she reached out for and made googly eyes at and cooed and purred to, 'til the men's heads were fairly turned. My cousin Jack, who's only a big piece of putty anyway, was the first to show us which way the current was directed, and I just took that lad in hand and kept him so busy that she couldn't any more than throw an eye at him 'cross the table in waking hours, but dear knows what she did later, for she said she was troubled with insomnia, and so didn't go upstairs when we did. I don't know about the insomnia, but I do know she did a lot of walking 'round after the rest of us had thought the conventions demanded our retiring and time and again I saw her strolling dreamily about the garden. Well, she fissy-giggled and she fussed and she was always spick and span togged out and had dandy, pretty clothes and lots of 'em and curly hair, which never wilted no matter how it poured or how heavy it dew-ed, and in evening dress she looked like peaches and cream—talk about necks and shoulders! Why the widow's neck and shoulders looked so much liked whipped cream that one felt like carrying a spoon about with them just to take a bite once in a while. You see we had our work cut out for us once we went after that widow, and I think we did fair to middling well with the material at hand.

"The crisis came one happy day when about six lovely men dawned, and what did that widow do but set out for everyone of 'em—not one or two or even three, which would have only left one apiece for us, but every one was her diagnosis of what was coming to her. About that time we took council and concluded it was time to make the widow hold her hands up, so we just kept an eye on her. My word, she was a subject for prayerful consideration. The way she could show off her fine points was just a caution to young, innocent things like us.

"Now, for instance, she had what Cousin Jack called the 'jimpiest little foot.' Naturally enough she had all sorts for her float-y frocks, champagne boots for her short-skirted afternoon frocks and white canvas shoes of a wonderful cut for her linen outing get-ups and then garden slippers with bows and without bows and with high heels and with low heels, and I give you our consolidated and truthful words that that widow never went out without something happening to those shoes.

"If she had her little garden slippers on sure as fate at the stage of the game when it was likely to count for most, you could depend upon that widow letting out a disturbed little squeal which meant that she had kicked off her little boot! With your eyes shut—at least with our eyes shut after we came to know her—we could see the widow standing there holding out to full view her little, finely-arched, flat-toed foot the while she drew her skirt aside just enough to drape her slim little ankle in the swishes of lace or embroidery on her underskirts.

"There she'd stand and squeal and smile' till every man on the horizon would make a dash to help her, then it was up to us to get them back again. And if she didn't loose her shoes, why she had to have the bows tied and then she'd stand and give the most minute instruction as to just how she wanted that bow tied and unless we all stopped and waited in an admiring circle 'round the widow and the slipper-tiers, why she'd be a mile behind with the most eligible men in the group—each busy trying to have the other fellows hurry on and give him free field.

"And then in the evening—she had fine, white, well-turned arms, mind you, or this would have never happened—in the evening she would have half the men running about like mad with a bottle of lotion which she used to allay the sting of the mosquito bites—she said she just had to have those bites rubbed or she would have blood poisoning or something, and would have to have her arm cut off close to the shoulder. Well, the bites were usually 'way 'round where she couldn't rub herself and drop out of one of the long windows almost any minute between dances and you'd find the widow and a man or two attending to the skeeter bites. Not one of us could have kept up to her by her own unaided efforts, but putting our heads together accomplished something, and I found a weak place in the widow's armor. You see most of us took a dip—not like they do at some places—just dipped for the coolness and the comfort of it when the tide was in—sometimes the three of us would be all—the men would dip earlier, most times—anyway, we didn't make a grandstand play of our bathing, but what puzzled me was that the widow never did go in—she said she didn't much care for sea-bathing, and she hadn't brought a suit.

"That gave us the widow's range. Something was the matter or that widow would have made bathing fashionable at that beach, so we worked on this hypothesis, and in time we floored the 'wid' good and hard—my, but she did come down!

"One day it was perfectly sizzling—hotter'n a fiery furnace and all the men were off somewhere cooling—even the 'wid' didn't have a man with her, so I sidled up to her and asked her if she thought she wouldn't like to take a plunge. She was wilted, sure enough, and she said yes, she would, rather, only her suit—so I offered my nice new one and got her off up the beach and then Mary Matilda went out and got the men she had been taking the keenest sight on and we all went down to watch the widow disport. The tide was in and the widow was up to her neck and she looked surprisingly well—'stood the water test like a Venus,' as one of the men said, with admiration looming large in both his eyes. It did look dark for us, but we just hoped on and sat right down and encouraged the 'wid' to do things and by and by the tide began to recede. And then the widow showed signs of nervousness. She tried every known device to get us out of sight, but not an inch would we budge, and as for the men, you couldn't have moved them with a hydraulic hoist. And the tide waited for no widow—it went out and left her high and dry—you'd have to be a clam to get out of sight on that beach and the widow, who was chattering till you could hear her a block away had to make the most of it and run the gauntlet of those twelve eyes. Now my bathing suit was a leetle, leetle bit short for her, and just one glance made that widow a 'has been.' Mind you, she was a vision in evening dress and a dream about the foot and ankle and her arms—but 'Ceasar's ghost' as the man who talked about 'Venus' and the 'water test,' groaned without ever knowing he spoke—'Caesar's ghost,' Mistress Pepys, in a bathing suit she was paralyzing—'pigs in the alley'—you know, the old saying, and parenthetical legs don't give you any adequate idea of the real state of affairs—'pon all our words and the men's, too, though they didn't say a thing, she was the bow-leggedest widow on the Atlantic seaboard.

"After that, while those men stayed, she put her own shoe on when she kicked it off and the mosquito lotion joke didn't work so well, either—fact is, we didn't have any more trouble, and it wasn't long till the widow was called home.

"The pleasures of the chase are tame alongside of widow-baiting, Mistress Pepys, and you take my advice, if you can't bring her down any other way, beguile her into the surf!" chorused the girls breaking into yowls of pure joy.

Mistress Pepys.

ALTON'S CHANCE

"How Many Things by Season Seasoned Are to Their Right Stage and True Perfection."

By WILLIAM JONES BAKER.

AS ALTON threw off the mooring line and started the gasoline engine, he felt that fate—heretofore somewhat chary of her smiles—was propitious at last. He could have shouted with joy as the launch drew away from the pier, and with the engine "chug-chugging" valiantly, sped evenly over the water of the bay and headed for the sound.

"How would you like to run down to Monomet Point?" he called to the girl who stood by the wheel in the bow.

"It would be splendid," she cried enthusiastically.

"All right," said Alton, "keep her a few points inside the can buoy. We'll run down past the lightship."

He gave the engine full speed and they went skimming out into the sound, leaving a frothing wake behind. Alton, seated by the engine, chuckled softly to himself. There was method in his madness when he suggested the run to Monomet Point. Under the pines down there was the very place to tell Miss Law that without her life was the most wretched sort of an impossibility.

For the past month Alton had been seeking to tell this tale to her—and to her alone, but at the last moment Fate had always balked him. On the links, in the quiet corner of the hotel veranda or in their walks along secluded paths, it had always been the same. At the moment he was prepared to learn his fate someone had always blundered upon them. It seemed to him that he would never be allowed to see her alone long enough to propound the momentous question which was forever on the end of his tongue.

This morning it seemed as if at last he held all the trump cards in the game. At Monomet Point there would be no intrusion. With the pines sighing softly overhead and the sound shimmering and sparkling in the sunlight, he would have an ideal setting for his story. After all it was worth waiting for—a morning like this and a place like the Point.

Lost in his reverie, he had taken no thought of their course. He glanced up. Miss Law had kept the launch headed a few points outside the buoy instead of inside, and he knew that they must be close to the Gull rocks.

"Hard-a-port!" he shouted, and even as the girl spun the wheel around there was a shock that made the launch shiver from stem to stern, and she heeled crazily until her starboard rail lay flush with the water. There was a ripping, grating sound and then the launch righted and sped on. The water came pouring in through a ragged hole in the port quarter.

The girl gave a gasp of dismay.

"What was it?" she asked breathlessly.

"We hit Gull rocks," said Alton calmly. "Run for the can buoy."

He seized a bucket and began to bale with all his might.

"Don't be alarmed," he called to the girl. "Keep her straight for the buoy. We can make it easily."

Fortunately, neither the propeller nor the steering gear had been damaged in the collision, and the launch, listing somewhat to port, tore through the water toward the buoy. Despite Alton's efforts with the bucket, it began to settle and the water gained rapidly. The girl stood at the wheel, the water over the tops of her shoes; but although her face was rather white her hands held the wheel firmly.

Alton glanced anxiously ahead and saw the buoy close at hand. A moment later he ceased bailing and shut off the engine.

"Le'ward side," he called curtly to the girl, and ran forward to catch the buoy as they came up.

They shot alongside, and Alton grasped a rung of the iron ladder that ran up the side of the big buoy. He helped the girl on to the ladder and then climbed up after her. The buoy rolled about crazily in the long, even swell; but they managed to climb the ladder and sat down, clinging to the heavy iron ring on the top of the buoy. The launch drifted away, filled rapidly and sank.

Alton put an arm about the girl to steady her, and laughed rather uneasily.

"Narrow escape, that," he observed.

The girl sighed

"I was horribly frightened," she tremblingly confessed.

Alton drew her closer to him and pointed to a knockabout heading out from the bay.

"They've seen us so soon," he said. "See them waving to us? They'll have us out of this shortly."

The girl laughed in relief.

"What an absurd predicament," she said.

"Isn't it?" said he. "I can't tell you how sorry I am that it happened."

"Nonsense," she said, cheerfully. "Now the danger's over, I rather enjoy it. What an absurd wreck. Cast away on a can buoy."

"I might have known something would happen," Alton complained.

She looked at him quickly.

"See here," he went on, "I've been trying for a month to tell you something, and every time I've tried something has happened to prevent me. This morning I thought we'd go to the Point and I could tell you there in a decent, civilized fashion. But here we are, perched ridiculously on this buoy. I—er—I intended to ask you to marry me, but—but this is rather a strange place for a proposal."

Miss Law laughed—a crisp, delicious laugh that set Alton's pulses pounding madly.

"Oh, it's ridiculous!" she said.

"The—the proposal?" Alton asked anxiously.

"N-no—the—the—place," she said slowly.

Just before the rescuers reached them the girl lifted her head from Alton's coat.

"Ted, dear," she said lightly, "to be consistent we ought to be married in a cage of lions."

Hazlitt says: "There is nothing that mankind or womankind desires so much as to be understood. We love those who understand us. We are at our ease with them. To be understood is the greatest delight of every human being."

One of the charms of an intimacy between two persons of different sexes is that the man loves the woman for qualities he does not envy, and the woman appreciates the man for qualities she does not pretend to possess.

Practical Lessons in Jiu-Jitsu

The Japanese Physical Training

By ELIZABETH BEVEREDGE.

PART II.

COVER stoutness and excessive thinness are the great causes of complaint among women who have bad figures. Outside of these two causes the number of poor figures caused by incorrect carriage, uneven development,share but a small percentage. Yet there is no reason why a woman should not have a good figure, unless she be deformed from birth. This statement is made in all seriousness. The reason why women have poor figures, is because they are either too lazy or too careless to have good ones. Many a woman would be of excellent figure did she stand erect and select a proper corset. Many women have the appearance of poor figures because they take no heed to their suitable dress. For all women there are a few simple rules which should be inculcated in early childhood.

The first of these is—always stand erect. The plainest woman may have a good carriage. The well set up head and good shoulders are the first indications of good health and muscular strength. Very few delicate or weakly women carry themselves as they should, and to their shame, be it said, very many women after passing girlhood relapse into a slouchy gait and carriage, which are unattractive, and the step toward slovenly attire and careless speech, for the attitude of the body unconsciously affects the mind. Straighten up, then by all means, hold your head very erect, chest thrown out, chin held in, and shoulders squared. Draw a long breath, and hold it until you have counted ten. Repeat this exercise 12 times in the open air, and you will find that your expanded lungs do not care to drop back into their former cramped position. Do this when you get ready for bed, and try and remember during the day whenever before an open window to repeat it. Also try to hold yourself up. It will be an effort, at first, but a good carriage is worth trying for.

A fine old-fashioned custom was to carry a light weight on the top of the head while walking back and forth, and the fine upright carriage of many old ladies today testifies to the value of the exercise.

Among the less violent outdoor sports, which serve to tone up the general health, and to create muscle, is golf playing. Though not violent, it requires skill, which is another name for muscular control, and strength, and it makes the players walk. The woman who plays golf should wear warm woolen garments, and thick soled shoes, a short skirt suit and a hat that shades the eyes. She should select her clubs with great care, for too heavy a club is a great strain, and will affect the quality of her playing as well. Likewise clubs that are too long or too short are to be avoided, and a great difference in playing will be noticed when a player plays with clubs which are exactly suitable to her height and strength. Do not over-exert at golf, for playing too long is sure to bring a nervous fatigue, which is harmful to the system. Always bear this in mind, it is not necessary to be a crack player to receive benefits from the game, and even if you do make a poor drive and foozle your approach, console yourself with the thought that practice will accomplish good playing, and in the meantime you are getting well and strong for the winter.

One of the best of exercises is walking, when done properly. By this, I do not mean a stroll down town or through the shops, while wearing high-heeled shoes, and holding up a long trained skirt. This is not exercise, it is courtship of fatigue. To walk properly one must wear shoes that are broad enough and with low heels. High heels distort the foot and bring the weight on the ball of the foot, lowering the instep, and causing great irritation of the delicate nerves on the sole of the foot. High-heeled shoes cause spinal troubles, headaches, and very serious nervous derangements. Furthermore they are, for street wear, about as glaring a vulgarism as a rouged face or plumed picture hat. The woman who wears them shows that she lacks good sense and also good taste.

Correct Position for Second Exercise.

Walk in a skirt that clears the ground, wear comfortable shoes, and walk some place where the air is fresh and the sunshine can penetrate. Walking should not be perfunctory. One should step along briskly, holding the head very erect, and taking good long swinging steps. One can practice deep breathing while walking this way, and get enough oxygen in one's system to bring roses into the palest cheeks, and redden the blood of the most anaemic. Walking should never be overindulged in. Walk until you feel a reasonable fatigue, but not until you are tired out. If one can walk in the woodland or country so much the better, and if there is a fence or a stream or two to cross, why jump it boldly, and forget your years. It will quicken the heart action, and warm you up thoroughly.

All this panegyric about walking may not seem to have much to do with jiu-jitsu, but to appreciate it one must see the lithe and cheerful tread of the Japanese woman in her own home, where she walks with the utmost grace and freedom. Of course, she wears no shoes in the house, and this greatly facilitates her light step. Walk to acquire a good carriage, by all means, and practice your jiu-jitsu exercises faithfully, and if, at the end of three months your figure and your health are not materially improved, there must be something radically wrong with you, and you had better see a physician.

The first jiu-jitsu exercise, given last week, was, as you will remember a wrist-to-wrist struggle. When this is practiced it is wonderful what a tightening of the muscles all over the body there will be, and how one is forced to take long deep breaths. Most of those who tried it will be surprised to find how little strength they had in their arms. The second exercise is another struggle. It is held to be the exercise par excellence, and is worth more to the student than any other single jiu-jitsu exercise. It strengthens every portion of the body, and develops every muscle. It is especially good for the back muscles, that weak spot of the feminine physique. Generations of corset wearing, women have weakened the backs of the women of today, and it is because corsets were unknown in Japan until so-called "civilization" came in, that women of Japan do not know what backache is, the backache that feels like toothache, and never, never seems to cease.

To take the second exercise, let the two contestants stand facing each other, and about eighteen inches apart. They must stand with the feet far apart, so as to give themselves a firm base. The arms are to be extended sideways on a level with the shoulders, and the two contestants lock hands. As soon as the fingers are interlocked, the contestants throw themselves forward, pressing their chests together, with heads to the left, and no other part of the body touching. Now comes the work. Without undue strain the adversaries struggle with each other trying to push each other backward. While this struggle is going on, the arms are to be raised and lowered alternately up and down on either side, very much in the order of a "walking beam" on a steamer. The hands, however, should never go above the level of the tops of their heads, and never below the waist. The exercise should be taken with a great deal of snap and "go" This exercise is an exhiliarating tonic, but is apt to induce fatigue, and should not be continued for a long time

As told in the previous lesson, let one contestant be the prearranged victor in the bout, and then let the honors pass to the other contestant. When there is a great disparity in the strength of the contestants, let the stronger one exert only enough strength to overcome the weaker, as otherwise the nervous energy of the weaker one will be expended, and utter prostration follow after.

At least five minutes should be allowed to elapse between bouts, and not more than two bouts should be essayed for the first time. The next day three, the next four, and so on, also practicing the first exercise given last week. Remember the necessity for deep breathing and fresh air, and loose clothing.

Do not be too impatient if improvement in muscle does not come "all in a minute," as the children say. Remember how many years your muscles have been flabby with disuse.

PRAISE does not immediately affect the merit of him to whom it is awarded," said a writer recently, "but it does immediately affect the merit of him to whom its awarding belongs. No man can be so much of a man, nor seem so much of a man when withholding just praise as while bestowing it.

In little matters as well as large ones, to acknowledge the merit of others is a duty, the performance of which is even more important to the one who owes it, than to the one to whom it is owed. We do not fail to express the appreciation of heroic deeds, but it is in the common, everyday life that the words of appreciation are most sorely needed, and too seldom spoken. Many a woman would have been greatly cheered over many hard places if she could have heard as many nice things said to her by those she loved as were put into her funeral sermon and obituary notice.

PURE foods, pure water, pure air, pure thoughts, proper exercises, daily baths, and constantly holding the thought of health of body, health of mind, purity of soul; these, and these only are the true essentials that make life worth the living. All else is superfluous and in the nature of self-indulgence and luxury. Happy is the man who having found wisdom can apply it to daily needs.

AVOID highly-colored and perfumed soaps. The coloring is often injurious to the skin, and the perfume is frequently put in to counteract the odor of impure ingredients, and sometimes causes blood poisoning.

MANY a sallow and blotchy complexion could be soon helped by a plain diet. Women of today, especially young women, resort to all kinds of injurious cosmetics which give no permanent cure, while the real trouble in many cases is an unwholesome diet. Too much grease and sweets cause many kinds of facial blemishes which can only be removed by a simple diet. A good remedy for clearing the system is the copious drinking of pure water, which we are all too apt to neglect.

FOR a sore throat there is no remedy much more effectual than wetting the end of a towel dipped in cold water and applying this to the throat while the dry part is wrapped around the neck and pinned securely. This should be done at night. In the morning rub the throat thoroughly with a dry towel.

Another good remedy for sore throat is to take a glass of hot flaxseed lemonade, made by pouring a quart of boiling water on a half cup of flaxseed, add the juice of two lemons, sweeten to taste and boil in a double boiler for an hour.

IF YOU want fine good health or physical beauty (the knowing ones understand their inseparable relationship) be interested and put your mind to work to help your body to get what it needs and wants. Do not think of your exercises as something disagreeable, or as a duty that ought to be performed, but let them be pleasures; enjoy them, make play of them, get fun out of them and set your mind upon expected results. Then for every added bit of strength and touch of color rejoice—and in joy keep getting more. Knowing that the body is at the mind's bidding, and that the mind is influenced by the condition of the body, you readily understand that you have within yourself the power to make of yourself what you will—spiritually, mentally, physically.

PRONOUNCED muscles are not essential to physical development and are, by no means, evidence of health nor even of strength; therefore be not deceived. It is quality of muscle, not quantity, that determines physical prowess. A man may be in the very pink of condition—strong, healthy, alert—with a muscular system trained and tried, and with those muscles so developed as to scarcely break the smooth contour of his limbs when in action. Immense chest expansion, also, is not one of the essentials of physical development. The size of the chest and the expansion should be proportionate in all cases.

The SECOND HANGING of JOSE MENENDEZ

From the Adventures of an Idle Man

By Francis Metcalfe.

HE SAT at the window of his club looking out on the muddy street and drizzling rain of a New York autumn day, and the procession of rubber coated coachmen and the mushroom tops of the dripping umbrellas on the sidewalk was so depressing that he was reconciled to the banishment from the dreary city which the doctor had just decreed. A servant brought him a number of letters and he picked out one of them with an exclamation of pleasure, and when he opened it the straggling penmanship solved his doubts as to where he should go to shake off the after effects of the illness which had kept him a prisoner in his rooms for the last two weeks.

"Dear old soldier," it read, "I am glad to hear of your illness, because it has stimulated you to write to me. Throw away the doctor's stuff and come down and stay with us and get your health back in the saddle. You have been too long away from the sound of the bugle, and we can give you mild amusement. The new colonel is bully and I want you to meet him. We are doing nothing but routine work, with an occasional chase after horse thieves and brigands to keep us limbered up, and you will find the new youngsters a good lot and each of them instructed in your particular formula for a cocktail, which still remains a regimental institution. We will renew our youth in galloping again together over these glorious plains, and you can meditate on your foolishness in having left the service. The old Eleventh is still the smartest regiment in the corps."

Two weeks later he alighted from a train on the dusty platform of a small Texas town near the Mexican border. The patient cow ponies standing with lowered heads in front of the saloon, the dusty trails leading off over the rolling prairie, and the lounging Mexican vaqueros with their silver buttons, elaborate sombreros and dragging spurs, came in the range of his vision and reminded him of a scene of ten years before when he had reached a similar station as a "shave tail" second lieutenant to join the Eleventh cavalry. An elderly woman and a handsome girl of about twenty years of age whom he had noticed on the train were standing on the platform surrounded by handbags and bundles of wraps which the negro porter had deposited there. An officer, wearing the shoulder straps of a captain of cavalry and followed by an orderly leading a spare horse, galloped up and, waving his hand as a signal of welcome to the male traveler, jumped from his horse and advanced hat in hand to the ladies.

"Mrs. Ellis and Miss Ellis, I believe. The colonel wished me to present his compliments and express his regrets that he could not meet you in person, but he was detained and sent me to see you safely started for the post. The ambulance will be here in a few minutes." The ladies welcomed him and expressed their thanks.

"We can't be very formal in this part of the world," he said, "and if you will excuse me I will welcome another friend, who must have been a fellow traveler of yours." He left them and the two men greeted each other warmly.

"In spite of the doctors, I didn't think that you would be such an invalid as to want to ride in the ambulance, so I have brought a spare horse. Don't you dare to refuse to ride it," he continued in a lower voice. "You are not going to get ahead of us with such a stunning girl as that, and we must all get a fair start. It is the colonel's sister and daughter. Come on and I will introduce you."

"We saw your initials and the U. S. A. on your bag and I had half a mind to speak to you on the train, for I knew you must be an officer, and probably from my brother's regiment," said Mrs. Ellis, as she shook hands with him.

"I wish that you had made up the other half of your mind. It would have turned a very stupid journey into a delightful one," he replied, laughing. "But I must not sail under false colors. I am no longer an officer, but an idle man."

"Take up a couple of those bags, then, Mr. Idle Man," said the captain. "Here is the ambulance, and the ladies must be anxious to get to the post." He obeyed, and the ladies, safely stowed with their belongings, were soon rattling over one of the dusty trails.

"My throat is parched and we have a good ten miles ahead of us. Let's," said the captain, leading the way across to the saloon. It was one of the establishments so common on the frontier, a long bar in front and gambling tables, at which cowboys, Mexicans and the motley citizens who go to make up the population of a frontier town were playing. The bartender filled their glasses and with the customary "How!" they drank.

As the captain was lighting a cigarette the door was pushed open by a man dressed in the extreme of Mexican cowboy fashion. His tall and broad-brimmed sombrero was decorated with a weight of silver braid and embroidery which would have been a fair burden for a mule, and the spurs fastened to the high heeled boots were a marvel of the silver worker's art. His costume was that of the vaquero on fete day, and not for the rough work of branding pen and round-up, and the two pearl handled, silver-mounted revolvers which hung at his belt seemed not so much for service as for ornamentation. He was about 25 years old, and would have been an exceptionally handsome man, save for the ugly livid scar which disfigured one side of his face.

As he spoke to the bartender, the captain, startled by his voice, wheeled toward him, and the Mexican, when he saw his face, turned and ran out of the door. A look of blank amazement was on the captain's face and the idle man looked at him inquiringly.

"Which one of you is scared of the other?" he asked, laughing, and the captain's reply was an exclamation which sounded very like an oath as he sprang through the door into the street. But short as the time had been the Mexican had jumped on a pony and was lost in a cloud of dust which was whirling down the street toward the open country. The idle man came from the saloon more leisurely and joined the captain, who was looking regretfully after the rapidly disappearing horseman.

"No use in killing horses trying to follow him now," he said. "He is always well mounted and my beast is not in racing trim."

"Do you mind telling me what it is all about?" asked the idle man. The captain laughed.

"I don't quite know myself, but I would give a good deal to find out who has been performing miracles about here. I hanged that greaser the last time I saw him and it startled me to have him appear six months later in the flesh and apparently none the worse for wear."

"I should think it might, but your story seems wanting in details; can't you amplify?"

"As we ride along," answered the captain, walking toward the horses which the orderly, who saluted as they came up, was holding.

"Did you see a ghost about here while we were in the saloon?" asked the captain.

"No, sir," answered the orderly. "But from the way that greaser hit the road I thought that perhaps there had been one made in there."

"Well, that was either the ghost of Jose Menendez or the man himself returned to life." The orderly looked at him in astonishment.

"Why, from what Sergeant McKay told me, I thought that he was dead."

"I thought so, too, from what I saw with my own eyes, but he has fooled death as cleverly as he has so often fooled us." They mounted and started for the post, the orderly, a clean-cut, handsome boy, riding a few lengths behind.

"There is something very familiar about that boy's face," said the idle man, as they broke into a gallop, "but he is too young to have been in the Eleventh when I was with it."

"As a soldier, perhaps," replied the captain, "but he was with it before you joined. He is the old colonel's boy, Jack, and when the old man found that he could not get him an appointment to the military academy, he enlisted for a commission. He went up for examination last month."

"That accounts for it; I knew that I had seen his face before. But tell me about your Mexican friend; his name is familiar to me too."

"It is well known to every officer on the frontier who has had anything to do with putting down brigandage," replied the captain savagely. "I have worn out many a set of horseshoes chasing him. He is notorious as a horse and cattle thief and general all around bad man, and the Mexican authorities want him for holding up a silver pack train. We have rounded him up two or three times and handed him over to the civil authorities, but they stand in with him and hate the army, and always turn him loose. Some of the cowboys got hold of him and smoked him, hung him up with a lariat around his heels, head down, over a fire. That was his favorite amusement when he was off on a raid with his gang and some lone herder or cowboy fell into their hands, but the boys were not experts and the fire blazed too high, giving him that scar on his cheek. They thought he would die anyway and left him with one of his sweethearts, who begged him off and nursed him back to life. He repaid her kindness by murdering her in cold blood because he was jealous of her."

"Did you make an official report of it?"

"No," replied the captain, grinning. "I told the colonel, but it did not seem to impress him much, for he never reported my gallant conduct to the department." They saw the ambulance ahead of them and soon overtook it, and escorted the ladies in to the post. The colonel thanked the captain for his services and asked him to come over to his quarters when the ladies had had time to remove the dust of travel, and an hour later they were sitting on the porch with them. The captain had taken a few minutes before the ladies appeared to tell the colonel of the return to life of Jose Menendez. He gave a whistle as he received the information.

Mrs. Ellis gave them tea and the captain entered into an animated conversation with her daughter Margaret. She was a handsome girl, tall and fair, and, in the fresh, cool dress which she had put on, she was an unusual picture to the young officer, who had spent the best years of his life at frontier cavalry posts. As he was arranging with her for a horseback ride on the following day the boy who had acted as his orderly came up to the porch and saluted the colonel.

"Did you send for me, sir?" he asked.

"Yes, I did. Come up here. Ladies, let me present Lieut. Rumsey of the Eleventh." A flush of pleasure spread over the boy's face.

"Do you mean it, sir?" he asked. "Am I really assigned to this regiment?"

"I received notice of it in this mail and your commission and the orders are on my desk, and from what the captain has just told me I think that I can give you work to do before the ink fades on them." They all congratulated the boy, and as he went to the colonel's office the captain called after him an invitation to dine at his quarters.

"Young Johnson has a complete outfit; you can borrow your finery from him," he said.

The next few days were pleasant ones for every one in Officers' Row, for the arrival of the two ladies was enough of an event to stimulate informal entertainments of all kinds, and Margaret Ellis received sufficient attention to turn the head of a less sensible girl. "Jack" Rumsey, now that the social barrier was removed by his commission, returned to his old intimacy with the officers, and celebrated his promotion by falling in love with her at once. She was troubling the heads of more than one of the juniors. The captain spent much of his time with her, and the idle man realized that his host was thinking seriously of turning benedict.

"I have come at an unfortunate time to get much of your society," he told him, about a week after his arrival. "When you are not on duty or nosing around to get information about Jose you are dangling about the petticoats at the colonel's quarters."

"I have to be," replied the captain, making an unsuccessful attempt to look unconscious. "You remember that I brought them here and I am trying to protect Miss Ellis from the youngsters. Why, Jack Rumsey is already tying his brain in hard knots trying to figure out how he can support a wife and buy all his new outfit and horses on a second lieutenant's pay."

"I am afraid that it is the traditional protection—against all men but one. Isn't that her horse going across the prairie now?"

"Yes," replied the captain, "I am going for a ride with her this afternoon. Won't you come along?"

"I am no spoil sport, thank you; I have letters to write and will loaf about the post." The captain and Miss Ellis galloped out of sight across the prairie and the idle man turned to his letters. The servant brought in the lights as the shadows lengthened, and he strolled out onto the porch, nearly falling over a ragged child, who was sitting there in the characteristic Mexican attitude, squatting on his heels, his back against the wall. The boy jumped up and started to scuttle off, like a frightened quail, but the idle man collared him and took him in to the light.

"I do nothing, senor," he whimpered. "I came to see captain."

"You wish will soon be gratified, then, for here he is." He heard the captain's spurs rattling as he came across the porch.

"I have a prisoner here, captain," he said as he came in. "I found him roosting on the porch and he started to run, so I bagged him on general principles." The captain looked at the boy sharply.

"Safe rule to follow about here," he replied, as he pulled off his gauntlets and tossed them on the table. "What is it, my little man?" The boy ceased whimpering and from the inside of his sombrero pulled out a soiled slip of paper, which the captain took over to the lamp and read.

"My madre told me to give it to the Senor Captain, and tell him that she is the sister of Carlotta."

"All right. Can you catch?" The boy proved his ability by deftly receiving in his sombrero the silver coin which the captain tossed in the air.

"Vamoose now, and tell your mother that I will attend to what she says." The captain carefully drew the shades over the windows.

"It is not safe to offer too tempting a target when Jose is about," he said. "This is a tip about him from the sister of the girl whom he murdered. She says that he has a new sweetheart in the town, and that he and his gang are vowing vengeance against the soldiers. I wish that I had taken another ten minutes to attend to him the last time he was in my hands. I would have known he was about, for this afternoon we met a party of rangers and cowboys looking for a horse thief whose work had been accompanied by a wholly unnecessary murder."

"Quite superfluous, I should say from what I remember of the customs of the country. The horse stealing would have been sufficient."

"I must report this to the colonel," continued the captain. "The gang will have the horses safely away by this time, but from what I know of Jose I think he will be looking after his new sweetheart."

There was a dance given by the unmarried officers for Miss Ellis that night. Jack Rumsey, in all the glory of a new uniform and epaulettes, hovered about her assiduously, and after the supper they disappeared in the moonlight outside. The idle man, who had strolled out from the dancing room to enjoy a cigarette, ran across them as he was coming back, and from their attitude he made up his mind that Jack had met with his first great disappointment. He watched them when they returned to the ballroom, and his suspicions were confirmed by the set expression on the boy's face as he took a turn with her before relinquishing her to another partner. When the captain returned to his quarters after the dance he threw himself on a couch and lighted a cigar.

"The colonel wants me to try to round up Jose again," he said, as he enjoyed the first few puffs of smoke. "Jack's new regalia needs tarnishing a bit and he wants me to break him in. It is no child's play."

"I hope I shall be here to see the end of it. How are you going about it?" asked the idle man.

"Locate him, take a squad and arrest him, unless he gives us a decent excuse to shoot him, and then hand him over to the civil authorities to be turned loose again, I suppose."

"First catch your hare. But when does the hunt begin?"

"I shall send out some men tomorrow, but I am going to take another day off, for I have promised Miss Ellis a picnic to the bluffs tomorrow, and she shall have it, in spite of all the murderers and horse thieves unhung."

"Or insufficiently hanged," replied the idle man, laughing. I wondered how the conflict betwixt love and duty would come out."

"Get to bed with your suspicions," said the captain, rising. "I must get Jack off early in the morning, and I will send McKay along to dry nurse him. It will be just

(Continued on Page 7.)

LITTLE POEMS OF GREATER PITTSBURGH

Number Forty-Five.

THE AMATEUR ACCOUNTANT OR DUAL'S DILEMMA

Mrs. Dual is a lady of considerable sense—
Mrs. Dual's knowledge of the ways of business is immense,
And so methodical is she,—'tis told by rumor cruel
She used to keep a copy of the letters she wrote Dual.
This trait is wise, however, as she's noted for her rocks;
She's heaps and heaps of bonds and just a pile of listed stocks,
She keeps accounts so accurately, strictly and so well
That just where every dollar's gone she's able for to tell.

But Mr. Dual's lazy, and he's also most remiss;
He hasn't any business, and he keeps accounts like this:
Just counts the money in his clothes, divides it by his head
And the net result, inversely, is the time he got to bed
At any rate, he's most unbusiness-like and never knows
Nor has the least idea where his weekly stipend goes.
And Mrs. Dual thinks, since she provides the whole amount,
He ought, as some return, to render her a strict account

And so one day when Mr. Dual asked her for his pay,
Instead of cash she handed him a check, and then did say,
"Just make out a receipt, please, dear, I want it for my file—
I like to know how much you cost!" and smiled a tender smile,
"And also keep a little list of how the money goes
That I may look it over"—with that the lady rose
And left him dazedly sitting there. He didn't dare to speak
For fear she'd dock his pay, but he was mad enough to shriek!

So now whenever Dual buys a drink or a cigar
Or collars or a little ride upon the trolley car,
He makes a little entry in a little leather book,
And those who see him, snicker, and how angry he does look!
Each pay day Mrs. Dual checks these items up with glee
And gives a little lecture to him on economy—
For Dual there's but one escape—and it is one he'd shirk—
If he don't like the way he's paid, he'll have to go to work.

—THE TATLER.

The Second Hanging of Jose Menendez.

(Continued from Page 6.)

as well for him to miss the temptations of the picnic."

The idle man discreetly held his tongue about the moonlight scene, and when he came from his room in the morning he saw Jack at the head of a dozen troopers leaving the post.

A number of the ladies and officers rode to the bluffs for the picnic, and the captain cleverly discovered that Margaret's saddle needed adjusting, and they followed about ten minutes after the others had left the post. When they arrived at the place where the luncheon was spread the expression on their faces convinced the idle man that the captain had won what poor Jack had been refused, and when, after a lazy afternoon, the cavalcade started to return to the post they prepared to ride off together, to the disappointment of more than one of the younger officers, and the captain called to the idle man to accompany them.

"I wonder what kind of day Jack has had with his first detail?" said the captain. A faint flush came to Margaret's face, and as if in answer to his query the report of a volley of shots came from over the hill.

"That sounds like carbine firing," he exclaimed, looking at Margaret anxiously. "Perhaps it would have been better if you had returned to the post with the others. Wait here a moment and I will have a look." He put spurs to his horse and galloped up the hill, and the idle man and Margaret, not being under military discipline, followed him and arrived almost at the same moment at the crest.

Before them lay a wide stretch of rolling prairie, dotted with sage brush, clumps of cactus and Spanish bayonet. To the left was a continuation of the bluffs and broken ground and ahead stood up the Painted Rock, looking like some vast mediaeval stronghold. A number of dismounted troopers were running down the slope of the broken ground to their horses, which were held by two others at the edge of the bluffs, and a half mile from them two horsemen were racing toward the Painted Rock.

The leader was riding easily, evidently on the better horse, and the man behind was urging his mount to the utmost. As he realized that the other was drawing away from him, they saw him raise his revolver and fire, but the other continued his galloping, acknowledging the shot only with a derisive wave of his hand.

"Jack Rumsey, by all that's holy!" shouted the captain. "And trying to run down Jose with a fagged cavalry horse." As he spoke the officer's horse stumbled and fell, throwing the rider heavily to the ground, and they could see the sunlight flashing on his revolver as it whirled through the air and landed twenty feet in front of him. The pursued man turned in his saddle, and, seeing the officer disarmed and lying still, wheeled his horse and galloped back to him, leaning from his saddle and picking up the revolver without slackening speed.

"Take Margaret back!" shouted the captain, galloping recklessly down the hill. The name had slipped from his lips unconsciously in his excitement, but, oblivious of it and of the command, she sat quietly on her horse, fascinated by the scene before her, which she only half understood. The troopers had reached their horses and were strung out across the plain, racing toward the officer.

The Mexican pulled up his horse beside him, as he was making a dazed effort to get to his feet, and pointing the revolver, which he had picked up, fired at him at point blank range and the boy threw up his hands and fell. Margaret covered her face with her hands, and the idle man urged his horse beside hers, prepared to support her, as he saw two more puffs of smoke before the sound of the first shot reached them.

"Oh, the brute, the cowardly brute!" she wailed, shuddering, but uncovering her face, unable to refrain from seeing the end of it. Jose threw the revolver away, made a sweeping salutation to the spectators and pursuers with his sombrero and, turning his horse toward the Painted Rock, galloped easily away, confident of the superiority of his mount. Margaret's face was very white and her eyes were staring with the horror they had

(Concluded on Page 10.)

ONE VIRGINIA NIGHT

BY

Kenneth Brown

THE HEROINE SAT A MINUTE THINKING.

MOST of the wedding guests were in the parlor. In one corner of the sitting room were the hero and the heroine. Of what? Oh! nothing much, only of each other. The room was bare of furniture, for dancing; she sat on a footstool, clasping her hands around her knees and looking down at him; and he sat on a music book, for the sake of his clothes, at the heroine's feet, for the sake of her. A red-headed girl and her escort were over in the opposite corner, and she made complimentary remarks about the heroine in a stage undertone. The remarks were strictly true, but the heroine despised the red-headed girl, and considered them impertinent; the hero considered them superfluous.

"If she does not stop talking about me," said the heroine, "I shall go away."

"And punish me for the sins of the red-headed girl," the hero asked, "when I have been so good all the evening? This is almost the only time I have monopolized you tonight."

"Yes; but you have been rewarded by knowing that I wanted to talk with you, instead of the others."

"Trying to believe that, by myself, isn't over satisfactory."

"Isn't this satisfactory?" Her eyes had a slightly hurt look in them that was very effective.

He halfway reached his hand out to hers; then remembered the red-headed girl. "It is worth ages of being good, dear," he said softly. "It is worth so much that I shan't even tease you to do something which I know you can't, but which I do wish you could."

"What is that?"

"It is to drive down to the station with me when the bride goes away. I know you can't, but wouldn't it be nice?"

The heroine sat a minute thinking. "Yes, it would be nice," she said slowly, reflecting. "I don't suppose I could go."

"Oh! can't you?" he cried eagerly, hope springing up where he had thought there was no room for hope.

"I must go away now," she said, jumping to her feet. She turned as she reached the door. "I'll see," she called back.

He would have followed her, except that that would not have been "good," and he knew he would lose everything unless he were good. It was an unfair game; she could move swiftly away from him without attracting attention; while he could not move after her at all, though really a better walker than she. But, then, he had so much more to gain than she. And by practice he had become philosophic, which is a good thing if one become not so philosophic as to seem indifferent—and even that has its uses.

He went into the parlor and danced with the bride. They were very good friends, and, had his mind not been filled with the heroine, he would have regretted that so nice a girl should be married. The guests dwindled away a few at a time, except some of the more intimate friends, who were going to stay until the bride went to the train at 2 o'clock. By and by the dancing stopped and someone began to play plaintive airs from Heller's "Studies" and "Martha" and part of the "Pathetic Sonata" which fitted in. The people sat down on the sofa and the chairs, then on footstools, and the men on the floor. The bride nestled down at her father's feet and leaned against his knees, arranging her dress around her in the way girls have to keep it from getting soiled, until she appeared like a fluffy nautilus.

Some listened to the music and some talked softly of the wedding and of the bride's chances for happiness. They were those who had married and lived unhappily ever after; yet the woman who had suffered most was the most optimistic. To the hero it seemed a long time that the heroine required him to be good. He was really more unhappy than if she had not given him the hope of driving in with her; he kept telling himself that there was not the faintest chance—he was Polycrates throwing his ring into the sea.

At last she came and stood beside him. "I will come if I can," she said in a low tone; then moved a step away from him, and raising her voice, spoke of other matters, for the room to hear. She asked him one of two questions without getting an answer; stopped, and looked inquiringly at him.

"You may as well go on talking for the gallery," he said; "I am paying absolutely no attention, except to what you said first; there is nothing else I care for now—if it is only true."

"THE MOON-LIT LANDSCAPE STRETCHED OUT AT THEIR FEET"

She moved a step nearer to him, and stooped down to examine the ferns on the mantelpiece. "Please don't look at me like that," she whispered, "it's such a—such a giveaway.

He dropped his eyes to her hands nervously arranging the ferns. "I must be good with my eyes, too, must I? But it isn't polite to gaze at the ceiling while talking with—now don't give the obvious retort that in that case it would be wiser not to talk."

They were standing very close together, as people who examine ferns sometimes do. She raised her eyes to his; she who could preach so well had better practice, for her soul was in her eyes, and much protestation would be needed to unsay what her eyes revealed.

She left him standing by the ferns and the candles, in front of the mantelpiece. To him it all was background to her eyes, it and the people and the lights, and further back the music, and even the wedding ceremony itself. He felt as though he had been lost and drunk up in her eyes—as though there remained but the husk of himself, now that she was gone.

Next came the getting ready to drive to the train. Some men who had waited, half sentimentally, to go down with the bride, hustled about cheerfully, glad of the nearer prospect of sleep. One of the girls called to know in which carriage the heroine was going, and the hero's heart stopped as he waited to hear her answer, certain that she would not dare, before them all, to say that she was going with him. But the heroine was upstairs, and the hero kept on telling himself that at the last minute something would happen to prevent.

At last she came down. There was a block of various vehicles driving up to the door and he asked her in a low tone if she would mind walking to where his horse was tied to a tree. "He does not stand well," he explained. She went with him, disbelieving the excuse, out into the dark beneath the trees; and they drove down the winding road behind a "dayton" full of cheerful men, his horse plunging and trying to run, from his long wait in the cool air.

"It was true, you see, you boy of little faith."

"And now I can look at you in the starlight without fear and without reproach—or rather without fear of reproach."

"No, you can't. I can look at you in the starlight; but you, poor thing, have to be circumspect, as though there were a dozen people around, because the road is narrow and on your driving depends the unbrokenness of two very nice necks—and it's so unromantic to break a girl's neck."

They trotted swiftly along the sinuous, undulating road. On the left the dark, wooded hills rose steeply from the edge of the road, while on the right the meadow, three or four feet below them, invited an easy upset. The red Piedmont clay makes night driving an affair of keen sight, not reflecting that glimmer of light which dirt or gravel roads do. Providence has wisely given the red roads to the south, where such obstacles to social intercourse are not considered.

The heroine held the hero's left hand between hers. At times he had to snatch it suddenly away, to save them from driving over the edge of an unprotected bridge or down into a more than usually encroaching ditch; for driving a not over-well-broken horse with one hand requires more care than the hero was willing to give, when the heroine was beside him. The stars above them gave that light more clear and unearthly than any moonlight, and for a time the hero was content.

When they got out on the country road he no longer had to pay so much attention to the horse. He looked at her pure, starlit face beside him, and once or twice he leaned toward her till his cheek touched hers.

"Someone will see," she said gently, but not moving from him.

"Please, ma'am, how good do you think people's sight is?" he asked.

"But it is getting lighter!" she protested.

"Yes, I expect the moon is beginning to rise—I shall have to drive a little more slowly."

"O-h!" she laughed; "I wish I hadn't spoken."

A long hill was before them, and when they got to the top they saw the waning moon just rising in the east and dimming the stars.

"And you are coming back with me, too, aren't you?" he asked when they were halfway to town.

"Why are you never content?" she reproached him. "When you have something you are always worrying about something else."

"But you will, won't you?" he persisted.

"Please don't ask me! No, I don't believe I can. There will be plenty of room in the trap, and it would be silly for you to drive 'way out in the country again with me."

It was the bitter in the sweet, the thought of this drive back which he could not have. It in a way spoiled the present for him, and yet in a way also it made every moment with her inexpressibly dear. He pleaded most of the rest of the way to be allowed to drive her home, but she would not promise. "It would look so," she said, which is a strong argument with a girl. Just before they got to the station she yielded a little. "Well, if I can without its seeming funny, I will," she said reluctantly; and with that he had small hope.

The train was late, as the night train in Virginia always is when anyone is going away. The bride sat on a bench near the stove which tempered the chill of the October night. The other girls clustered around her, sitting down and getting up again to stray off into the corners of the room with the men. At times couples went out on the platform to see whether the train was coming, and to watch the moon and the long shadows it cast across the country.

The bride and the heroine sat all the time together, loving each other as girls do on mournful occasions. The heroine was the only one of the girls who didn't wander off, and she stayed partly because the bride cared for her more than she did for any of the others, but more because she had driven in with the hero and felt as if she must do penance for that. The hero stood in front of them, that the electric light might not shine into their eyes. This was kind of him, since he wanted to see the heroine's eyes, but he was willing to do anything to earn the drive home.

The three happened to be alone once, and he resolved to risk everything on one throw.

"I wish to ask you something"—he leaned toward the bride. "Mayn't I drive her home?"

"Oh! but that's absurd," quickly interposed the heroine, "to take you all that way out into the country again, when I can just as well as not go back in the trap with the others."

Then the hero was glad he had not awaited the course of events. He paid no attention to the heroine's disclaimer; the bride was his friend, and he felt that she would understand.

"Mayn't I?" he asked again. "You're a nice married lady now, and can say."

"Why, yes—" The bride broke off and turned to the heroine. "Do you want to go with him?" she demanded.

It was the critical moment. The hero dared not glance at the heroine. His eyes would have implored too much, and others might see the imploring, and then she certainly would say no.

For just an instant she hesitated. Then quite naturally she answered: "Yes, I think I should like to go with him."

She got up and stood by the stove as some of the moon gazers came in.

"Then it is all settled?" he said in an undertone.

She nodded, moved slightly away from him and talked to others with vivacity. The hero knew the safest way now was to act as though there were only one course open. He thought the train would never come, and when it came it did not hasten away again as a well regulated train should, but loitered about puffing and panting like a broken-winded old horse that has been over-driven.

When the heroine was safe in the hero's buckboard, at last, he sighed.

"That was such a sigh," she said.

"Now I am perfectly happy," he said.

"Are you, dear?" she answered. "I don't believe I have ever seen you perfectly happy before. It's worth something to make you so." She put out her hand and took his again, and he gave it, though there were still corners to turn. He was willing to drive by faith.

The trap took the other road, and for a time the heroine did not worry lest they should not get home as soon as it. The splendor of the moon descended on them. Late as the hour was, there was not yet the feel of morning that, earlier in the summer, so soon chases the glorious night away. When the road dipped into the hollows it was cool—so cool that the hero doubled the rug and wrapped it all around the heroine's knees—and she did not protest at his depriving himself, but leaned a little more toward him and thanked him.

The horse traveled steadily along. He seemed to know that this was one of the times when a horse should show his sagacity. Up the long hill, into the warm upper air, the horse walked.

"We are going very slowly," the heroine said.

"Yes," he answered, and she said no more.

The moonlit landscape stretched out at their feet; it was hard to believe that anything sordid or wicked could exist amid such beauty. The hero turned to the heroine.

"It seems to me now, dear, as if, even if we were married, I should be satisfied with this. I don't suppose I should, but it seems so tonight."

She did not answer, she only pressed a little closer to her bosom the hand she held in hers. The horse began of his own accord to trot down the other side of the hill, and the hero let the reins flap on his back.

"Such a night as this, dearest, is worth dying for; it would make a life worth having lived." His voice was so low that she could hardly hear him.

"Yes," she answered.

Far below, where the two roads came together, they could hear the trap and the hoofbeats of the horses.

"We must hurry a little now," she said, turning to him.

He slapped the reins on the horse's back, and the horse jumped forward and clattered down the hill.

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BAGLEY'S BURGLAR

DURING a downpour in the city the other day, John Bagley got his feet very wet, but as the weather was still warm he recked little of colds. All day he trotted about his office, and when night came he went sniffling home to Mrs. Bagley.

"I don't know when I ever did feel so miserable," he complained to his wife after he had taken off his hat and overcoat.

"What's the matter?" asked the lady, succinctly.

"I've taken the most dreadful cold," he wheezed.

"Take some medicine," said Mrs. Bagley, and went on sewing serenely with hardly a glance at him.

So Bagley took some quinine and two glasses of whisky, and then grew nervous. Then Mrs. Bagley told him, or he thought so, when they were in the dining room, to put a few grains of chloral in a tumbler of water, and after he had drunk the contents of that tumbler he'd sleep like a top.

"My head's spinning like one now," he said, plaintively.

"For real babiness," snorted Mrs. Bagley, "recommend me to a man. Here you've got a tiny little cold in your head and chest and you imagine you've got consumption. Never in my life did I see such a baby."

"I suppose," said Bagley, meekly, as he carefully measured out the chloral into a tumbler, "I suppose this chloral won't hurt me?"

"Who told you to take chloral?" demanded Mrs. Bagley, imperiously.

"Why, you did."

"For heaven's sake, man!—that whisky has gone to your head. I never opened my mouth about chloral."

Bagley's eyes were starting from his head. He was looking at Mrs. Bagley in sheer astonishment. He couldn't make head nor tail of it, and he reasoned that he must have been intoxicated or dreaming and had unmistakably been mistaken when he thought she recommended chloral.

"Put that glass back in the closet," said Mrs. Bagley.

And still wondering in his befuddled brain, he put the glass back into the closet, spilling more chloral out of the vial as he did so.

When they reached the top of the stairs, Bagley bethought him of a mustard plaster.

"I think I'll get the two small mustard plasters in the bathroom," he said, "and put 'em on for a few minutes."

He put one on either side of his chest, and then—

Those plasters took hold. There was no timidity, no indecision, no lack of promptitude in their work. The very rapidity of their attack almost dazed him and he looked out of the window with a silly look on his face.

Then he felt a great thirst come upon him. So much whisky parches the throat, he thought; and how nice and cool, how deliciously comforting, how tremendously soothing would a carafe of water taste, irrigating the dried-up desert of his throat! Then, too, water to quench the raging fires beneath those mustard plasters!

So he opened the bedroom door, and was groping his way along the hall when a pair of muscular arms caught him around the waist, banged him to the floor, and a burly form sat astride of him.

"Burglars," he thought, and the perspiration began anew.

"John, is that you?" called a voice from the bedroom.

"Tell her," whispered the burglar, "that you were going for a drink of water and fell down."

"Why, that's just what I was going for," whispered back Bagley, in a surprised tone.

"Well, tell her the truth, you old fool," hissed the other. "What's the use of lying about it to your own wife?"

So Bagley called back to Mrs. Bagley as he was directed, and a petulantly muttered "idiot" and a bouncing of the bed springs told the unhappy Bagley that his wife had changed sides and was now off to dreamland again.

"Where do you keep your money?" asked the burglar when Mrs. Bagley snored once more.

"Man, you're sitting down on two of the hottest mustard plasters that ever deviled a human being. For pity's sake get up and let me tear 'em off," gasped Bagley.

"Wear mustard plasters, do you?" asked the Burly One, sympathetically. "I used to wear 'em once. Once a fellow pal o' mine—but I'll begin at the beginning—"

"But, oh!" said Bagley, in a gasping whisper, "wait and let me get 'em off. Get up just a moment. They're burning my flesh; they're cooking my chest—sizzling it—broiling it. I'll open the safe for you, tie up the silver, do anything, only let me take these mustard plasters off."

"Not so fast, my boy," muttered the burglar; "I'll get off your chest, turn my bull's-eye on you, and then you put your hands above your head and pilot me to the safe. I'll tell you what to do then."

The Burly One rose to his feet and poor Bagley followed suit. Then, writhing with pain, his hands straight up in the air and the bull's-eye lantern throwing its powerful rays on his head (a fit halo for a tortured martyr), Bagley led the procession of two into the sitting room and stopped before the safe.

"Now, man, by all you hold dear in this world let me take the mustard plasters off," and Bagley dropped to his knees in front of the safe, the tears of agony rolling down his face.

"Open the safe," grinned his persecutor, "and you can take one plaster off."

The fires of an unquenchable Etna, of a river of boiling oil, of a never-ceasing hades, were devouring Bagley's breast. Almost blinded by the tears that would come, whether he willed or not, he tried the lock. Twice his haste reacted against him, and he was forced to begin anew. The third attempt, and the safe door opened.

With a glad cry Bagley's hands went to his chest, but a grip of strong fingers about his throat and the gleaming barrel of a pistol pointing within a wink of his eye caused the hands to drop nervously beside him.

"Keep cool," said his guest. "I'll take the plasters off myself," and suiting the action to the word, the Burly One pulled one of the plasters from Bagley's quivering chest. The chest was carnationed and horribly puffy.

"Stand with your back to me and your hands above your head. A little to the left, please. There, that will do very nicely, thank you. Now I'll see what you have of value."

"But the other plaster?" gasped Bagley.

"Dash the other plaster!" said the burglar. "I'll put this one in my pocket, and in case you feel chilly in your nightgown I'll clap it on your back. You don't feel cold, do you?" he added, solicitiously.

"I never felt warmer in my life," quickly responded Bagley.

The burglar took his time, and nearly everything else worth taking.

"Now," he said, in a crisp business tone, "let's see what we have downstairs."

"Anything I have in the world I'll give," said Bagley, hoarsely, "if you'll only take this other plaster off. I'm dying, man—this is killing me. I'm being burnt to a crisp before your very eyes. Come downstairs quickly. Let me give you the cut glass and the silver—anything, everything is yours if you'll only take this other plaster off."

"Shut up," rudely said the guest. "I don't want every one within a mile to hear you. Come downstairs, tie up the boodle, and I'll take the other blister-maker off of you."

Downstairs they went. "Take it off! Take it off!" wailed Bagley.

The Burly One, very slowly, and as if enjoying hugely the torment of his victim, pulled off the remaining plaster. Then Bagley collapsed in a little heap on the floor.

Meanwhile the burglar was getting his plunder in shape. When he was ready to depart, he bent over the unconscious Bagley and held a mustard plaster to the sufferer's nose. The effect was magical. Bagley was on his feet in an instant, dazed but thoroughly alive to the fact that his unwelcome guest was asking for something.

"What do you want now?" queried Bagley.

"Something to eat and something to drink," calmly responded the Burly One. "I'm hungry and thirsty. Hurry it up, too, or I'll clap these on you again," and he threw down the mustard plasters on the dining table.

Bagley needed no second bidding. He was beginning to feel better. He was quite sure his cold was cured, and he and the burglar fetched the cold meat from the pantry, and brought it into the dining room. The burglar showed himself a master at carving. "Used to be carver in a sixpenny restaurant," he said. "I carved the boss one day because he cheeked me."

And Bagley, instead of shuddering, laughed heartily.

"Let's have some beer, too," said Bagley, gleefully.

"Now you're talking!" said the guest. "Get your glasses and I'm with you."

The beer was in the pantry, but the glasses were in the china closet, and to the china closet Bagley went. He picked up the two glasses nearest him, and then—then he almost fell to the floor as a mighty thought went crashing and crunching and hurtling through his little brain. One of the glasses in his hand had chloral—a big, big dose of chloral!

"I'll get the beer now," he said.

"All right," responded the Burly One; "but hurry it up, for I've got a ten-bob thirst on."

It was the work of a minute for Bagley to pour a bottle of beer into the two glasses and to bring in two extra bottles besides. The chloral beer he handed to the burglar.

"Here's to the mustard plasters," said the burglar, lifting his glass and grinning.

"And here's to a good sleep to you after your night's work," said Bagley, also grinning.

And they both drank.

Bagley's house coat was hanging on the back of the Burly One's chair. "You'll find cigars in there if you care to smoke," he said.

The burglar fished in the coat pocket in a sleepy sort of fashion and found a cigar. He took it out slowly and gazed on it in a solemn sort of way. Then he bit off the end and tapped the cigar on the table aimlessly, as if he didn't know exactly what to do with it. He rubbed his chin meditatively with his hand, then his hand fell listlessly to his side, and his feet slipped and his body sunk lower into the chair. He opened his eyes heavily and gazed blankly at Bagley. Then he closed his eyes, and they stayed closed.

Bagley was on his feet in an instant and out into the kitchen. He found the clothesline and with it hurried into the dining room. He pulled back the chair on which the Burly One was sleeping, pulled it back very gently and his guest slipped to the floor. Quickly Bagley tied those huge legs together, not once, nor twice, but three times. He rolled the sleeper as one would a log. Then, the legs securely bound, Bagley took off the burglar's coat, waistcoat and flannel shirt. Moistening each of the mustard plasters, he clapped them on the massive chest, and then, as the ancients swathed a mummy, so did Bagley swathe with clothesline the inanimate form of that burglar. Perspiring, though happy, Bagley, by way of celebrating the event, lit every gas jet in the room, put on his house coat, lit a cigar and watched with glistening eyes the unequal fight between chloral and mustard plasters.

It was an unequal fight. The Burly One gave a slight shudder, then a bigger one, then a bigger yet—then opened his eyes.

"Those plasters are mighty powerful," ventured Bagley, sympathetically.

The burglar vouchsafed not a word. Once or twice he struggled, but soon saw that a thousand years of endeavor could not loosen one strand of the cord. Then the perspiration began to roll down his face.

"Wonderful, isn't it," said Bagley. "Do you notice how the feeling of warmth spreads from the chest to the feet and from thence to the hips?"

The Burly One kept his peace. Three o'clock struck.

"Pardon me," said Bagley, "if I don't treat you with the courtesy due to a guest from his host, but I must go upstairs and get a wink of sleep. I'll be down about 5 o'clock, because I'm afraid the servant might be frightened if she saw you here in this undignified attitude on the floor. Allow me to gag you a bit; so; ah, not too tight—I want you to breathe easily, but not call out. Now I'll leave the things you took from the safe and the silver, besides the beer and meat. Help yourself and be perfectly comfortable. You'll find your unsmoked cigar on the table here and matches on the mantel shelf. Be perfectly at home, and don't hesitate to ring for me if you want anything. Hope the mustard plasters are not chilling you. Good-night and pleasant dreams."

What to Give for Christmas

By SALLIE CARROLL

DO you realize that today is just eight weeks from Christmas Day? Pittsburgh has enjoyed such a warm and lovely autumn that the holiday season seems yet far removed. However it is high time for those who do not possess the purse of Fortunatus to begin to think and plan for Christmas gifts, in order that they may give suitably and not extravagantly.

The giving of Christmas presents is regarded as a severe tax by many. To give presents which are costly, and to give very many of them, and to give when the heart does not go with the gift, unquestionably is a tax, and a severe one. Let it be urged on every one to stop giving from policy or simple custom. "The gift without the giver is bare" says Lowell in "Sir Launfal" and he is quite right. Yet one does like to give presents to one's family and dear friends, and if the article is a large one, it means careful forethought and selection.

First of all, sit down and make out a list of all those to whom you wish to give presents. Cut out all the names which require "duty gifts." Never give a present because "she gave me something last year." You will want the names of your immediate family on your list, and a few of the more distant relatives. Then the intimate friends, and last, try to remember a few people who are alone in this world and to whom a slight remembrance means so much. It helps the Christmas feeling greatly to be able to do something for those who have few friends and no home ties.

If you are deft with your needle a field of work opens up before you. Embroidered and hemstitched collars, lace and embroidery centerpieces, photograph frames, handkerchiefs, pincushions, glove cases, sachets of various sorts, dresser and sideboard scarfs,—all these may be made and laid away in pretty ribbon tied wrappings to wait the happy day.

If you can paint, a small watercolor sketch will be appreciated by some one who has few pictures, and a set of candle shades on watercolor paper, will prove a delight to a dinner-giving housewife. Refrain always from giving your friends "trashy" and impracticable gifts, and study the tastes of each before you decide what to give. Christmas after Christmas sees us laden down with a burden of small metal and paper objects, which are no earthly use to us, and have been bought in the shops at a trifling cost, and sent at the last moment. Better no gift at all than one of that kind.

For simple gifts, at a cost so small to be within reach of anyone, get enough cheesecloth to make six dusters, and featherstitch the hems with different colors of mercerized cotton. Six of these, in pink, yellow, green, blue and purple make a gift which can be used for fine bric-a-brac and washed time after time by the one who receives it. Do not, however, make the mistake of making your dusters too dainty to be used. And do not give them to a woman who boards in a hall bedroom with a folding bed and a quartered oak dresser, but to the one who has a store of fine bric-a-brac which is the pride and joy of her life, and which requires the greatest amount of attention

Another custom which is obtaining considerable vogue at present is to buy a number of pretty, plain pasteboard boxes, line them with oiled paper, fill them with home made fudge, or stuffed dates and figs, or even with generous slices of fruit cake, then wrap the boxes in clean white paper, tie them with gold cord or red ribbon, and put a big red paper seal to hold the string in place. These are very attractive, and so inexpensive, and yet so thoroughly appreciated by the recipient, that they solve a great problem for the girl whose only accomplishment is cooking. A jar of fine preserves or jelly, or brandied peaches, with a tissue paper frill makes a very acceptable gift, too, especially to those who are boarding, and have nearly forgotten how home cooking tastes.

So many of the directions for wrapping and sending Christmas gifts advise the addition of a sprig of holly or mistletoe under the ribbon ties. For gifts sent through the mail, this is perfect foolishness, and where is the messenger boy who would deliver a package thus bedecked, intact? If one has many friends in the near vicinity and can pass the afternoon of Christmas Eve delivering gifts in person, such a custom would be possible, but in the multifarious duties of Christmas, where is the one who has the time? Clean white paper, gilt cord, or red ribbon is all that is required, though the red or gilt wafers before mentioned add to the holiday appearance of the package.

Another sort of Christmas gift is possible to the woman who has luck with plants. A flowering bulb in a pot is always welcome,and by starting them at once, one might have hyacinths and jonquils in bloom at Christmas. A geranium or a primrose in bloom is always a delight to an invalid or a shut-in, though one would not advise for them the heavily scented bulbs, or such plants as the heliotrope, the perfumes, though delightful, not being suitable for a sick room.

One of the old adages of Christmas gifting has been "when in doubt, give books." But while books are a gift easily acquired and very welcome when rightly chosen, the choosing is always a matter of difficulty. Make one cast iron rule, never, never, never buy a book for anyone whose literary tastes you do not know thoroughly. Go through his library and see what he has there, and make your selection with reference to his present collection, and his expressed preferences. And don't give "gift" books, those foolish blue and white and gold affairs, edition de luxe, with so much fancy trimming on the outside that one fairly forgets to look inside being afraid to handle, lest he soil them. Good poets, recent fiction—not the trashy sort—a set of some standard author, or a much desired special work, these are the things which should delight the heart on Christmas morning. If you hear some one express an ardent desire for a certain work, that book will be a pleasing gift, but do not give books hit-or-miss fashion, for if you do you will get yourself heartily disliked.

Below will be found ten lists of gifts suitable for the different members of the household. It is hoped that they will contain some suggestions which may prove useful. Though they are general in character, for the most part they may be easily adapted to individual needs and tastes.

For Grandfather—Handsome cane, umbrella, magazine subscription, pocket match box, silk muffler, cuff buttons, heavy gloves, arm chair, tobacco jar, loving cup, slippers, purse, smoking cap, handkerchief, linen or silk, box of old-fashioned molasses taffy.

For Grandmother—Flannel dressing sacque, fine handkerchiefs, white apron, hemstitched turnover collar and cuffs, silk, or soft leather wristbag, easy chair, cushion, gloves, photographs of all the grandchildren, framed together, magazine subscription, flowering plant, glass of home-made jelly or preserves, knitted shawl, fancy cap, lace tie.

For Mother—Pair fine towels, set of scissors, hemstitched handkerchiefs, gloves, books, hem gauge, pretty collar, set cuff pins, work bag or basket, umbrella, pieces of china, silver or cut glass, silver candlesticks, embroidered centerpiece, fine stationery, wrist bag, kimona, velvet brush, bedroom slippers, night lamp, gold thimble, writing case.

For Father—Bill fold, paper knife, cigar cutter, penknife, books, ash trays, memorandum book with pencil, house slippers, smoking jacket, bath robe, cuff links, pocket match box, fountain pen, traveling bag, cork screw, pipe cleaner, ink eraser, pocket pencil holder.

For a Young Man—Pictures for his room, books, soiled collar bag, ebony military brushes, scarf pin, pearl links and studs for evening dress, tennis racket, golf sticks, golf score book, bill fold, coin purse, college pennant, pipe rack, desk fittings, handkerchief, black satin shield, small leather covered jewel box, camera, suitcase, dressing gown, punching bag.

For a Young Woman—Books, music, flowers, candy, hatpin with initials, brooch, pictures, neck chain, gloves, handkerchiefs, furs, pretty fan, five o'clock tea kettle or chafing dish, opera glasses, fancy bag, silver for dresser, stationery with initials, scent bags for dresser and clothes-press, belt buckle, side and back combs, silk petticoats.

For the Little Boy—Books, knife, baseball outfit, football outfit, fishing rod, skates, hockey stick, neckties, toys of all sorts, comb and brush, air gun, bow and arrow, sweater, purse, sled, heavy gloves, gun-metal watch, rubber boots, raincoat.

For the Little Girl—Doll, books, doll carriage, mittens, set of hair ribbons, white apron, toys of all sorts, large package of assorted beads for stringing, comb, brush and mirror, small chair, tea set, juvenile cook book, set of furs, dancing slippers, sewing bag, skates, material for a dress, box of crayons or paints.

For the Baby—Small gold pins on chain, baby spoon, mug, porringer, dress, cap, rattle, worsted doll, pillow, blanket of elderdown, bound with ribbon, embroidered strap for carriage, knit shoes, stuffed animal toys, embroidered flannel petticoat, ivory comb and brush.

For an Invalid—Easy chair, set of three shawls in different weights, pretty silk wrapper, knitted shoes, bedroom set, consisting of candlestick, water pitcher and glass on tray, in bright flowered china, individual breakfast service on tray, basket of carefully selected fruit, flowering plant, adjustable book holder, magazine subscription, new books, picture for room, transparent lamp shade, night lamp.

The Second Hanging of Jose Menendez—*Continued from Page 7.*

seen, but she started her horse down the hill, and the idle man accompanied her.

They reached the scene of the tragedy as the first of the troopers, a wiry, weatherbeaten sergeant, rode up. The captain was kneeling beside Jack as Margaret slipped from her horse, and, sitting on the ground took the boy's head on her lap and wiped from his face the blood which was trickling from a wound on his forehead.

"Poor boy, poor boy," she murmured as she bent her face close to his. The captain rose and stood beside her.

"You can do nothing for him, Margaret," he said, gently. "He must have been killed by the first shot." He turned to the sergeant and spoke to him sharply. "How did all this happen, McKay?"

"We got on the man's track soon after we left the post this morning, captain. A Mexican woman told us that he was at a house just outside the village, and as we came up to it he rode away from the other side and we took after him. He has given us a chase of 30 miles, but when he took to the broken ground we thought we had him sure. The lieutenant ordered me to dismount the men and drive him out, and took his stand at the most likely place to get him as he broke away. We hunted him down after a couple of hours' searching and fired at him, but he rode out and the lieutenant chased him."

The captain turned to Margaret and spoke to her in a low voice. The idle man had busied himself in opening Jack's blouse, trying to discover some sign of life about him, and, kneeling beside him, could not but overhear.

"You must go back to the post, sweetheart. I have work to do and cannot accompany you, but you will be under safe escort." She looked up at him and saw that remonstrance would be useless, and, spreading her handkerchief over the dead boy's face, she placed his head tenderly on the ground and rose to her feet.

The preparations were soon completed: the captain requisitioned carbines, rations and forage from the troopers, and after bidding goodby to Margaret the three men rode off in the direction taken by the Mexican.

"That last theatrical piece of dare deviltry is thoroughly characteristic of the man," said the captain as they galloped over the hill. "If I can come up with him it will be his last. Poor Jack! His career was short."

They rode on in silence, and the idle man, remembering the moonlight scene of the night before, thought of the heartache which the boy had carried with him on his first and last detail. The trail was easy to follow and they pushed on rapidly. The moon rose soon after the sun had set, and the men, who had employed the short interval of darkness in caring for the horses and preparing a simple supper, took up the chase as soon as it was light.

"He will be afraid to turn back toward the river, for he knows that the colonel will have details out to intercept him," said the captain. "If he keeps on in this direction he will soon be out of the region where he has friends, and it is only a question of the horses. Ours are fresher than his now and we have the advantage."

They kept on the trail all night, stopping every two hours to give the horses 15 minutes' rest. McKay, who had been many years on the frontier, was like a hound on the trail and rode a few lengths in advance, his eyes fixed on the ground. At daylight they stopped and fed the horses at a small waterhole bordered by cottonwoods, and McKay, who had walked on beyond their halting place, gave a whoop of victory and ran back to them, holding a horseshoe above his head.

"We are close up to him, sir," he said, starting to saddle his horse. "That is a forward shoe, and the poor brute must be nearly played out, for he pulled it off in fumbling." They pushed on, increasing the pace as the trail became fresher, and after a couple of hours of hard riding they came to the top of a hill and caught sight of the Mexican, a half mile in advance. He saw them at the same time and urged his jaded horse into a gallop, but it took vigorous spurring and an unsparing use of the heavy quirt on the part of the rider to keep up the pace.

"I think I could bring him down at the distance, sir," said the sergeant, throwing a cartridge into the breech of his carbine. "He is making for that butte yonder, and if he gets in among the rocks he may pot one of us when we are smoking him out." The captain nodded assent, and the sergeant, stopping his horse, took careful aim and fired.

"Missed him!" yelled the captain. "You need a silver bullet for him, sergeant." The only effect of the shot was to increase the flogging of the Mexican's horse.

Jose was making a great effort to reach the shelter of a ragged butte which stood up like a small mountain in the plain a half mile from him, where, once in among the rocks, a well armed man could stand off a dozen attackers. The three men pressed on, their fresher horses rapidly gaining, but they were still several hundred yards from him, and he was at the beginning of the broken ground, when his horse stepped on a loose stone and went down. The Mexican threw himself off to fall clear, but one of his heavy spurs was caught in the back cinch of the saddle, and the horse settled on its side, imprisoning the rider's leg. The exhausted animal made no effort to rise, and the three men galloped up and surrounded him, revolvers in hand.

He made no attempt to resist when the sergeant dismounted and tied his hands, and when he was firmly secured they urged his horse, and with some assistance from them it got on its feet.

"Put his lariat around his neck and bring him along; if he makes the slightest resistance or attempts to escape, shoot him," said the captain to McKay. They gave their winded horses a short rest and started in the direction of the post, the captain leading the Mexican's horse by the bridle. Jose walking in front of McKay, who fingered the butt of his revolver as if he longed for an excuse to use it. They covered two or three miles in silence, and the Mexican, who had asked no questions nor said a word since his capture, trudged along, apparently the least concerned man in the party. Each of his captors regretted that he had missed the opportunity to kill him in fair fight, and the idle man wondered what the outcome of it was to be. He guessed it as they neared their last halting place, and he saw the captain eyeing the cottonwoods which surrounded the water hole.

"We will water the horses here," he said, quietly, as they rode up to it. "Sergeant, throw the end of the lariat over that limb." He pointed to a branch about 12 feet from the ground. The Mexican's horse drank eagerly and seemed refreshed by it, and when he had taken his fill the captain led him under the tree, his head facing in the direction of the post and ordered the Mexican to mount. Jose looked at him and shrugged his shoulders.

"See that the noose is secure and help him up, McKay. I forgot that his hands were tied." The sergeant obeyed and the officer and the Mexican sat on their horses side by side, the reins of Jose's horse in the crook of the captain's elbow. "Now, sergeant, pull up the slack of that rope and fasten the end of it about the trunk," he said, sharply, and as the sergeant carried out the order the idle man, who had watched the proceedings with horror, rode up to protest.

"Not a word from you, sir," said the captain, sternly. His lips were set and his face deathly pale. "You will accompany McKay back along the trail, and neither of you look back until you are over the crest of that hill. I will overtake you in a few minutes."

"May I speak to the captain?" asked McKay, bringing his heels together and saluting, and, taking the permission for granted, he spoke hurriedly. "With the captain's permission, I will do what has to be done, if the captain will ride on. God knows, I loved the colonel's son as well as did any officer in the regiment."

"God bless you, McKay, I understand, but I alone can take this responsibility. I will join you in a few minutes, and if this horse follows me, that is all there is to it. Wait for me over the hill."

The idle man and the sergeant rode off and left the two men sitting on their horses side by side, a smile on the Mexican's face and the captain nervously pulling at his mustache. They looked steadily between their horse's ears until they were over the crest of the hill, and then turned and faced back the road. After waiting for what seemed an eternity the captain galloped over the hill and beside him was a riderless horse.

The three men rode silently over the trail they had followed during the night.

Designs for Winter Millinery

Picturesque Styles Much in Vogue for the Season's Hats—Revivals of Cavalier, Victorian and Old French Models—Shaded Plumes a Leading Characteristic as Well as Shaded Ribbons and Flowers—High Crowns a New Feature, Also Irregular Brims and Ties of Ribbon and Chiffon

By CATHERINE HOWARD.

Specially Designed and Drawn for The Gazette Home Journal and Exclusive With This Publication.

THIS is surely the era of the picturesque in wearing apparel, and in no branch of fashion is this fact more noticeable than in the new headgear, for quaint, odd, and picturesque are only a few of the adjectives that may be suitably applied to the models on view. Not that the hats of the season are not very charming and artistic, but many of them are not to say the least, conservative in style. We see hats, toques and bonnets copied from all periods of fashion, so if you fancy any picturesque style, from a Cavalier hat to a Victorian bonnet, you may safely in-

Illustration No. 1.

dulge the taste with the surety of being in the mode. Be very sure, however, that the style is especially suited to you, as one of these rather noticeable "picture hats" is apt to look rather ridiculous on a woman of the wrong type. Many of the models shown are, nevertheless, quite irresistible, so exquisite are they in coloring and richness of material. One of the season's favorites promises to be the Charlotte Corday, a hat with a shirred, rather floppy brim and large round "beefeater" crown. These hats are usually made of velvet, with facings of fine white Valenciennes lace or of lace or chiffon to match, and trimmed with velvet and silk flowers and leaves or a cluster of shaded feathers, and are apt to prove very becoming to a round, youthful face. The large velvet hat is another good model for more or less dressy wear and may be made to lok well on almost any one by a careful adjusting of the curve of the brim. So fanciful are all the new hats, that one may safely tilt and bend one's hat as is found most becoming; you may wear it up on one side, and down on the other, tilting downward, almost hiding the forehead, straight around, or turned up from the face, as you most prefer. Many of these large brimmed hats have the new high crown, a very smart model for a certain outline of face. Plumes are the favorite trimming for this style of hat, either arranged in a cluster in front, across the top of the brim, or along one side and down over the hair in the back. This model is carried out in all-black or in any of the plum, blue, crimson and brown or violet shades, and in the case of the colored models, a shaded plume or plumes is a very effective trimming. Then there is another high crown model in the Cavalier hat with its high pipe crown. One of these is shown, and will give a good idea of the front and sides, though shorter in the back. The very high rather narrow crown was bound around with pleated velvet in white and peach-colored ribbon, and in front standing upright were two shaded cream-colored and peach pink feathers.

Another style which would possibly be more practical for the majority of women is the hat with no crown at all, the needed height about the tip being gained by a huge marabout pompon, from which springs a fluffy aigrette. Another model on the same idea bore the name of a very famous French maker, and had the crown, or rather the place where the crown should be covered by gathered ruffles in graduated shades of taffeta ribbon, two large double petalled flowers of the deepest shade in the ribbons poised at one side. This model was carried out in the dahlia shades from the softest, richest crimson to a light cerise in a perfect gradation of color, but it would also be most effective in blues, running from a dark royal blue to a light Wedgewood shade.

Brown is also extremely popular as a millinery color, though green, except in combination with other colors, has rather lost prestige, as a result possibly of having been rather overdone, during the past season or two.

Besides the velvet hats and toques, beaver is also very much in vogue, and make a very smart hat for wear with the street gown. They are usually trimmed with plumes or a feather ornament of some sort, either in the form of a pompon, or a bird's breast or wings.

Felts are also fashionable, especially for the tailor hat, and the silk and braid styles are also good. Some very attractive small hats were shown made almost entirely of plaited silk ribbons, one very good model on this order having the brim of dark blue plaited ribbon with two or three rows of a lighter gray blue in between. About the little crown was a band of dark leaf green velvet and at the back a buckle in peacock blues and greens catching down a knot of the velvet. This model is a very good one for a suit hat, as are also the tricorne turbans or toques, which though not essentially new, are too becoming to be superseded. Fur is much fancied on both hats and toques, and will be worn as the season advances with the velvet or cloth street costumes, to match the muff and neck scarf of the wearer.

To go back to the dressy hat, however, the bonnet style or the hat with strings of ribbon velvet or tulle knoted under the chin is shown, many of these being much on the order of the plume laden "picture hats" already described, though possibly not quite so large in size.

The Gainsborough model is also put forth, many of those shown having the brim noticeably wider on the right side than on the left, the trimming consisting of the inevitable plumes with possibly a small bunch of tiny roses under the brim. Another very good style in the large hat is the lace and velvet model—the brim being of wired lace with a two-inch binding of velvet about the edge. One of those seen was in the brown shades, the brim being of brown silk lace bound with velvet, and the crown of velvet, encircled by a fluff of brown tulle box-plaited. At the left side was a cluster of shaded brown dahlias.

Many of the hats shown among the illustrations owe their chief attraction to their exquisite coloring, to which, of course, a black and white drawing is quite inadequate. The first design, for instance, was really lovely in the original, the hat being of black satin finished felt, the brim turning upward on each side from the face, the underbrim being outlined by a garland of roses in soft pink, pale blue and creamy yellow, the shades blending most artistically. The top of the hat was adorned by a flat bow of pale blue velvet ribbon.

Illustration No. 3.

The second design shows a very smart street hat for wear with the plain tailor gown. The inside of the brim and the top of the crown were of plaited brown taffeta, the edge of the brim being bound with an inch and a half band of bias velvet of the same shade. In the middle of the crown on top is a two-inch circle of the velvet. Across the back of the hat is a flat bow of the velvet, the principle trimming, however, consisting of a row of white coque feather pompons, which extend across the front of the hat and around the sides.

The larger drawing shows three hats of more or less elaborate style. The first one to the left of the sketch, being of white felt, bound with a white moire band. The high crown was encircled by two rows of quilled black velvet ribbon, with a band of gold about the top, and in front the hat was trimmed with a cluster of white feathers, shading to black at the tips, the feathers being fastened down under a buckle of dull gilt. The hat in the center of the drawing has already been partially described, the crown of shaded taffeta being the same as on the cerise French model spoken of. This copy being in shades of lavender, with a shaded lavender plume under the large brim.

The fifth drawing shows a Charlotte Corday model of the larger kind, the original hat being in dark blue velvet, having a large puff crown of the velvet shirred. Toward the front were two plumes, one in dark and the other in a lighter old blue shade, and around the crown was a loose twist of old blue ribbon tied on the left side in the back in a loop and two ends. The inside of the hat was faced with narrow white French Valenciennes, which gave a very dainty touch to the otherwise dark materials.

Illustration No. 2.

A sure-to-be-welcomed-with-joy bit of information is that pockets are coming in again. It is not only that the winter coat will show more pockets than for many a long season, but actually that the tailor-made dress skirt will be made with a big, roomy pocket. However, the dressmakers who have at last consented to make a skirt with a pocket are issuing notices to their patrons who order these skirts to the effect that the pocket is not to be used as a substitute for the generous "Peggy from Paris" bag or any of the other big wrist-bags which the shops are showing.

A decided novelty is the turnover collar and cuffs of leather on wool shirt waists. The new raincoats and tailored suits exhibit other uses of leather in their lapels, collars, cuffs and waistcoats, which are promised even a more extensive vogue.

If one knows how to use knitting needles, a knitted veil will make a most acceptable gift for some baby. These are made about 14 inches long by 10 wide. An open pattern is chosen and silk or fine wool, which comes for the purpose, is employed.

The sleeves to waists, as well as coats, have grown larger at the top. The leg-of-mutton sleeve for waists is a popular style. A rose-colored cloth gown is made with the skirt shirred all around the belt. It is trimmed around the bottom with a ribbon ruffle shirred at the top over a cord. The waist is one of the draped ones showing a V back and front of white lace. On the front below the V is a vest of white silk, trimmed with small fancy gold buttons. The sleeves, which are of the leg-of-mutton style, have deep cuffs trimmed with tiny ribbon ruffles.

The French dressmaker does not hesitate now to fashion entire dresses of the dainty Pompadour ribbons and filmy chiffon or lace. The skirt is of the lace or chiffon with the bodice of the ribbon, and Directoire coat-tails or little pepium effects of lace or silk are essential touches. Another fancy is to trim diaphanous tulle and chiffon frocks with the dainty Pompadour ribbons.

Practical Household Topics

Menus for the Week

MONDAY, October 31.
BREAKFAST.
Grapes.
Cereal with Cream.
Boiled Eggs.
French Toast with Honey.
Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Macaroni and Cheese.
Egg and Lettuce Salad.
Nut Cake. Milk.
DINNER.
Oyster Soup.
Cold Turkey. Currant Jelly.
Potato Puff.
Steamed Squash. Dressed Lettuce.
Pumpkin Pie.
Coffee.

TUESDAY, November 1.
BREAKFAST.
Baked Apples. Cereal with Cream.
Broiled Ham. Eggs on Toast.
Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Turkey Salad.
Parker House Rolls.
Mince Pie. Coffee.
DINNER.
Clear Soup. Veal Loaf.
Baked Potatoes. Fried Parsnips.
Brandied Peaches. Cold Slaw.
Peach Shortcake.
Coffee.

WEDNESDAY, November 2.
BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Broiled Bacon. Lyonnaise Potatoes.
Sally Lunns. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Sliced Corned Beef. Creamed Potatoes.
Raisin Roly Poly. Tea.
DINNER.
Cream of Pea Soup.
Veal Cutlets. Tomato Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes. String Beans.
Baked Bananas. Coffee.

THURSDAY, November 3.
BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Shredded Biscuit with Cream.
Corned Beef Hash. Hot Rolls. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Veal Salad with Pim Olas.
Rice Pudding. Tea.
DINNER.
Mulligatawney Soup.
Broiled Chopped Steak. Corn. Baked Potatoes.
Wafers. Cheese. Coffee.

FRIDAY, November 4.
BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Codfish Cakes with Tomato Sauce.
Toast. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Welsh Rarebit in the Chafing Dish.
Brown Bread. Cocoa.
DINNER.
Tomato Bisque Soup.
Ragout of Vegetables. Rice. Corn Fritters.
Wafers. Cheese. Coffee.

SATURDAY, November 5.
BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Cereal. Sugar and Cream.
Baked Eggs. French Fried Potatoes.
Rolls. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Potato Chowder. Lettuce.
Peach Short Cake. Tea.
DINNER.
Clam Broth.
Breaded Chops. Beets.
Mashed and Browned Potatoes.
Wafers. Cheese. Brown Betty.
Coffee.

SUNDAY, November 6.
BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Spanish Omelet. Raw Fried Potatoes.
Pop Overs. Coffee.
DINNER.
Carrot Soup.
Roast Beef. Mashed Potatoes. Spinach.
Orange Bavarian Cream.
Coffee.
SUPPER.
Deviled Clams. Cold Slaw.
Layer Cake. Fruit. Coffee.

A Dainty Luncheon.

THERE is given below a suggestion for a dainty luncheon that may be prepared at slight expense. Those who are inexperienced in the practice of the culinary art will find the directions for each dish helpful. The menu calls for broiled hamburg steak, escalloped potatoes, green peas, meat relish, apple birds' nest, cream sauce.

Hamburg steak is much nicer broiled than fried, and when the family is small and the broiler large it is well to use a small-sized sheet iron pan, say 6x10 inches (costs 8 cents); heat smoking hot on the broiler in under the oven, place the steak in a hot pan and return to the broiler. This needs no turning and saves all the juice that would otherwise be lost. Of course, one never broils the steak until everything else is ready to serve and a platter for the meat made hot in the oven where the escalloped potatoes have been baked. The seasoning of paprika and salt is added with bits of butter just before sending to the table.

For the escalloped potatoes, those that have been previously boiled and cold are best. Cutting in small pieces (not thin slices), placing in a well-buttered bake dish with a well-seasoned cream sauce poured over them, then sprinkled with rolled bread crumbs and baked in a hot oven until crumbs are brown. This way prevents soggy potatoes and saves time also.

For the meat relish, chop together one medium sized onion, enough cabbage to make one cupful, and one large cucumber, pared and seeds removed if they are large. Do not chop too fine. Add to this two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful of shredded green pepper and enough cold cider vinegar to cover. Children relish this with bread and butter for tea many times in preference to so many sweets.

The apple birds' nests were steamed in teacups. Butter well, then place in cups first two tablespoonfuls of well-cooked apple sauce; make a batter with one egg, one tablespoonful of sugar and one of butter beaten to cream; then add one-half cupful of sweet milk and one and one-half cupfuls of pastry flour sifted with one rounding teaspoonful of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Place in steamer and steam 30 minutes. Serve with one cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, sweeten with maple sugar, if possible; if not, use light brown sugar and one teaspoonful of grated nutmeg if liked.

Sponge Pudding, Banana Sauce.

Rub together to a paste ¼ of a cupful of butter and ½ of a cupful of sifted flour. Scald one pint of milk. Add a few spoonfuls of it to the buttered paste, work in ¼ of a cupful of sugar; then turn quickly into the hot milk and stir until a smooth, thick batter is formed. Continue to stir for three minutes; then take from the fire and set aside, covered, until the batter is half cooled. Separate the whites and yolks of six eggs, beating the yokes until thick and light, and the whites to a stiff, dry froth. Beat the yolks into the batter; then lightly mix in the whipped whites. Turn into a deep, well-greased baking dish and pour in the batter. Stand in a pan of boiling water and bake in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour, covering for the first 15 minutes.

For the sauce, cream well two tablespoonfuls of butter, adding gradually one cupful and a quarter of sugar. When very light, beat in, a little at a time, two bananas skinned and rubbed through a sieve or ricer. Let stand on ice or in a cold place for 15 minutes; then beat in one teaspoonful of vanilla and the stiffly whipped white of one egg. Just before serving, stand the bowl containing the sauce in a pan of hot water and beat until the sauce becomes frothy. Remove quickly and send to the table.

Custard tart is improved by whipped cream piled over the top before it is sent to the table.

Baking as a Business.

SOME of the leading metropolitan daily newspapers have recently spent considerable time and space in discussing the baking business as an opening for those women who choose to or are obliged to earn a living for themselves or for others. It is true that there is nothing especially new in women doing this; in every city and town for years past have been instances of women thrown on their own resources finding in the baking of bread and cake a congenial and remunerative occupation. But the proposition takes on a somewhat new phase in these days, when women are found in so many lines of business from which only a few years ago custom excluded them, and because of the scientific aspects of the calling to which they are now being urged. In the case alluded to above, where women in the past have found the baking of bread a means of securing a livelihood, for the most part their taking up the business was not a deliberate choice, but rather forced upon them by circumstances. They had to earn something; they had some skill as bakers; they fell into this commercial baking because they were almost compelled to it.

Now women are taking up the business as a matter of choice. They have decided to enter a commercial life, as they have a perfect right to do; carefully studying the various callings that present themselves now on every hand, they choose the baking business as one that offers an attractive field for them, one in which reasonable profits can be made, in which development enough to gratify a laudable ambition is easily possible. On inquiry among bread eaters and possible customers they find a considerable discontent with the quality of the average bakery product; they discover a strong desire to see placed on the market bread of a more satisfying quality than is ordinarily furnished, and a constantly expressed willingness to pay a higher price if necessary to obtain bread of a superior sort. Under such conditions it is no wonder that many persons look toward the baking business as presenting attractions found in no other line. No wonder that influential newspapers and magazines urge women to accept so inviting a field.

Maryland Chicken.

Get large spring chickens and pan them in the oven till tender. Then make a rich batter and dip each piece in and drop into a deep kettle of hot fat till brown. Of course, only the breasts, second joints, and boned drumsticks are to be used. Serve this with a rich cream sauce, with mashed potato browned in the oven, and pass baked eggplant. To prepare this latter, halve the vegetable lengthwise and salt, turning each piece down under a weight for an hour. Then remove all the pulp from the shell, crumb it up and mix with half as much soft bread crumbs; put a bit of onion in the frying pan with a large tablespoonful of butter, and mix all together, and cook till tender and slightly brown. Refill the eggplant shells and heap well, and put in the oven till a light crust is formed. Serve on a platter with a spoon, each guest to dip a portion from the shell.

Angels on Horseback.

This is another name for a dish called "pigs in blankets," and while both are fanciful, the latter would seem to be the more appropriate one of the two. Select large, plump oysters, and for each oyster have ready a thin slice of fat bacon. Pick over, wash and dry the oysters on a cloth. Wrap each in a slice of the bacon, and fasten together with a small wooden toothpick. Heat a frying pan smoking hot. Drop in a number of the prepared oysters at a time, and turn from one side to the other until the bacon is brown and crisp. As taken from the pan, drain for an instant on unglazed paper. Continue to cook until all are done. Serve on a hot platter with a garnish of watercress. Do not remove the toothpicks; these are pulled from the bacon as eaten.

Informal Entertaining.

THE young hostess is frequently at loss to judge of the quantity to prepare for her first "at home" or informal entertainments. If one goes at it blindly there is apt to be either a mortifying insufficiency at the critical time or the equally deplorable reverse, a distressing waste from over-supply. The following carefully compounded table of averages will prove helpful to the young housewife who wishes to entertain club or general acquaintance. It may be depended upon as thoroughly reliable.

For sweet sandwiches creamed butter is invaluable, or clotted or separated cream may be used with advantage. To differentiate the various sandwiches, cooks very often make up the several kinds in different shapes, using, for instance, fingers for sardine or anchovy sandwiches, rounds for game or potted meat sandwiches, triangles for watercress, and so on. And if the refreshments are served at a buffet it is helpful, where two or more kinds are offered, to affix a card with the name on a small silver skewer or pin to the sandwich dish, thus enabling people to see what they are taking.

Where this sort of entertainment is frequently given it is well to keep a stock of extra plates, cups, bowls, plate, etc., for the purpose, as this minimizes trouble and also obviates any risk of loss or damage to valuable plate and china. Where the refreshments are given outside a supply of the little three-legged tables, which can be easily taken to pieces and packed away when not wanted, are also invaluable.

The above remarks are intended for light refreshments. It may, however, be useful to add a few words with regard to more solid food, such as men prefer. For them sandwiches of a more substantial sort are needed, and for such you must allow one quartern loaf, one pound of butter, and four ounces to six ounces of meat or ham for every six or eight people. This would give sufficient for four or five gentlemen and host.

Of cup you reckon from quarter to half a pint a head; that is to say, for ordinary 5 o'clock tea one gill of any kind of cup is ample; but if lawn tennis or any other active pursuit be indulged in, the performers will probably require double, if not treble, that quantity. (*N. B.*—For cup it is always advisable to have at hand a stock of the old-fashioned champagne tumblers, as the ordinary half-pint size frequently results in a great deal of waste.)

Ices you reckon from eight to ten helpings to the quart. It may be observed on this subject that it is well to have an experienced person to serve the ices, as this makes a considerable difference in the amount used. A good waiter will get 10 helpings from the quart, of a satisfactory size, whilst an unskilful or careless one will not be able to get eight, which, with a large number, makes a considerable difference. Where it is possible, and an ice cave (not a refrigerator) is at hand, it is best to make the ices up in small individual shapes, and store them in the ice cave till wanted. If the cave is kept properly charged these ices will keep good even for two or three days. Ices thus prepared should be served in tiny paper cases.

For fruit salad, one and one-half pounds of mixed fruit (weighed after stoning, peeling, etc.), one full gill of champagne or other light wine, are sufficient for 10 or 12 people. Or, if preferred, half a pint of sugar syrup made with 12 ounces of sugar to one full half-pint of water, and one gill of liquor syrup, or strained lemon juice, may be used (either with or without a good tablespoonful of wine, liquor, or spirit) instead of the champagne. Sugar must be added to taste.

Deviled Oysters.

Deviled oysters are prepared by draining and laying them for a while in lemon juice and melted butter seasoned with red pepper. Then dip in bread crumbs, in beaten eggs, again in crumbs, and fry in deep lard. They are a delicious chafing-dish dainty for little evening suppers at home or at college.

WHAT THE DEBUTANTE WILL WEAR

By Madame Fullerton

FOR EVENING WEAR. SEVERE TAILORED SUIT. INDOOR GOWN. FOR THE PROMENADE. FOR TEAS AND CARD PARTIES.

THE debutante of the season has a bewildering assortment of exquisite fabrics to choose from in which she may make her initial bow to the fashionable and somewhat critical world, who, though most kindly disposed toward a new beauty will keep a most watchful eye on the cut and style of her wardrobe. This year almost any material is modish with white as ever customary for the first appearance in public, whether at a reception or a formal ball. Among the new diaphanous goods a repousse dotted net is noticeable and makes the daintiest kind of a gown. Laces and insertions come with lovely designs in different sized dots and there are four colors and black besides white from which to make a selection. Chiffon, however, will never be supplanted for softness and general adaptability, and it is of this in the best quality that the accompanying model No. 1 is made, the lace combined with it is real Valenciennes, and the princess foundation is of white taffeta, veiled with a lighter weight chiffon. The taffeta slip is finished with a lace edged plaiting and the chiffon slip has a flounce from knee which is bordered by a double over frill, gathered almost through the middle with lace on both edges. This makes a very billowy flare at hem and saves the outer skirt greatly. The chiffon gown is shirred at neck, in deep girdle effect and twice in skirt above the full flounce with small tucks and the puff sleeves are similarly shirred above the lace flounce. A zig-zag row of insertion is in sleeves above the medallions. Plisse chiffon finishes the flounce beneath the medallions and a tulle fichu trims neck, caught at front by a seed pearl spray. Beneath the sleeve ruffles is plaited tulle and at back fastening of gown on the shirring in girdle effect and at neck knife-plaited tulle rosettes with imitation seed pearl buttons for centers. The revival of the use of seed pearl sprays and necklaces will be welcomed with delight by the possessors of heirlooms in this line. Those not so fortunate will find it a very difficult matter to purchase them, for in these days there are but two or three artisans capable even of mending a broken part in one. As few of the modern jewelers understand making these frail and exquisite ornaments there are only rare examples to be found; in fact, the antique shops alone have these treasures of bygone days and even with them they have grown exceedingly scarce, commanding very high prices.

A coat is illustrated in Illustration No 2 that is of equal comfort for walking or driving on cold days and with the skirt is made of olive green French diagonal cheviot, lined with self-tone taffeta. The entire finish of suit is mannish, the cuffs being perfectly plain and stitched, and the collar of self-tone velvetly fastening. The skirt is in seven kilted gores, the plaits cut away on under sides above knee to reduce the weight. The silk foundation is finished with two narrow bias ruffles. Last year witnessed the innovation of skirts in walking length for visiting gowns, and the most modish women gladly adopted the style. The effect that such a move had upon society at large is plainly noticeable, for even the carriage and house gowns are cut with far less trail this season, and for the ball room also round length gowns are worn entirely. Fewer plain gored skirts are shown this year than before and as the feminine world has decided that fullness at hips is to say the least "bunchy" even for slight figures, the said fullness is relegated to plaits, either below a yoke or at seams stitched flat to yoke-depth or again as a kilt with each plait pared away on under side almost to a seam from knee up, and invariably stitched down on extreme edges to below hip depth. Even in soft materials all unnecessary gathers are avoided, princess yoke effects in lace being the favorite mode of the moment. The trimmings, too, have taken a decided change. Braid has almost entirely replaced velvet on cloth gowns, and narrow knife plaitings of chiffon taffeta ornament the lighter material frocks. These latter are by no means in straight lines, but are placed oftenest in scrolls and loops, ending up with a velvet or crochet button or with an embroidered design or some other material calculated to add richness of effect to the costume, in the loop opening. Chenille is used for the most part in this embroidery, either in two shades of one color or in two colors; a few stitches producing a very good effect, as it is much heavier than a heavy twisted silk.

Among the season's novelties are embroidered silk and wool coliennes, the designs open and trimmed in embroidery in self-color silk, or else small solidly worked dots or other conventional designs. The open rings or figures are much the most desirable and make pretty dresses for indoor winter wear, or for street wear the first warm days in spring. The accompanying illustration No. 3 shows one in a deep mouse gray, trimmed with repousse lace tinted to match and tiny fringed out ruches of chiffon taffeta, in the same shade, which ornament the headings of each lace flounce and trim three inches below, where the lace is shirred in a little to give a puff effect. The cutaway attached waist skirts are also bordered with ruches, which end beneath girdle at sides of front. The folded fichu is of chiffon and ties in bow at front yoke point, the yoke being of Valenciennes lace and transparent, a narrow ruche outlining.

The sleeves end a little below elbow with a tucked chiffon cuff bordered with ruches and crochet buttons ornament the girdle. The color mentioned is a beautiful deep shade and a great relief from the surfeit of browns and greens that meet the eye at every turn, and also has much more distinction and style than the paler grays heretofore used for house or theater wear. An evening coat of cloth in this same shade combined with moleskin and showing the new waist coat effect in a paler toned moire embroidered in silver and burnt orange would be very handsome. The majority of loose coats for carriage or evening wear are either a little shorter or a little longer than the model of last year; none are shown in what was formerly called three-quarter length. Fur cloth is being used for the shorter ones, the mole cloth, chinchilla effect and the moire astrakhan being the leading selections. The brown astrakhan fur cloth also promises to be much worn, and the laces combined with any of these is usually tinted to match, any under ruffle in sleeves or at collar edge being made of chiffon in cream or white. For children's coats bear cloth in white is very fashionable and a little Cossack turban to match is trimmed with white cockade aigrette and white silk cords.

As predicted early in the season, brown in the many shades has become the leading color, and for the many shades many names have been applied that never before were used out of the garden or woods, but which exactly describe each tint. Take, for instance, the onion shades. In this alone there are 12 distinct gradings. Those toning toward a warm amber are called burnt onion, those with a pinkish tinge are onion red. Leaf brown has a curiously dead tone, like a deep snuff brown; russet we all know from the skin of the apple and the slightly faded autumn glory; russet-red also suggests itself at once. The French terms, however, have not always the suggestion that an exact translation would give. Coq de roche, for instance, shows an intense, but soft, golden orange which, by the way, is seen to the best advantage in miroir velvet. For the short walking costumes either the copper browns, or those in the mahogany tones, or again the mixed brown mannish suitings are considered the most desirable, and the gown illustrated in Fig. 4 is in a deep shade of copper brown cheviot. The skirt is in eleven gores, alternately in large and small box-plaits stitched down part way on edges, below a yoke which is in tabs over each gore with the smaller box-plaits and is closely stitched at border. Velvet colored buttons trim on each tab. The blouse Eton coat has stitched straps at the front and back alike, the lapped points with buttons near ends, and the back straps continued as short postillions below the velvet crush girdle. The collar is of velvet crossed by stitched straps on shoulders and at center back, and the cuff straps are slashed in tabs at intervals. The full coat sleeve is in small box-plaits at wrist and the girdle ends are shirred in tucks at front. The hat is very simply trimmed with ostrich tips and harmonizing velvet. In reproducing this suit in a mixed suiting the straps, girdle, collar and buttons should be of cloth in the deepest shade seen in material or for a change the collar could be of Bulgarian embroidery either on the natural color crash or on crash tinted to match the cloth straps. The order of the day is harmony for the entire costume with only contrast in touches most deftly introduced, the hats alone admitting of the juxtaposition of unblending colors.

The great demand for silk has brought out many new and attractive varieties as well as many old favorites in new colorings and finish. Grosgrain, for instance, is now shown almost as soft and pliable as crepe de chine, and this, years ago, was counted among the silks that would stand alone; taffeta, of course, has been seen in the chiffon weave for two seasons and now has shaded effects for a change, lovely amber tints of many favorite colors being shown, but not all. Dresden taffetas have returned to the counters of the most exclusive shops to be fashioned later into bewitching frocks for matron or maid, and the many pongees come in weights to be worn on the street until the winter's height, as well as in the well-heated houses. The oriental weave and finish of novelty pongee make any departure in the trimming line permissible, and with the many bits of Chinese embroidery or Bulgarian handwork in which clear, bright colors are so deftly blended, charming effects are produced. Changeable crepe de chine is entirely new this year, and is very beautiful, the luster high, the finish soft and the colors unusually melting. The gown illustrated in Fig. 5 is of changeable pink crepe de chine, combined with Valenciennes lace, the panels and collar of palest rose Liberty satin, spangled with opal pink aillettes and varied gold beads in every shade from pale green gold to copper, forming wee shaded forget-me-nots, and entirely handwork. The girdle is of the satin with pale green gold buttons at front and a buckle at back to match, holding the sash ends. The shoulder yoke extends in points into sleeve top and is to be ruffled with lace to match vest front. The lace yoke is transparent, and finished with a low band collar. The front panel is shirred in groups of wide tucks which are edged with lace and resemble little ruffles, and the sides of skirt are shirred in yoke and puffs over cords. Three little circular flares, each edged with lace and almost the same width finish the double puff sleeves, and are gathered in under a bias twist of satin that finishes with knot and ends.

FASHION NOTES.

The new velvet and velveteens are delightfully soft. Many of the dressy gowns will be fashioned from chiffon velvet, and if novelty be desired, cloth of a glossy surface, exactly matching in color, may be associated with the velvet—the jacket or the skirt being of either material. For the street costume, with the skirt in walking length, and the jacket semi-fitted or on the tourist order, velveteen, or even the silky wide-wale corduroy, is the material par excellence, preferably in one of the shades of brown. When the tight-fitting Louis jacket is selected for the street costume, the waistcoat may be fashioned of cloth in one of the yellow tones that harmonizes with brown, or soft suede leather may be used for this stylish accessory and for the collar and cuffs as well. With these walking costumes may be worn a bodice of cloth, silk, satin or velvet in a shade to match the material, or Scotch flannel showing either a large or a small plaid.

A variation of the ever-useful and ever-popular kimono has what is called in Paris, where it originated, a stole effect. There is a seam on each shoulder, and low on the shoulder is a seam which continues down the front and back of the front of the garment, thus giving the stole shape. An extra piece is set in at the side. The seams are corded with black satin or a color, as is preferred, for the trimming bands. The shape of these bands is one of the novelties of the garment.

Equestrian garments are shaped and finished with the same care and thought as that bestowed upon a creation intended for ceremonious affairs. Costumes specially adapted to the various sports in which she may participate have become an essential part of the fashionable woman's outfit, and even the shoes, hat, gloves, neckwear, belts, etc., must harmonize perfectly. In the equestrian costume, simplicity must ever be the keynote.

Daintiness is the essential feature of the fancy separate waist, and the opportunities for elaborate hand work are unlimited. One can obtain a charming costume from the combination of a blouse in one of the soft silks, crepes or chiffon, and a cloth, velvet or silk skirt that either matches it or harmonizes in color. The practical qualities of this toilette will appeal to the woman whose dress allowance is limited.

Handkerchiefs were never more dainty. The newest ones have a bit of color woven in. The center is of finest, sheerest white linen with a border of pale green, pink, blue or lavender, woven in Vandyke or scolloped effect, with fine cords at intervals and then the narrow hem. The lace-edged handkerchief has apparently vanished.

Dinners and Dinner Giving

The Essentials of Successful Home Entertainment

By MRS. JAMES BROWN COURTNEY.

THE progress of luxury in our midst most strikingly illustrates the elegance of appointment than that which characterizes the modern dinner table. There was a time, and that easily within the memory of the present generation, when a dinner, even in the home of a merchant prince, was a plain affair. There was a white table cloth of double damask, there were large handsome napkins, there was a rich service of solid silver, and perhaps some good china. Flowers, if used at all, were not used in profusion, and as for glasses, only a few of plain white were placed at the side of each plate. There were, of course, exceptions to this rule, but these were few. One man or more often, one maid servant served, and it was decidedly an innovation were this waitress uniformed. Every detail was arranged with the most democratic simplicity.

Many hostesses are frightened away from the idea of giving a dinner by the splendor of the dinners given by the rich. This is a needless fear. There are many simple little dinners given by young couples with small means which are more enjoyable than the gold, silver and "diamond" dinners of their haughty neighbors. Given first a knowledge of how to do it, a good cook—not necessarily a French chef—and a neat maid servant in cap and apron, if the lady has tact and the gentleman can carve—an accomplishment that is, alack, too often missing—if the home is neatly and quietly furnished, if the welcome is cordial and there is no fuss and pretense, these little dinners are the acme of true social enjoyment. The guest is honored in his invitation, happy in its acceptance and eager for its repetition.

The formal dinner, however, is the most dignified function in the social calendar. Even a big luncheon is less stately by comparison, breakfasts, afternoon teas and evening parties are mere nonsense. A dinner is the one meal with which liberties must not be taken. Yet there are rash and foolish souls who strive to introduce comic favors and chafing dish courses. Such an effort may win approval from the frivolous school girl, but they shock those who have a proper appreciation of the ethics and esthetics of gastronomy.

All this, of course, applies to the formal dinner, where the invitations are issued long in advance and the succession of courses resembles the fixed and unalterable procession of the seasons. These elaborate affairs are best left to the over-rich. We will confine our attention more particularly to the genial fourth cousin of this function, known to the elect as the "Little Dinner." At the little dinner the company is considered as well as the bill of fare. This is not the place where social obligations are squared, where one is invited for social, political or philanthropic considerations, but rather a gathering of congenial souls, met together for physical, mental and psychic refreshment—that feast of reason and freshet of soul that the New England poet commended.

To achieve a little dinner with small means at command is said to be a great intellectual feat, but the hostess, who has harkened to the clamorings of a hospitable soul and decided upon a dinner need not despair. A few things she must necessarily observe. First, the dinner must be seasonable. It is not well to strive to offer strawberries in February nor peaches in June. If she confines her menu to what is seasonable and determines that each dish, each course shall be choice of its sort, she has struck the keynote of success in dinner giving. This cannot be accomplished without labor. The hostess must give her close attention to every detail. She must see that her table is all that it should be in appearance and that there is no chance for any hitch in the proceedings. The little dinner is not a tremendous affair in any sense, but it has a dignity all its own.

A perfectly fresh white damask tablecloth, napkins of equally delicate fabric, spotless glass and silver with some choice fruit and fresh flowers, chairs that are comfortable, a room not too warm, the dessert dainty not overloaded—this is all one needs. The essentials of a good dinner are few.

The arrangements for the dinner, whether the party be ten or twenty should be the same. There has been discussion about the number to be invited. Some one has said that there should not be invited fewer than the muses nor more than the graces. This partiality with reference to uneven numbers refers to the difficulty of seating a party of eight. If the host and hostess take the head and foot of the table, two gentlemen and two ladies will come together. The number of the graces being three, no worse number could be selected for a dinner table. Nine would be equally uncomfortable at an extension table as this would place three on one side and four on the other. Ten is a good number for a small dinner and easy to manage. A lady if she issue invitations for a dinner of ten should do so a fortnight in advance. If it is to be a formal affair the cards should be engraved something after this style—

Mr. and Mrs. James Smith
request the pleasure of
Mr. and Mrs. White's company at dinner
on Thursday, November third, at seven o'clock.

A dinner invitation should be answered immediately in the exact form in which it is received—that is, if it is worded in the third person the reply should follow this wording. A dinner engagement should also be most punctiliously kept when once accepted. If the subsequent illness or death of relatives or any other cause makes this impossible, the hostess should be notified immediately. A gentleman is never invited without his wife, nor a wife without her husband unless a close intimacy exists between the families and the unexpected need of just one other guest makes this imperative. The usual hour for dinners in this country is seven o'clock, but whatever the hour the guests should be punctual to the minute. When the last guest has arrived, dinner is served. The host leadsd the way to the dining room with the lady to whom the dinner is given and the hostess follows with the gentleman whom she wishes to honor. In London the matter of giving dinners has reached a fin eart. New York dinners still suffer the aspersion of ostentation, both as to length and decoration.

The informal dinner invitation should be written by the lady herself in the first person. She may send for her friends only a few days before the appointed time. In any event she should be ready five minutes before the guests arrive and in the parlor serene and cool. Unless she has a most trustworthy housekeeper she should see herself that the dinner table is properly laid, and the places marked so that guests may be properly seated.

Laying the Dinner Table.

The table after being drawn out to its proper length, should be covered with a cotton flannel cloth, white if the table cover is the ordinary damask and colored if open work is to be used. The tablecloth of white damask should be perfectly ironed, with one long fold down the middle, which will serve as guide and compass in the arrangement of the table. No one can go astray in using fine white damask. More and more the fancy is growing to have the centerpiece at a dinner in pure white, with no touch of color. The color may be supplied by the flowers, the china and the lamp shades. The centerpiece is preferably of linen, rich with embroidery and heavy with lace, but it should be all white. If a lady wishes to have embroidery on her tablecloth, she is in perfect taste in having it so, but it is not considered good taste to wear anything on a table that cannot be laundered. The mixed up affairs of velvet, satin and lace occasionally seen on vulgar tables are detestable.

In some families there are silver epergnes which are heirlooms. These are additionally valuable for association's sake. Where a family does not possess such an ornament a centerpiece of glass is used. The flat arrangements of flowers over which the guests can see are preferred by some, while others like a higher and more stately effect for the dinner table. This is a matter for individual selection.

Measuring with the hand from the edge of the table to the end of the middle finger will give the location for the water glass. There is also laid at each cover a plate large enough to hold the one on which the oysters will be served. The napkins are then folded in a three-cornered pyramid that will stand and hold the dinner roll. Bread and butter plates are not used at a formal dinner, but the waitress may have a plate of rolls in reserve on the sideboard. The knives, forks and spoons are then placed. These should be all of silver, two knives, three forks and a soup spoon being the customary number for each plate. Before each cover should be an individual salt cellar, either in china or silver. Menu holders or holders for the place card are often used. This depends, however, on the size and formality of the function. Many hostess have discarded menus altogether, and the name card is often laid beside the plate. No table spoons should be on the table except those used for the soup as the waitress passes the vegetables or entres and removes the dish. As to the direct service of the dinner, much necessarily will depend on what is served. Where the dinner commences with an oyster course, this should be on the table when the dinner is announced. The soup, if soup follow, may either be served from the pantry or by the hostess, the waitress receiving and placing each plate. A half ladleful of soup in each dish is a great sufficiency. Hot dinner plates are necessary when the roast is served and this may be either carved in the pantry or by the host. Some greatly enjoy seeing a host carve and dispense his own fare, especially if he is an expert carver. The ability to carve skillfully was an accomplishment of our grandfathers that is too rarely cultivated in our time.

Some discretion should be used by the waitress in passing the entres. A large tablespoon and fork should be placed on the dish, and the dish held low so that each guest may help himself easily, the waitress standing on the left hand always. It is better for the waitress to have a napkin over the hand when passing a dish.

After the meats and before the dessert, the table should be cleared of everything but fruit and flowers—all plates, glasses, carafes, salt cellars, knives and forks and whatever pertains to the dinner should be removed and the tablecloth cleared with crumb tray and napkin—which at present supersedes the brush or crumb knife in favor. The hostess usually serves the dessert, unless it is an ice or some similar confection in individual cases, which the waitress serves from the pantry. It is better to serve coffee in the parlor, although if the host and hostess are agreed on this point and the ladies do not object to smoke, coffee may be served at table when the gentlemen light cigarettes. The practice of ladies retiring first is an English one and the French regard it as barbarous. However this may be, the tendency nowadays is to do away with this separation after dinner, and ladies and gentlemen leave the dining room together. The length of the dinner should be considered. It is not now considered good form to extend a dinner much over an hour. French dinners rarely exceed this time. English dinners are entirely too long and too heavy, although the conversation is apt to be brilliant. At a simple dinner, one can make the time short and this is regarded as a truer kindness to one's "tomorrow."

The careful hostess will see that everything that may possibly be required in the service of the dinner is prepared beforehand. It is quite out of the way that she should direct servants in the presence of guests. The waitress serves the hostess exactly as she does any other lady at table, and it is in the nature of a reprimand if the mistress reminds the servant of any omission. The silver, plates, dessert dishes, after dinner coffees, in fact, everything should be counted and laid at hand before the guests arrive so that no confusion occurs. All the good management of a young hostess cannot, however, prevent accident. The cook may get drunk or leave, the waitress may break the most valuable china, the host may be detained down town late and be making his toilette in the room that the ladies are to remove their wraps. These things are in the nature of accidents, and the hostess must preserve a smiling countenance whatever may be her real sentiments. After a few attempts the simple dinner becomes comparatively easy—if you know how. A stranger in the city or a foreigner traveling in this country is much more pleased to be asked to a modest repast where he meets his hostess and her family than to a state dinner or banquet, where he is marked off as one of the number that the caterer has contracted to serve.

One would think that modern luxury had reached its culmination in the delicate refinements of the modern dinner table, but each dinner may be distinctive, especially in floral decoration. This is dependent upon the taste and ingenuity of the hostess. The flowers usually indicate the season and the colors should be confined as much as possible to one tone.

An effective color scheme for autumn is brown. This need not be at all somber if one studies the countless shades of golden brown, olive brown and red brown and even the purple brown of the oak. Field and forest offer at this season exquisite shadings to those who have the true artist's appreciation and love of color. The rooms might be decorated in autumn leaves and have this shading mellow into rich yellows. Have brown nuts, with chocolate and coffee bonbons. If there be no brown china, see that there are no discordant hues used on the table. The lighting may be converted into a distinctively ornamental feature. Chandelier globes may be shaded in rich yellows with touches or shadings of brown, and the flower centerpiece would be preferably the rich autumn tintings of the chrysanthemum.

The hostess' gowning may also harmonize in tints with her room and decoration. All the browns are in great favor this fall and a soft clinging crepe de chine or the silk and wool fabrics in such present popularity make up effectively into the elaborate high-neck toilettes that are characterized as dinner gowns. Gentlemen, of course, appear in conventional evening dress, or if the affair is not very formal, the Tuxedo coat is permissible.

To invite the proper people to meet one another, to seat them so they can have an agreeable conversation, this is the trying test of the perfect hostess. But granted the fact that she places the right person in the right place, we know there are talkers so brilliant that you must not ask two of them together lest they silence one another. The ideal dinner guest should bring to us just an average amount of tact, facility in expression, geniality, a pleasant gift at quotation. Such a person we call a ready talker, a "most agreeable person." Happy is the hostess who makes up her company with a kindly leaven of these gentle souls. To her will be joy and gladness in her day and generation and the full satisfaction that follows the consummation of a good deed well done.

Salads and Health.

IT USED to be considered very Frenchy and foreign to have salad with dinner or luncheon. Americans, as a whole, wanted regularly their just desserts, and a green leaf or two, more ar less, counted for very little.

In the pie belt, pastry was the necessary garnish for every meal. Down south, there were always famous puddings for the complete epicure, and if a salad was served at all a decade ago, it was a ponderous meat affair.

But today we are a wiser and a sadder nation. Pies and puddings have wrought out their own punishment, and everywhere the dyspeptic microbe is lurking in our midst, seeing what comfort and joy he may devour. We have paid heavily because we scorned the green leaf to lighten our meals and sweeten our digestion.

In any case we're sorry, and we're reforming, and suburban market gardens are filling our cities with delicious greens, sold for a few cents, and the American housekeeper is gaining a reputation as the most accomplished maker of wholesome salads.

But you must bear in mind that by salads are meant fresh green things from the garden or hot house, lettuce, endive, escarol, cabbage, celery, chives, onions, fruits and not meat soaked in oil or hard egg sauce.

Some of the most delicious American salads are fruits and vegetables mixed, and served with cream dressing. Apples make an ideal winter salad chopped with celery, about one-fourth, and then a few hickory nuts, half a cup to a large bowl. The apples must be chopped the last thing or they will discolor. This salad is delicious with real Italian mayonnaise.

An excellent variation from the plain French dressing of oil, vinegar and salt, is as follows: Half a teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of sugar, eighth of a teaspoonful of paprika, few drops of Tobasco sauce, add quarter of a cup of vinegar, and slowly drop in oil until it thickens, beating all the time.

A simple cream dressing where oil is not relished, is made with very little trouble and is delicious. Take the juice of a lemon, mix with half a teaspoonful of sugar and salt, and the white of a beaten egg, then drop in rich cream, slowly so that it will not curdle. Serve cold.

One reason possibly that Americans were slow to acquire a real relish of salads may have been because of the fear of devouring insects and microbes along with green leaves. It seems so difficult to get anything that is uncooked thoroughly, hygienically wholesome. But the London doctors seem to have solved the difficulty by ordering all greens, eaten in hospitals or by their patients anywhere, to be washed in a weak solution of borax water.

Of course, the purest borax must be used and the solution must be always fresh. Half a teaspoonful of borax powder to a basin of fresh water is about the right proportion. Each leaf should be separately dipped up and down several times to insure perfect cleanness, and rinsed in clear water if convenient. Though if the greens were not rinsed, no harm would be done, as the borax solution is absolutely without injurious properties, would in fact, be a wholesome wash for mouth and throat.

MARY ANNABEL FANTON.

Beatrix Lee's Counsel

Questions of general interest to women will be promptly answered in this column.
Do not send stamps. No letters will be answered by mail.
No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.
Address all letters to Beatrix Lee, care The Sunday Gazette.

Q.—Would you kindly tell me in what way would be nice to entertain a crowd of 10 or 12 on Hallowe'en? These are young people, about the ages of 19 and 20. What would be nice for refreshment? Could you suggest also some inexpensive souvenir? Tell me your opinion of lighting the house with Jack lanterns in place of electric light, and the way the girls should be dressed? J. M. E.

A.—There are numerous ways to entertain a Hallowe'en party. I give you a few suggestions and you will also find throughout the column similar answers to other correspondents—some of which you may find applicable to your evening. A silhouette contest is suitable for an evening of this sort. A light is thrown upon a sheet, and one person at a time is called behind and compelled to name the shadows of persons that pass across the sheet. By the guests cleverly disguising their features and forms, this is rendered very difficult, and proves great fun. A prize of a colonial glass candlestick, now so fashionable, is the reward of the one who guesses the greatest number of shadows successfully. A fencing match is also a good game for this occasion. Call couples out separately and give them foils tipped with powder puffs. The one who first receives a powder mark upon his or her person retires to the unfortunate corner and the successful one to another corner. After all have been called out, the successful ones are matched, and the fun grows exciting, until the numbers dwindle down in the keen competition, and the best fencer of the party proclaims his or her victory. A dainty paper cutter in the shape of a sword would be an appropriate prize for this contest. For the supper, there was hot coffee, nuts, sandwiches, tiny individual pumpkin pies, salad in apple cups, popcorn balls and last, but not least, a witch's cake that was apportioned by lot, each piece being numbered, and the company drawing from a basket corresponding numbers and matching them to the slices, in which were concealed queer wee Japanese toys, each having a meaning for the person who secured it. Then, when the lights are turned low again, must come the necessary "ghost" stories by the fireside, until the goodby hour is near at hand, when each person lights a joss stick, and holding it carefully, the lancers and Virginia reel may be danced in the semi-darkness, so that the witches may be successfully driven away for another year. As the guests depart they may each be presented with a piece of cake in a tiny box as a souvenir over which to wish and to dream. The girls may use fancy dress or not, as preferred. The scheme you suggest for lighting would be good.

Q.—I am going to give a barn dance a few nights before Hallowe'en and would like some suggestions as to entertaining those who do not dance. I wish to thank you for many good ideas which have appeared in your column from time to time. I hope others receive as much benefit from them as I do. J. S. G.

A.—Why not transform your party into something of a frolic, as Witch night is so near and the barn would prove so tempting a scene for an old-time Hallowe'en party? Use Jack-o'-Lanterns for lighting, have fiddlers for the music and instead of the ball room dances, have reels, jigs, French fours and rollicking Paul Jones dances. The Virginia reel, danced with lighted tapers, such as joss sticks, would make a charming picture. If you make your taffy in a witch's kettle, hung camp fashion over a fire in the open air and use torches to light the scene, you will have a thoroughly fetching surrounding that should bring the most retiring from her self-consciousness into rollicking sympathy. You will find other answers to similar queries that may prove helpful. Also, the Home Journal published a page of suggestions for such parties on the 15th. Thank you for your kindly sentiments and their thoughtful expression.

Q.—For some time I have been reading your counsel and have always found it very helpful. Will you kindly advise me a little further. A number of young ladies are giving a Hallowe'en party, and wishing to have a programme of the pastimes for the evening prepared beforehand, we find that we are short of some games. All the crowd do not dance and we would like to have some amusement for everybody. These games we want to be regular games for the occasion. If you will kindly help us out in this and give us some idea of what kind of supper we can serve, we assure you that will receive our sincere thanks. BESS.

A.—My ingenuity and research have been severely taxed with requests of this nature. However there are given below a number of true and tried sports as well as some that may be new to you so that I doubt not you can make up an attractive programme for the evening. There are a number of suitable menus offered and if you wish some trick dainties the following may please you. The lights are turned low as the guests enter the dining room, and the first course, oranges, is served by the dim light of the lantern. There is a shout of merriment when it is found that these oranges are delusions. A round top of skin is merely laid on top of the whole skin, that has been emptied of its fruit, and witch caps of red and yellow paper have been substituted, folded carefully into the small space. The guests adorn themselves with these, and the lights of the chandelier are turned up for the supper which follows. For a desert use "Fairies Lake." This is simply the good old fashioned dessert of floating island, which every housewife knows too well to have described. Have the custard very thick and the white "islands" very firm. Perched on each island are the tinest paper doll fairies, with gauzy dresses and filmy wings, that glisten with diamond dust. These may be bought at a favor shop. They are similar, though smaller, to those used on Christmas trees, and may be made at home if wished, with little trouble. The sports follow: Place on a large platter a mold of flour which has been moistened a little to turn out in shape. A ring must be concealed in its depths. The company each takes a turn in cutting off a slice from the mould. The one who finds the ring will be first to marry, but to pay for that privilege he must take the ring from the flour with his teeth. The weal or woe test is made by trying to toss an apple through a horse shoe which has been suspended in a doorway. If successful happiness is assured. The occupation of your future mate may be ascertained by dropping melted lead in water. A pill indicates a doctor, a book an editor or author, a coin riches, and no shape at all means a lonely life. After this, half walnut shells may be floated on the water by means of tiny sails made of toothpicks and bits of paper. On the paper is written one's own initial and those of another. The boats are all started at once and the water is agitated. If your ship goes down at sea, you will not win your lover, but happy are the ones whose ships come safely over the troubled water. One of the party may disguise herself as a gypsy unbeknown to the others, and tell fortunes. As the evening draws to a close let the company draw around the open fire, with all the lights burning low, and tell ghost stories while roasting nuts and apples and popping corn. Of course the one which calls forth the most shrieks and shivers is voted the best. Another favorite Hallowe'en game is snap-dragon. Raisins are placed in a saucer or shallow dish and alcohol is poured over them, which, when set on fire, each of the company in turn tries to snap out a raisin. If done quickly the fingers will not be burned. The one who gets the greatest number of raisins gets his wish or a prize. For a young woman to eat an apple before a looking glass was formerly believed to cast a spell so that the face of the future husband might be seen peering into the glass over her shoulder. There is usually not lacking some one who will help out the prophecy—sometimes so many as to be baffling to learn anything definite. The unbroken paring of an apple thrown backward over the head will give the initial of the future spouse, and the girls are also fond of questioning the future by the three saucers. One should contain clear water, one milky or muddy, and one is empty. Each enquirer in turn is blindfolded and told to dip her finger into one saucer or the other. The clear water stands for a happy married life, the murky for domestic infelicity and the third for single blessedness.

Q.—I take much interest in your column and find some very good advice in it. I would like if you would publish in next Sunday's Gazette, the day October 10, 1896, fell on. Also the words to the song "When the Leaves Begin to Fall" by Henry Von Tilzer. If not asking too much the words to the song, "The Letter Edged in Black." The latter was sung in the exposition in the moving picture department. E. H. E.

A.—October 10, 1896, fell upon Monday. The songs you request we will furnish for you later if possible.

Q.—I have five cousins going to leave for college and I want to give them a chafing dish supper before they go. Will you please tell me what would be nice to serve and could I give a supper with one chafing dish. Where can I get silk sensitized or can I buy it like Solic paper? L. H.

A.—There is no reason why you should not give a chafing dish supper with one chafing dish. It will be necessary, however, to prepare something before hand such as sandwiches, or a salad and some sweet. This can be readily done with the exercise of a little care and forethought. The following would be a good menu to serve: The hot dish would be made on the chafing dish while the guests are present. You could use an alcohol lamp for the coffee or chocolate in case you do not serve some sort of a fruit, punch or cider, which would be very appropriate at the present time. Pigs in Blankets (oysters cooked in a slice of thin bacon pinned about them by toothpicks), chicken salad, thin bread and butter or sandwiches, gingerbread and cider. Any of the following may serve as the hot dish. Eggs and tomatoes, corn omelet, creamed oysters, the various Newburgs, curried shrimps, oyster omelet, broiled mushrooms, creamed sweetbread, frizzled beef and eggs. The recipes can be found in any cook book or we will send them if you specify which you wish. If feasible there should be a servant at hand with hot plates. All other cooking and serving should be performed by hostess and guests. To those who are fond of laughter and simple fun and whose digestion is good, there is nothing more enjoyable than a chafing dish "affair." The article you mention can be had at any of the shops that handle photographic supplies. If you send a self-addressed stamped envelope I will forward several names.

Q.—I take great interest in your column in The Gazette and hope that you can help me a little. I do not know whether you would call me shy or not, but when in company I cannot talk with people like other girls can. As a consequence I have very few friends. Most people think me proud. I am 18 and have never been to a party of young folks in my life. What am I to do? I do not want to be such a recluse. I often resolve that I will be more agreeable, but it does not seem to be any use. I hope you can help me in this. Will you, if possible, please publish the words of the songs "Winona" and of "Kate, My Southern Rose."—BEATRICE.

A.—Coldness is the habitual armor of the shy person and in a majority of cases the apparently proud people of your acquaintance are the over-modest. The best plan for a shy person is to forget all about herself and concentrate the mind upon getting some subject that will interest your immediate neighbor. Do not get a subject that you can talk upon, but find something that she will be willing to talk about and then assume an interest even if you feel it not. Do not be concerned about being yourself amused—try to amuse someone and I assure you after you have tried a few times you will find success easier each time. You probably are too much with your elders. Go to some class, gymnasium, cooking or reading, or even to Sunday school, and make friends with the other girls. Ask them to see you and go to see them. Take an interest in what you see interests them. Reading the newspapers, the latest books and going about where young people congregate will help you sooner or later, if you honestly try and do not weary too soon in well-doing. The songs will be furnished as soon as we can get to them. So many requests are received for poems that such answers are necessarily delayed.

Q. I am a reader of The Sunday Gazette and take great interest in your column. Will you kindly publish in next Sunday's Gazette a good recipe for plain fudge and also for white taffy.—E. V. H.

A. The following would make plain fudge: One pound brown sugar, one-half cup cream, a one-inch cube of butter and a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Put all except the vanilla in a porcelain kettle and place on the back of the stove to melt—two hours would be none too long if you wish smooth, rich fudge. Then pull forward and boil 10 minutes. Try in about eight minutes in ice cold water and if it balls in the fingers, take off and beat, adding vanilla. Turn out into buttered tins and score. If you find this too rich, try the cream a little thinned. White taffy may be made by pulling the ordinary molasses taffy until the desired color is gained. You can also make white taffy from "A" coffee sugar. Boil one cupful of the sugar with one-third cup water and butter the size of a walnut, until it makes a soft lump when tested in water. Remove from the fire and stir. When it begins to look cloudy pour by the spoonful into buttered tins. Use any desired flavoring.

Q. Kindly tell me in The Sunday Gazette what would be correct in the following. When a young man writes asking to call what would be the proper way to word a note telling him he may call. Is it proper to write "My Dear Mr." or "Dear Mr.?"—V. V.

A. You will find in last week's Home Journal an article on letters and letter writing that will tell you just what you wish to know. However, I will state briefly that either form of address would be correct. "My Dear Mr." is just a trifle more formal than "Dear Mr."

Q.—I am a constant reader of the questions and answers in your column and would be very thankful if you would answer my question in the Sunday paper. Is there anything I can do for my blood? My face at times gets as red as a beet and hot. Anything you can tell me will be thankfully received. PET.

A.—The sudden flushing of the face is more often due to indigestion or a close, hot room than anything serious. When you experience this sensation, go to an open window and take several deep breaths and then if possible see that the room in which you sit has some ventilation.

Q.—Will you kindly answer the following in the Home Journal section of The Gazette? What is the meaning of the word "Kismet?" Is it Latin, or where can I find it in the dictionary? MARY.

A.—Kismet is a word in very ordinary use and should appear in every dictionary. I had no trouble in finding it. Kismet is defined as "fate." The derivation is Turkish or Arabic.

Q.—Could you tell me in the Sunday Gazette how to write an invitation for a supper given in honor of a newly married couple and have the people meet away from the house where the supper is to be given. Also what to have for a Dutch supper? PEGGY.

A.—Your supper will necessarily be a very informal affair and you had better write notes to the guests stating the object of the party and designating the meeting place. A suitable menu for a Dutch supper would be any or all of the following articles: Buttere dsandwiches of rye bread, caraway rolls, frankfurters, potato salad, corned beef, tongue, deviled eggs, horse radish, Swiss cheese, Dutch cheese, dill pickles, radishes, beer, coffee, coffee cake and fruit. Use a polished wood table, uncovered, and Delft china, and place cards with decorations of windmills and Dutch landscapes in blue and white. Lace paper doilies could be used over blue pads, and candles shaded in blue and white would further carry out this color scheme. This answer has been necessarily delayed, but I trust it reaches you in time.

Q.—Will you please answer the following questions in next Sunday's Gazette? Is there a way of mixing cider with eggs to make it clear and sparkling? Also, how can you preserve cider in the barrel to keep it from becoming hard? H. G. H.

A.—There are a number of ways recommended for keeping cider sweet. One great requisite is that you keep it in a cool place. The following is recommended for each barrel: Mustard seed, 2 ounces; allspice, 2 ounces; sweet oil, ½-pint, and alcohol, 1 pint only. A simpler way is to suspend a cheesecloth bag filled with charcoal in the barrel of cider, or a bag part filled with mustard seed. Leave plenty of room for the seed to swell. If you have but a few gallons of cider it might be just as well to boil it and skim carefully of all impurities and then bottle, but if made in quantities the other methods will be preferable. If the cider is wanted for medicine or family use the following has been recommended: Take mustard seed, unground, 1 pound; isinglass, 1 ounce; alum, pulverized, 1 ounce; put all in the barrel; leave the bung out and shake or stir once a day for four days; then take new milk, one quart, and half a dozen raw eggs. Beat these well together, put them into the cider and stir or shake again as before two successive days, then let it settle until you see it is clear, when you can draw off by a faucet.

Q. I have a pet dove. Have had him for many years. I have been feeding him bread and wheat and water. Do you know of anything else I could give him? What will remove ink and peach stains from linen handkerchiefs.—A. P. B.

A.—The best general food for pigeons or doves is a mixture in equal parts of maple peas, wheat, tares and dari. Always buy the best grain. Do not give your birds inferior food. It is not cheap in the long run. If the bird is shut up it should have plenty of grit, such as sharp sand and broken up old mortar. Never forget that are thirsty creatures and want plenty of water, clear and pure, for drinking as well as for baths. The following solution is given for removing ink, rust or mildew from linen: Five pounds washing soda, one gallon cold water, put to boil. While boiling add one pound chloride of lime and stir well; set aside to settle; stain through a cloth and cork up in a jug. Put your soiled clothes in ten quarts of water or enough to cover them, with two handfuls of chipped soap and one pint of the jugged fluid. Let them boil, raising them up once in a while with the clothes stick. If the marks do not disappear add a little more of the fluid, but not too much, or it will eat into the clothes. Peach stain is very hard to remove. Where there is good sunshine, grass bleaching is undoubtedly the best means to accomplish this. Some very bad spots may be removed by wetting and putting upon thawing snow in the bright sunshine. This is also good to give linen a fine color.

Q.—Would you kindly give me a recipe for a good face wash, not too expensive? When you receive an introduction to a gentleman what is the proper thing to say? At what age should a young girl accept company? HELEN.

A.—This column is not in the habit of recommending any face wash other than good soap and hot water. However, some people use buttermilk as a face bleach. What you shall say upon receipt of an introduction will depend largely on circumstances. Smile and bow, of course. You might say you have heard the new acquaintance spoken of by a mutual friend, or you are pleased to meet him, or any one of a dozen trivialities that may come to mind. A girl's mother is the best judge of the proper age for her to receive gentlemen callers. Ordinarily 18 or 19 is young enough.

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At Story-Telling Time.

Jessolyn's Visit to the Elf Kingdom.

ONCE upon a time in fairyland, with a lot of other fairies, there lived a fairy by the name of Jessolyn. He had eyes as blue as the sky and hair as yellow as a buttercup, and the finest, silkiest wings you would ever want to see.

One day the fairies were all sitting under a large rosebush, when the ground seemed to be rising under them. They all ran but Jessolyn, and he was too frightened to move, and to his great surprise out of the ground came a small chariot with one of the underground elfs in.

Thorp—for that was the elf's name—grabbed Jessolyn and put him in his chariot. Poor little Jessolyn could not move, for Thorp held him tightly.

Thorp pushed a button and the tiny chariot started to move. Faster and faster it went away down under the ground until after a long time they came in front of a large stone door, and across the top of the door in large letters, raised out in stone, was printed, "Abode of the Elves."

Thorp stopped the chariot and jumped out, and then lifted Jessolyn out.

When Thorp opened the door and took Jessolyn in there at the benches were hundreds of little elves, carving toys out of wood. Jessolyn thought the toys were cute, but he did not like to stay where it was so dark. He liked to be where there were sunshine and flowers and where the birds filled the air with their music.

But Jessolyn liked the elves—all excepting Thorp, for he could enchant fairies and make them forget fairyland—and would carry small pieces of wood to them to make toys. He would tell the elves stories of fairyland, and they thought he was the nicest and most loving fairy they ever saw.

One day Jessolyn had been helping the elves with their work by carrying them wood, so they told him he could go out and play. Jessolyn would not have been allowed had Thorp not been to the upper world. Jessolyn had never been outside the stone gate since he had come to the elf kingdom, for Thorp kept it locked. But that day Thorp had been in a hurry, and to Jessolyn's great joy and surprise Thorp had carelessly left the gate wide open.

Jessolyn went through the gate, and when he got out he thought he saw a tiny ray of sunshine. He looked up and there was a hole clear up to the upper world. "Oh," said he, "I do want to go up to fairyland."

All at once the hole became dark and he could hear wings fluttering, and down right beside him a bird alighted. He had a beautiful white breast and head and black wings.

"Oh, pretty little birdie, do take me to fairyland," cried Jessolyn.

"I fell down that hole," said the bird, "but it's lucky for you I did."

"The fairies told the queen the underground elf took you, and she wanted someone to come for you; they all said they did not know the way. Then the queen said she just knew you' dbe dead, and—oh, well, we must get out of here, for how you've lived this long is more than I can see. So get on my back."

Jessolyn got on the bird's back and he flew up the hole and was to fairyland by sunset. When they reached fairyland the fairies were having their first dance, and the fairy queen was sitting by herself, and when Jessolyn and the bird came up in front of the fairy queen she was overjoyed.

"Oh, my darling fairy," cried she, "how did you live in that dark place?"

Then she said to the bird: "Wish what you may and I will give it to you."

"Well," replied the bird, "as I was always fond of bright colors and do not have any, I would like to have a red head the color of a bright red poppy."

So the queen sent the fairies to a fairyland miles away, and they got some poppy juice, which would not come off under any circumstances.

The bird's head was painted, and if you go around an old tree you may see one of this bird's descendants, which is commonly known as Mr. Red-headed Woodpecker.

MABEL E. STEWART, age 14, Indiana, Pa.

The Rescue of Princess Rosebud.

IT WAS just the right kind of a night for a fairy dance. The moon gave a bright light, and the sky was covered with star-diamonds. The leaves on the trees were rustling and the brook tinkled a sweet melody. The fairies were sitting about on the soft grass chatting busily.

The older fairies had an anxious look on their faces and were talking in an undertone, for it was long past the hour for the first dance and the fairy king and queen had not yet arrived. When had they been known to miss a fairy dance?

"Look!" cried someone, and hastily running into the glen was one of the royal attendants.

"Fairy friends!" he said, "to the rescue. This night, the beautiful, the good Princess Rosebud has been carried away by our enemies, the elves!"

At this sad news the fairies began to wail and wring their hands, for they loved Princess Rosebud dearly, and would have done anything to save her.

This tribe of elves were very bad and quarrelsome. They were as much disliked by human people as the fairies were loved.

It so happened that a fairy prince from one of the far-away fairy tribes had arrived that very night. He was as good and tender-hearted as handsome, and now when he saw the distress of the fairies he said: "Fairy friends, I have a plan which I am sure will help you. We will obtain the aid of the queen over all the fairy tribes. We will send out fairies in search of her, and while they are gone we will make a strong pair of wings."

Immediately the fairies saw the advisability of this plan and without delay sent fairies out in search of Queen Amaranthe. Two more were sent out to find where the princess had been taken. The rest brought material and made a strong pair of wings.

The spies soon came back and reported that Rosebud had been taken to a cave high on a mountain, where elves were on guard night and day. Rondo was chosen, as he was brave and fearless, and it was a very hard task, for a fairy may be invisible to human people, but not to anyone else.

Soon the messengers all returned and with one of them was Queen Amaranthe. She nodded her head with satisfaction when she saw how strong the wings were. Then she waved her wand and whispered a few words. She fastened the wings on Rondo, and gave him a sword, with directions when to use it. The fairies all wished him good luck and away he flew so high that he looked like a fleecy cloud.

By and by he came to the mountain, where the cave was situated. Looking down he saw hundreds of elves at the entrance. Drawing his sword he flew swiftly toward them, and he was down on them before they knew what he was. Immediately he touched earth he began to swing his sword right and left, and several were killed.

But by this time the elves had drawn their swords and rushed at him. But every time they tried to touch him he flew high in the air again and came down, and with a swoop of his sword would kill several until they were all dead.

He entered the cave and walked through several dungeons until he came to one darker and gloomier than any of the others. The door was surrounded by elves, but these he soon killed with four or five strokes of the magic sword. Then he walked into the dungeon, where he found Princess Rosebud half dead with fright. He told her that he had been sent for her deliverance and explained the plans he had made for their escape.

Taking her in his arms he hurried from the cave, and spreading his wings he flew away. The elves tried to follow him, but every time he flew higher than they did.

The journey home was quickly made. The fairies welcomed Princess Rosebud lovingly and thanked Rondo over and over again.

As a token of their gratitude the king and queen gave Rosebud in marriage to Rondo, and they lived happily ever after, as fairies should live.

HELEN HARRINGTON, aged 14.
Rock Creek Station, Ashtabula Co., O.

THE WAY TO LOLLIPOP LAND.

"Why, where are you going to, my little maid?
(The sun's in your eyes and the wind's in the south)
You roam all alone, but you don't seem afraid—
With your doll in one hand and your thumb in your mout."

She gave me a look of the greatest surprise
(Her thumb in her mouth and her doll in one hand)
And answered, "I don't like the sun in my eyes,
But, of course, I am going to Lollipop Land."

"And which is the way, then, to Lollipop Land?
(The road it winds north, though the wind's in the south)
Your doll is real wax—but I don't understand
Why you go all the way with your thumb in your mouth."

She winked once or twice with the sun in her eyes
(Then took out her left thumb and put in her right)
And answered, "A little bird told me it lies
Just beyond that fine rainbow of Turkish Delight."

"And may I come with you, then, my little maid?
(There seems to be no one to whom you belong)
To leave you alone I am really afraid—
And the South Wind behind us shall sing us a song."

"My doll," she replied, "is remarkably wise
(I've asked her permission, and she says you may)
When laid on her back she can shut both her eyes—
Perhaps you'll help carry her part of the way?"

She gave me her doll, she gave me her hand
(One thumb she still carefully kept in her mouth),
And that's how we went to Lollipop Land—
With the sun in our eyes and the wind in the south.

—A. L. HARRIS.

Pictures in Sand.

"If the Augustness would condescend to take honorable repose for but a moment until his servant can get her miserable sands, she will make for him the sand pictures."

That was the way a little Japanese girl spoke to a European gentleman. An English child, even if she could do what this little one did, would have said: "If the gentleman will be seated, I will get my sands in a minute."

They speak quaintly in Japan.

But she brought in a moment three little bags filled with sand—white, blue, and yellow—and then she led the way into the garden. Seating herself without disarranging a single fold of her dainty kimono, she scraped a smooth place on the gravel walk, and poured out the white sand, carefully spreading it in a little square.

In five minutes she had made the most delicate little picture, which looked like a panel in a Japanese screen.

Every child in Japan plays this little game of making sand pictures, and it is one which will give unending entertainment to children everywhere. It is easily tried, and some beautiful little things can be made by any child with a taste for drawing.

You might try what you could manage with ordinary sand from the seashore if it were very dry, but, of course, pictures in that would not look quite so pretty as if done with colored sands.

"IF I WERE YOU."

"If I were you," says father,
"I wouldn't do so."
And it doesn't make any difference what—
Washing the fur of the old white cat,
Painting initials on my hat,
Or breaking stones with my baseball bat.
He always says, "You'd better not
If I were you, I wouldn't do so."

—EMERY POTTLE.

Nina, the Wicked Fairy.

ONCE upon a time there lived in fairyland a beautiful princess, and at the time this story opens her parents were preparing a great ball in honor of her eighteenth birthday. On this occasion she appeared dressed in a robe of dazzling white with diamonds around her throat and arms, her golden hair reaching almost to her knees.

As she entered the ballroom a murmur of admiration arose in the room.

Now, at this time there lived in the country a fairy called Nina, who up to this time had been a great favorite at court. When she saw the beautiful princess and heard the murmurs of admiration she became very jealous and resolved to steal the princess and hide her. For this purpose she asked the princess to accompany her to the lake to see a golden swan that was there. The princess, never suspecting anything, readily consented. They reached the lake and decided to row across. In the middle of the lake the princess began to feel sleepy and finally dropped into the fairy's arms. Then Nina rowed to the opposite side of the lake, where a carriage was waiting for her; she hastily put the princess in and drove to her castle, where she shut the princess from the world.

Meanwhile there was a great deal of confusion at the ball. The king became very anxious at the long delay of his daughter and went himself in search of her. Having no success, he returned to the ballroom and offered to him who would find his daughter any reward, even to half his kingdom.

Many princes offered to devote their lives to search for her. Among those who offered themselves was a prince who was king of the Silver isles. He first went to the lake and commenced to row across. In the middle of the lake he saw the golden swan, who told him that the wicked fairy Nina had carried the princess away. He thanked the swan and set out for the castle of Nina. It was daylight when he arrived there. Nina perceived him and ran to meet him. He immediately told her his mission, but she denied that the princess was there. The prince was about to depart when he perceived something on the gravel; it proved to be the locket the princess had worn at the ball, and he resolved that the princess was in the castle. He immediately had it searched, and in a dungeon he found the princess, crying bitterly. He told her that she was safe and took her home. There was thanksgiving, and the king asked what he would have as areward. The prince asked for the princess in marriage and the king being willing to grant this request they were married amid great rejoicings.

They afterward departed for the Silver isles, taking with them the swan. They lived very happily all their lives.

And Nina, the wicked fairy, was shut from the world forever and spent all her days in her lonely castle.

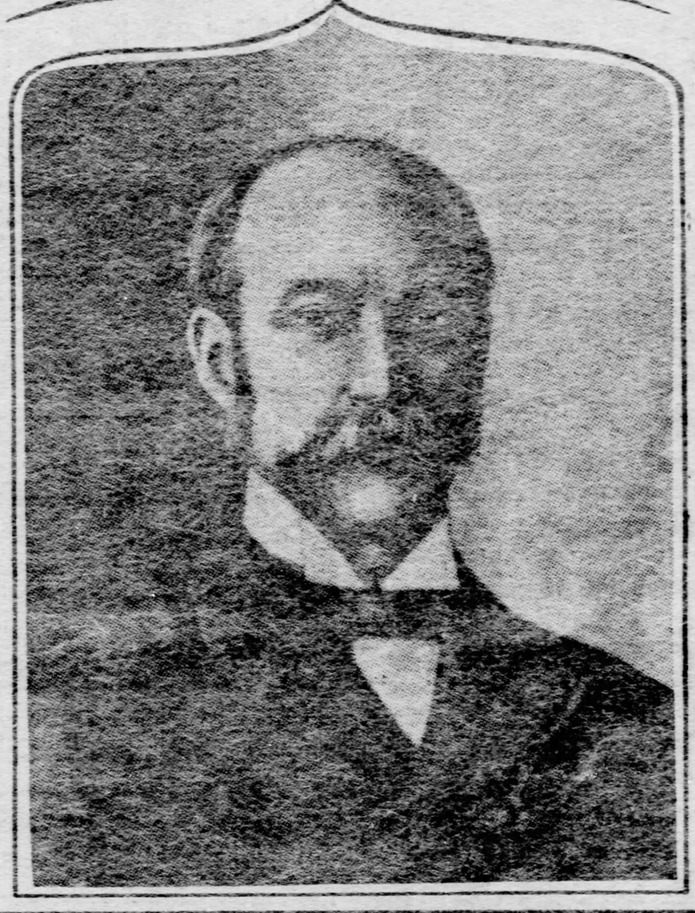
ALICE M. SWENEY, age 14. 342 Jefferson Ave., Washington, Pa.

How the Fly Walks on the Ceiling.

Few people, probably, know what it is that enables flies to walk on the ceiling. For some time it was supposed that their ability to do so was due to the fact that each of their feet is a miniature air-pump. This theory was found to be unsound, and it was then explained that the feat was made possible by means of a viscous substance which exuded from the hairs on their feet. This theory also was abandoned, as being only partly accountable for the facts; and the preferred explanation is that flies are enabled to walk upside down on smooth substances by the help of capillary adhesion. An investigator has found by a series of nice calculations—such as the weighing and measuring of hairs—that a fly would be upheld by capillary attraction were it four-ninths as heavy again as it is. Each fly is supposed to be furnished with from 10,000 to 12,000 minute foot hairs; these exude an oily fluid, and it is because of the repulsion between a watery surface and this oily liquid that a fly finds it difficult to mount a dampened glass.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
EDITORIAL SECTION

THE THEATER • HUMOR • LITERATURE



THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE,
Pressing England's Case Against the Baltic Squadron.

EDITORIAL COMMENT • SPECIAL ARTICLES • FINANCIAL REVIEW

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1904

London Fakes That Fool Americans . . Hayden Carruth
The Evolution of the Ballot . . . John Elfreth Watkins
Stirring Days at the Dawn of War . . Col. A. K. McClure
French Colonies Face the Yellow Peril . . . A Diplomat
The Significance of the Fair . . . . Martha L. Root
Mr. Dooley on Getting Riches . . Finley Peter Dunne
The Genial Idiot on Halloween . . John Kendrick Bangs
Books and Bookmen . . . . . George Seibel
Plays and Players . . . . . Charles M. Bregg
The Quiet Observer . . . . . Erasmus Wilson
Financial Review . . . . . John O. Baglin

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Strangest Feature of the Campaign
Political Results of the War
Halloween Mirth and Mischief
Rural Trolley Development
The Course of True Love
Life on the Farm

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Sunday, October 30, 1904.

Topics of the Week.

The radical element in Italy, which has been creating such disturbances as the inauguration of a general strike, has unintentionally forced a general election, which has been fixed by royal decree for November 6. Premier Giolitti had hoped that certain measures might be enacted by the present chamber, but has concluded that greater popular tranquillity would be desirable, and expects to secure this by the support a general election would give the new members. The program on which the ministry goes before the country includes better secondary education, state ownership of railroads, reform in taxation, refunding the state debt and most important of all maintenance of the present scale of military expenditure. The Socialists, Radicals and Republicans proposed that the chamber pass at once a law forbidding armed intervention in conflicts between capital and labor, but a convention held by these bodies was content to ask for an immediate session of the chamber. The parliament has been called to meet November 20, but it will be the one elected on November 6, which may not include several who now hold seats in that body. The government will, no doubt, be indorsed by the election. The recent act of Pope Pius X. in suppressing organs of free discussion and restoring them to the supervision of the church is an exhibition of ecclesiastical authority which does not indicate that he will allow Catholics generally to take part in the coming elections.

SIGNOR GIOLITTI.

Apparently the troubles of the Germans in southwest Africa are not to end with the surrender of the Hereros. After annoying the authorities for some time, it is said that they are ready to submit and are making negotiations with Gen. Von Trotha, the only condition being that none of them be put to death. The German expeditions in this country have been similar to the British invasion of Somaliland, where the natives have the advantage of familiarity with the country, and its peculiarities, and are able to escape quickly, enticing the enemy to follow them through a barren region. Hardly had the Hereros showed a disposition to come to terms than the Witboi tribe declared war. They are a clan of the Hottentots, and have shown their hostility to foreign rule on previous occasions. Now they have left Gibeon, a military outpost, and taken the field, where they hope to incite others to revolt, believing that the time is opportune for throwing off the German yoke. There have been about 7,000 German troops engaged in putting down the insurrection of the Hereros, and this force will now turn its attention to the Witbois. But the rebellion appears formidable enough to require reinforcements. The chief or captain of the clan is Hendrik Witboi, who was once a village schoolmaster. He headed two bloody insurrections against the Germans, but of late he has been doing scout duty for Gen. Von Trotha.

There is unhappiness in Spain over the recent decision of the Maura government to prohibit bull fights on Sunday, and an agitation has been started in favor of the repeal of this part of a provision to enforce Sunday rest. These combats have long been known as the national pastime in Spain, and as they can be maintained with profit only on the holiday, the edict is practically a prohibition of the brutal sport. In Madrid, Valencia and other important cities the profits of the fights are shared with the charitable institutions, who will not submit to the loss of this income without a protest. Expert swordsmen have been trained by contests in the arena, who have been drawing enormous salaries for their appearances, while a whole retinue of minor employes will be thrown out of work with them. The death of such an "industry," moreover, carries with it the important work of training the animals on such farms as that owned by the duke of Veragua. In spite of the activity of sentiment in favor of continuing the custom, it is probable that the blow to bull fighting is the result of an awakening public sentiment in Spain. When the coarse amusement is confined to such states as Mexico, it will have lost the charm that came of association with proud hidalgos and coquetting senoritas.

As the campaign draws to a close there has been a decided increase in the quantity of the oratory, and in its quality as well. Judge Parker is adhering pretty closely to his decision not to appear on the stump, and he resisted the entreaties of Mayor Harrison of Chicago that he go to that city. But he will be heard in at least three states this week, for he has agreed to appear in New York city Monday evening, in Newark, N. J., Tuesday, and Hartford, Conn., Thursday. It must be admitted that Judge Parker has not shown any improvement in the style or effectiveness of his oratory. In spite of the promise at the opening of the campaign that his words would carry weight on account of their sincerity and that his sentences would give evidence of his judicial training and experience, Judge Parker's talks have bordered on the shallow and reckless assertions of the ordinary ranter. One may well contrast his utterances with those of Secretary of State Hay, who seemed to lift the whole discussion above the plane of political wrangles. His address had a literary finish which has been lacking in most of the speeches. Elihu Root approaches the nearest to this standard, but even Mr. Root resorts to the specious arguments of the lawyer. One might almost imagine himself listening to the oratory of the late George William Curtis as he hears Mr. Hay, but while both speakers constructed well balanced sentences, the secretary of state employs simpler language. As popular as any speaker for the Democrats is former President Cleveland, and it is said that he was so gratified with the reception given him in New York that he has agreed to speak once more in the campaign. In the meantime, W. J. Bryan's speeches in the west are full of earnestness, although they lack the ring of sincerity that was apparent when he was pleading for free silver and himself. He has certainly won a complimentary telegram from Judge Parker on his campaign.

JOHN HAY.

One feature of the last days of the campaign has been the defense of the Standard Oil Company against the attacks which have charged it with participation in politics and outside stock manipulation. The articles on the history of this great corporation by Miss Tarbell had been sufficient to convince any one of its unscrupulous methods, if they had any doubts about its practices. Then came the charges of Thomas W. Lawson, who had been a sufferer in stock manipulation, and as a climax he made the assertion that the Standard Oil Company was interested in the nomination of Judge Parker and the defeat of President Roosevelt, whose attitude toward the trusts did not meet with their approval. The company had been silent under fire for years, and it was a surprise when the last assertion brought a rejoiner from the directors, presumably dictated by John D. Rockefeller. It was given to the public by the counsel for the company and denied that the corporation was interested in anything but oil and natural gas. Of course, individuals in the Standard Oil Company are interested in many other enterprises and they have not been averse to mixing in politics when occasion seemed to require it, so that the denial was received with some incredulity. People asked why the denial should be made by the attorney, when Mr. Rockefeller was able to make it himself. The company will probably survive the ordeal to which it has been submitted, and it is likely that the very exaggeration of some of the attacks will react in its favor, for if there be misrepresentations in the indictment people will suspect that all the charges may be false.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

The opening of the first part of the subway in New York city last Thursday night marks an epoch in the development of the metropolis, for the expansion of the city will be stimulated by the improved transportation facilities. Already there has been a rise in real estate values which have been made accessible by rapid transit. When the prediction was made that subway trains could run from the Battery to One Hundred and Nineteenth street in 15 minutes the prophecy was considered the expression of a dreamer, but that time has actually been made since the completion of the line. The project of underground transportation has long been discussed in New York, but the principal obstacles were the timidity of capital to take hold of such a large enterprise and the suspicion directed toward Tammany by Republican legislatures. When the enterprise seemed to have been successfully launched some years ago legal complications arose over the right of way, and when the credit of the city was given the undertaking it was found the tax limit would be exceeded. So it was not until after the consolidation of the boroughs into Greater New York that the subway became a certainty. For more than ten years Alexander E. Orr, the president of the rapid transit commission which planned the subway, has been identified with the project, and his name will always be associated with the enterprise. Much credit also belongs to the late Mayor Hewitt, who first broached the idea of municipal ownership and private management. When the entire tunnel, which has been projected, has been completed it will be one of the longest to pass under a city in the world. As electricity is used for motive power the air is kept pure and the walls of the passage are white enough to prevent any suggestion of gloominess.

ALEXANDER E. ORR.

The laying of the corner stone of the new building at Dartmouth college to replace the historic structure destroyed by fire was an event of sufficient importance to bring the sixth earl of Dartmouth, for whose ancestor the college was named, to this country to assist in the ceremonies. The alumni also took advantage of the occasion to revive early associations of the college and to collect a large gathering of the graduates. Important scenes in the history of the college were represented in tableaux by the undergraduates, who impersonated such characters as Eleazer Wheelock, the founder and Daniel Webster, an alumnus. The interesting fact was recalled that one object of the college was the education of Indian youth, for whom its doors should always be open. It was this avowed object that enlisted the sympathy of supporters in England, among whom were the earl for whom the institution was named. At the exercises Wednesday, the college was able to exhibit one Indian who was graduated there, in Dr. Eastman, the Sioux who married Miss Goodale, the poet. He has been interested in work for his race and has been active in denouncing acts of injustice to the red man. It looks as though this old institution might profit by the fire which destroyed its principal building, for its friends were quick to rally to its support after the disaster. Such has been the history of other institutions, which like Mt. Holyoke have taken a fresh start when the destruction of buildings threatened serious injury. Almost coincident with the rally at Dartmouth has been the inauguration of President Luther at Trinity college, Hartford, and Dr. W. E. Huntington to be president of Boston university. There was a notable gathering at Hartford, for the close of the Episcopal convention in a nearby city enabled many bishops and delegates to attend the ceremonies at this denominational institution. The interesting feature of the Methodist gathering at Boston was the fact that the Rev. Dr. Hale, a Unitarian, had a prominent part in the program. But since Dr. Hale has been allowed to partake of the communion of the Episcopal church he cannot well be excluded by other denominations.

The unveiling of the bronze statue of Frederick the Great in Washington next month, will be accompanied with ceremonies of a military character in which detachments of the regular army will participate. This replica of the marble statue of Frederick that adorns the avenue in Potsdam was the gift of Emperor William to the United States, and the proper disposition to be made of it aroused no little discussion. But the president will accept the gift when it has been unveiled by Baroness Von Sternburg and presented by her husband, the ambassador to the United States from Germany. General Gillespie, who will have charge of the exercises, will make an address on Frederick the Great as a soldier,

and his memory will be honored by President Roosevelt in his reply to the speech of acceptance. The statue is seven feet high and is to stand on a pedestal eight feet high, the site overlooking the Potomac river from the esplanade of the Army War college. The acceptance of the bronze has raised the question whether it will not form a precedent so that other gifts of a similar nature will follow from the European nations. In case other rulers emulate the example set by the kaiser, the United States may be asked to accept statues that would be no ornament to public grounds or of characters whose fame we would not care to perpetuate. Then it would be a delicate matter to hint that the gift was not appropriate.

Strangest Feature of the Campaign.

A curious feature of the campaign is the antagonistic views taken by the opposing candidates as to whether there is a common law of the United States. In his speech of acceptance Judge Parker took the position that statutory control of the trusts was unnecessary since "the common law as developed affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies." Commenting upon this view, President Roosevelt declared in his letter of acceptance that "there is no common law of the United States." It was an extraordinary situation that a man who is not a lawyer should be correcting upon a legal point a man who was the chief judge of the great state of New York, and Judge Parker's reply was looked forward to with special interest. When it came in his letter of acceptance, it was a disappointment, for it gave an evasive treatment to a matter upon which, if upon anything, Judge Parker should have been able to speak authoritatively. He said that the question was not one which could "be determined by the president or the candidate for the presidency," but would have to be left to the judiciary. He then cited a decision of the supreme court of the United States, in which he said that it was held that "common law principles could be applied by the courts of the United States."

The matter is one which one would imagine should have excited a lively interest in the legal profession. Whether or not there is a common law of the United States is a plain question of fact so elementary in character that it is surprising to a layman to learn that there can be any room for doubt. The matter has not, however, received the consideration that might have been expected, so an article which appears in the latest number of Harper's Weekly discussing the matter from a legal point of view is timely and instructive. It is by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, who is a distinguished lawyer. The decision upon which Judge Parker relies is examined, and it is demonstrated that it has no bearing whatever upon Judge Parker's original proposition. It simply holds that in construing a state case the common law principles in force in that state are applicable, but far from holding that there is a common law of the United States, the court expresses just the opposite view, holding that "there is no body of federal common law, separate and distinct from the common law existing in the several states." Gen. Tracy shows that the decisions of the supreme court are uniform on this point. In Wheaton vs. Peters, 8 Peters, 591, at page 657, decided in 1834, the court said:

> There can be no common law of the United States. The federal government is composed of 24 sovereign and independent states, each of which may have its local usages, customs and common law. There is no principle which pervades the union and is authority of law that is not embodied in the Constitution and laws of the union. The common law could be made a part of our federal system only by legislative adoption. When, therefore, a common law right is asserted, we must look to the state in which the controversy originated.

Gen. Tracy sums up the case by saying:

> It will thus be seen that for nearly 100 years the decisions of the supreme court have been uniform and oft-repeated that the United States has no common law and that the courts of the United States have no jurisdiction, either civil or criminal, to punish or restrain acts which, under the English common law, might be punished or restrained by the English courts at the instance of the English crown, and that the president's oath that he will 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed' extends only to the laws of congress, and not to the English common law.

One does not have to be a lawyer to see that when President Roosevelt says "there is no common law of the United States" he is simply repeating the words of the supreme court. It is, however, a marvel how Judge Parker could have made so gross a blunder in a matter right in his own line. The extraordinary inaccuracy of his statements as regards the Philippines and governmental expenditures, is easily accounted for as due to his acceptance of partisan statements furnished him. But as regards a law point he might have been expected to speak from his own knowledge. The most probable explanation is that his strange deficiency is attributable to the limited interests and restricted pursuits of his career.

Before he became a judge he was one of Hill's political lieutenants, busy with the routine of party management. When rewarded by judicial office he applied himself to its duties with an industry and devotion that have made his record on the bench far more creditable than might have been anticipated from his political antecedents, but he has been absorbed by the work of his court and is in no sense a publicist, either from the standpoint of statesmanship or jurisprudence. Thus his strange ignorance as to federal jurisprudence is of a piece with his evident unfamiliarity with the ordinary details of governmental procedure, which led him recently to charge that the government is withholding information which is furnished every day and is sent broadcast by the Associated Press. These things account for the incapacity he has shown during the campaign, and which has been a great discouragement to his supporters. His utterances have been extremely damaging to his cause, and of late have degenerated into sheer partisan claptrap, which would indicate mental vacuity in a man of less intelligence, but which in his case arises from the necessity of having something to say about matters which he does not comprehend, under circumstances which do not afford him time for thought and deliberation. There are evidences that party disappointment by his failure to rise to the occasion is very keen and it will be likely to find expression after the election. No competent observer now doubts that a crushing defeat awaits Parker at the polls. A conservative estimate of the situation is that given by the New York Herald, whose forecasts we publish today. The Herald has advocated the election of Judge Parker, but it finds that the political indications are strongly in favor of President Roosevelt.

Political Results of the War.

Save for the operations around Port Arthur, of which there are no definite accounts, the war in Manchuria is at a standstill. The opposing armies confront each other at such a short distance apart that minor collisions take place frequently, but there are as yet no signs of an advance on either side. The Japanese keep busy improving their communications and it is believed that the railway behind their fighting line is now reconstructed and equipped with suitable rolling stock. The impression still prevails that eventually the Russians will evacuate Mukden and fall back upon Tie-Ling, where reinforcements are being halted and fortifying is being vigorously pressed. European military experts are inclined to the belief that the Russian army will be slow to recover from the exhaustion caused by the enormous losses sustained in the battles along the Sha river. While the Siberian railway is doing better than had been expected of it, the task of carrying reinforcements and at the same time keeping up supplies of ammunition and material is too much for its capacity at the best. It may assist the imagination to realize the immense distance of the Russian army from its European base, when it is considered that if England should undertake to send an army to the Pacific by transit across the Atlantic and across the American continent, the route via Halifax and the Canadian Pacific road would be just about three-quarters the distance from Moscow to Harbin, and Harbin is 600 miles from Port Arthur, and 450 from Vladivostok. It is small discredit to Russia to say that fighting at such a distance she cannot possibly conquer such an antagonist as Japan, for the same might be said of any other power similarly circumstanced.

Europe has apparently settled down to the belief that the situation has resolved itself into a military stalemate, neither side being able to inflict a decisive defeat upon the other. Even before the recent disgraceful affair, which has thrown into confusion whatever plans there were, the expedition of the Baltic squadron was not regarded as introducing a factor of any serious importance, and interest in its movements arose almost wholly from concern as to possible interference with the commercial activities of neutral nations. In this respect there has been a marked contrast between the behavior of Russia and that of Japan, very much to the credit of the latter. Japan at the outset assured the world that so far as she was concerned the war would be confined to eastern waters, and she has kept her word. She had an undoubted right to attack Russian commerce anywhere in the world. She might have stationed warships in the Mediterranean to destroy Russian Black sea commerce or in the North sea to break up Russian commerce in the Baltic, but Russian ships have been left as free to go and come in those seas without molestation as in time of complete peace. The Russian story about Japanese torpedo boats in the North sea is too absurd for serious consideration. Vessels of that character cannot be hidden away, and in a sea so closely patrolled as the North sea it would have been simply impossible for the Japanese to have fitted out any attack without the matter being fully reported. The story is important only as illustrating the mental condition of the Russian officers.

Apart from discussion of the extraordinary doings of the Baltic squadron, European speculation is now being directed to the political results of the war. It is recognized by every publicist that international conditions are materially altered by the lowering of Russian prestige and also by the rise of Japan to the rank of a first-class power. The problem of most immediate interest is the possible effect upon the map of Europe. For generations, when any matter involving international relations has come up, the minds of European statesmen have been haunted by the question, "What will be the policy of Russia?" That question has far less importance than it had before the resources of the Russian empire were strained to meet the demands of the Manchurian situation. Under present conditions, it is manifest that whatever Russia may think she cannot do much, and if the struggle is to go on it will afford a rare opportunity for national enterprises heretofore checked by fear of Russia.

Anticipation is now most active as to the effects as regards German expansion. Russian pressure upon the eastern flank of Germany is being greatly weakened by the withdrawal of troops from the Polish frontier to reinforce Kuropatkin and to form the second army under Grippenberg, whose creation was ordered by the Czar. The Austro-Russian alliance has long presented an obstacle to German expansion to the south, and it is in this direction that changes in the map are now looked for. German ambitions in Asia Minor are well known. The proposed Bagdad railway is a German enterprise and fertile regions that now languish under Turkish rule afford a tempting field for German exploitation. The German empire is increasing in population by almost 900,000 a year and a natural outlet would be along the valley of the Danube with Asia Minor as the goal. The encouragement which official Germany gives to Russia in the present war is not regarded as being wholly disinterested, and if it becomes a certainty that the war is to go on, ensuring the permanent sacrifice of Russia's European influence in favor of her eastern ambitions, international consequences will become manifest. Much will depend upon the way in which the impending fall of Port Arthur is taken by Russia. That will complete her expulsion from Southern Manchuria, and she will have to choose whether she will accept the situation and make the best of it by terminating the contest with Japan on as good terms as can be arranged, or whether she will collect her energies for the effort of reconquering the lost province. That enterprise appears so impracticable that the prevailing opinion is that peace counsels will prevail and that De Witte's policy of cultivating friendly relations with Japan will be adopted as soon as possible. That would be a sharp corner for Russian diplomacy to turn, but it is clever at such tasks. The crisis will arrive when Japan rests upon the defensive, having accomplished what she set out to do. Russia's policy must then be determined anew and anxiety as to her decision will be keen in every European capital.

Rural Trolley Development.

Almost every Western Pennsylvania paper one picks up these days has some account of a project to connect two or more towns by electric railway. If all of these projects are carried out the western end of this state will presently be a network of trolley roads, affording means of communication between its towns and cities and between the towns and the farms. It cannot be doubted that this development will have a powerful influence upon the future of localities and in large measure that influence will be for advancement. The people of urban, suburban and rural communities will come into closer touch and merge imperceptibly into each other for the benefit of all in many ways, for their injury in few. Some present difficult problems in distribution will be solved to the advantage of both producer and consumer.

It is well for all concerned to recognize these advantages. But it is not wise to make too great sacrifices to secure them. It may be noted in connection with many of these projects there is a plea for liberal treatment on the part of property owners living along the proposed lines. This plea usually refers to the matter of consent to the occupation of public roads. Apparently farmers are awakening to the fact that trolley roads have their disadvantages. It may be hoped they will acquire more knowledge on this subject and that the time will come when no one will consent to the building of railroads on the public highways. Ultimately that attitude will benefit the property owners and the railways. Railway promoters may protest against this dictum, but any man who will take the pains to study the subject—to look forward and backward—must come to the conclusion that private rights-of-way and avoidance of crossings at grade will be cheapest and best in the end.

As for liberal treatment, that is all right when applied to the grant of rights-of-way over private property. Any farm owner can better afford to present a strip of his private holdings to a trolley company than to sign an agreement for the occupation of the public highway abutting upon his property. In the transfer of such an easement the railway company can be bound to construct such underground or overhead crossings as may be necessary. The result will be more satisfactory to the operating company and to the property holders along the line.

All of these roads in time will desire to run fast trains and to carry freight. They will certainly develop into veritable railroads. They cannot then occupy, or even cross the public roads at grade without great inconvenience to the public—and peril—and to the operating companies. Either the companies will be compelled to construct new lines over private property, or the citizens will be compelled to build new highways at great expense and appropriate lands for the purpose. This should make it apparent to both that it is better to begin right, locate the trolley roads where they will be of the greatest benefit and the least disadvantage, and keep them entirely off the public roads.

When the railroads were young and speeds of 15 or 20 miles an hour were believed to be the limit, they were allowed to cross roads at grade. That was excusable because neither the railroad builders or citizens could foresee present conditions. Everybody now wants the crossings at grade abolished, but there is difference of opinion about who should pay for the improvement. In many cases the principal expense is the payment of consequential damages to abutting property. There is no excuse for making the same mistake with the electric roads. Some of them are already operated at railroad speed in this country, and in Germany experiments indicate the probability of regular schedules at the rate of 100 miles an hour. With such speed what security could

there be on a public road or a crossing for ordinary vehicles or pedestrians? By all reasonable means development should be encouraged, but it is a mistake to give up the public highways for corporate use without restrictions, and it is a mistake to impose restrictions on the new mode of transit that will prevent attainment of its full usefulness.

Halloween Mirth and Mischief.

The days of many saints may be neglected, but the eve of All Saints' Day is pretty sure to be observed even in the least orthodox community. Tomorrow is Halloween, that night when witches prowl through the air, pranky sprites disturb the goodman's rest, goblins work their mischievous will and turn things topsy-turvy. When the morning dawns gates and door-steps will have taken wing, wagons may have been whirled to barn-roofs, bell-pulls will be discovered in hopeless dislocation and many kinds of things will not be discovered at all, having mysteriously disappeared. You may be a hard-and-fast materialist, discerning in matter the promise and potency of all life, but you cannot deny the reality of the spirit manifestations at the annual Halloween seance.

The venerable customs of this feast do not seem to be dying out, but they seem to be taking a turn that will make them obnoxious. No one can find any harm in the traditional observances and superstitions connected with Halloween, pictured so beautifully by Burns in one of his poems:

> The auld guid-wife's well-hoarded nits
> Are round an' round divided,
> An' monie lads' and lasses' fates
> Are there that night decided.

There is an unfailing store of pleasant memories that make these pretty superstitions part and parcel of our dream world, inherited fom the enchanted past. We hope that iconoclastic Science may never lead the young mind to deride the potency of pulling stocks, unwinding a clue of blue yarn, sowing hemp-seed, dipping blindfold into dishes, and similar mystic rites. We trust that Reason and Enlightenment will never prevail to such an extent that maids from Wellesley or Vassar shall doubt whether, if they look into a mirror tomorrow at midnight, eating an apple and combing their hair the while, they will see the faces of their conjugal partners-to-be. The good old custom of gathering around the hearth-fire and telling ghost stories, while the younger folks are bobbing for apples, should not be allowed to lapse into oblivion—it has its charm, and its use too, for it is well, in this matter-of-fact age of ours, that we go forth now and again, like Grimm's hero, to learn what it is to shudder. Even the practice of invoking the generosity of grocers by chorused demands for a shower of nuts is a harmless and amusing one.

On the other hand, the celebration of Halloween has in recent years taken on a decidedly offensive tinge. It is becoming a saturnalia of noise, mischief and indecency. There seems to be a strain of our Goth and Vandal ancestors in our blood, which many centuries have not eradicated, and which is reawakened by the atavism of Halloween. Staid youths and demure maidens are converted into harpies and furies; the tooting of tin horns, public masquerades, undignified and coarse behavior, and all sorts of thoughtless or premeditated destructiveness round out the program. Our downtown streets on Monday evening will be impassable, a deafening uproar will set nerves on edge, and these surging crowds will be ripe for any act of mad folly that suggests itself. Halloween has come to be a fall carnival, only much worse, and the spirit of fun is invoked as a license to cover all manner of tricks and depredations.

There is no reason or excuse for this. Youthful spirits must have an outlet, fun is not a crime, but there is a point where nuisance begins and rises through various degrees to malicious mischief. Mirth and merriment and harmless pranks may be countenanced within limits, but there should be stern repression of those extravagant absurdities, the wholesale hullabaloo, the vulgarity and vandalism, which have come to characterize our Halloween. Parents and police have a public duty in this. Parents should curb their children's schemes and restrain their excursions; the police should be vigilant and active in repressing all rowdyism and uproar.

We have put an end to the red Indian's snake dance; now let us civilize some of the savages at home. Let us get back to celebrating Halloween in the good old way, burning the nuts or winnowing three sieves of nothing, telling gruesome tales of sheeted ogres, casting weird spells to unveil the future; let us discontinue and discourage the wanton destruction of property, the disgraceful exhibitions of barbarous manners, the riotous and ear-splitting pandemonium of the streets.

The Course of True Love.

One day recently the newspapers contained an odd marriage notice. It was that of Ragan B. Bayhard and Lou Pairn of Iowa, each aged about 47 years. The ceremony occurred at the unfashionable hour of 12 o'clock midnight, Judge Zell Roe officiating. The wedding was solemnized in the dark because the lovers wanted to make believe they were yet young and fair to look upon as they were when they plighted troth to each other. As the groom said: "Please tie us up in the dark, judge. I reckon Lou isn't quite as purty as she was 27 years ago, but we want to think we are just as young as we used to be." When they had been married they told a tale of patient submission to fate and duty that thrilled the heart of the magistrate. Ragan had watched tenderly over the declining years of his mother and Lou had stood steadfast by an aged father, while their hearts had been yearning for each other for 27 long years. Both had slaved incessantly for the parents until the angel of death had come to their separate homes and released them from the self-imposed tasks of filial love. Both homes were bereft within a few days and at last Lou and Ragan felt they could join hands and comfort each other as they, too, would journey down the hill of life. Judge Roe declared that his heart beat quickly with a thrill of joy as he watched them wandering, hand in hand, down the moonlit road to the one home that would henceforth serve for them both.

Rude country folk though they be, the love and faith and patience and dutifulness of this pair raise them to the sublimest heights. Twenty-seven years of constancy and fealty to their parents leaves no room in their thoughts for a single disturbing doubt of the faithfulness of either. The long 'prenticeship in filial devotion is their guarantee of never failing tenderness in their wedded bliss—the surety that with them marriage is no failure. Just think, twenty-seven years of restraint and resignation after the awakening of "love's young dream" and no complaint that fate had been unkind to them. One can well believe that their reward will be in proportion to what they have suffered.

This story, roughly told as it may be, is a noble inspiration. While there is in the world devotion such as this, there is bright promise for the human race. Amidst the orgy of crime, the sordid commercialism and the fickleness of affection that are portrayed in the pages of the newspaper press, this tale of love and duty shines out like the vari-colored bow spanning the misty heavens—a token that all is not base and worthless. True love lives among the people and undying constancy is a reality. The years that Jacob served for Rebekah are outdone by this humble pair in Iowa. Who can doubt that their simple wedding after it all will turn out better than many a grand ceremony. They needed no wedding march, no attendants, no congratulations; they wanted nothing on earth but to be given to each other for life and death, to be one to the end.

Life on the Farm.

It was stated in one of the New England newspapers a short time ago that the rehabilitation of many of the long deserted farms of that section was gradually but surely going on. Not in a majority of instances were the new tenants the original owners, nor is it alleged that the people who deserted the farms for the factories and towns are going back to them. But the news included the gratifying information that farm ownership and tenancy had received a remarkable impetus throughout the entire New England section within the past few years. It may be assumed that similar conditions might be discovered in other sections of the country. Aside from the constant development and occupancy of new agricultural territory, the increased disposition apparent in recent years on the part of so many Americans to possess "country" homes, and to engage in agricultural pursuits, however small in character, is one of the gratifying evidences of improvement in a direction that is sure to react favorably both in regard to the physical and moral life of the people. Fear has been expressed very frequently in recent years that the overcrowding of our cities might go on until real danger would threaten the agricultural interests of the nation from depopulation of the country. It may be questioned whether this was ever a real danger, so far as the actual production of agriculture was concerned. For every deserter of an eastern farm a half dozen new recruits were added to that vast colony of producers, who are developing the splendid virgin lands of the west.

But the "return to the farm" movement that is apparent in New England, and is operative more or less from all the large centers of population in the east, denotes a spirit full of physical and moral promise. Undoubtedly the overcrowding of our cities and the continuous residence in them by the masses of the people have worked havoc with the finer moral and physical sensibilities of those who have selected or been forced into such residence. It is a scientific fact, not merely a sentimental fancy, that as we lose the sense of nearness to nature we move backward rather than forward in the development of fine manhood and womanhood. By some peculiar and fixed principle of growth and order in the natural world, the alchemy of pure air, blue skies, fragrant soil, and the cordial of sunshine and flowers are as necessary in the building of pure, strong human character as they are necessary in preserving the other forms of animal and plant life. These facts are so easily demonstrated by daily proofs that to regard them as purely sentimental is impracticable and foolish. Cellar-grown men and women never make either perfect physical beings or good citizens. The dark tenements of our cities contribute no high ideals for manhood and womanhood.

In a less degree, perhaps, constant and unchanging urban residence, even under more comfortable and refined circumstances, works the same deadening result upon all those nobler and freer human attributes that the Creator has intended shall be developed with nature as an active and present assistant. If men and women find themselves longing in their city homes for a breath of country air and the uplift of life under the simple conditions of the farm, it is but the call of the wild to those who have by force of circumstances and because of modern conditions been forced to submit their physical and moral natures to the prison walls and unnatural trammels of swift-moving and life-destroying urban existence. Of course, we must live in the cities. They are the centers of activity, industry and material progress. But wherever and whenever this living can be supplemented by a periodical return to the old first principles of being, and can draw stimulus, if only temporary, from the dear heart of Mother Nature, in just such proportion will the better, stronger American type of manhood and womanhood be conserved and promoted.

A LAY SERMON by The Quiet Observer (Erasmus Wilson.)

When the fight begins within himself,
A man is worth something.
—Browning

AS LONG as a man is doing that which he is told to do, or is copying the conduct of another, he can hardly be said to be himself, but rather an imitation of some one whom he admires.

It is better, no doubt, to copy virtues if you have them not than not to have them at all.

In the olden times people were taught to imitate the good and great. Imitations of Jesus were common among the early Christians, and are kept up even to the present time by certain religious orders.

An imitator is never original, therefore never virile and forceful.

A copy of a great painting may be correct as to drawing and color, and so perfect in the matter of details as to satisfy the collector, or even to deceive the average art critic, but the sensitive, soulful connoisseur feels the lack of force that always characterizes great works. The soul of the artist is not there.

Whatsoever a man does of his own motion is a part of himself. In other words, he puts himself into his work; breathes his soul into it, as it were, so that it becomes a living soul to the extent of his ability to create.

Men who have become really great were in no sense imitators, but were guided from within, doing that which they felt they were called to do.

✦ ✦ ✦

The lives of successful men prove quite conclusively that the fight which they won began within themselves, and they fought it with soul and spirit and mind, as well as with material things.

This is what develops the soul in man and gives him power over weaker souls in others. This is true greatness, that which is recognized and conceded by all.

The greatness of a man is measured by the influence he has over others, and not by accidental wealth, or inherited title, or clever stratagem.

There is that in every man that must first be conquered, and then controlled. It used to be called original sin or inherent depravity, but it is now regarded as permitted sin, or the effect of ill-breeding and indifferent training.

If the positive elements of man's nature are well sustained in youth they will be more easily maintained in maturity. These forces are positive for good when directed by good impulses and encouraged by laudable ambitions.

When these forces are directed by evil, or negative impulses, and made to serve immoral or inhumane purposes they render the man sinful, ungodly and unneighborly.

These forces are inherent in man, and will produce good or evil according to the character of the impulse which excites them to action, and the judgment which controls them.

Owing to his education and environment man often has to fight for the mastery of the forces which can make him either famous or infamous.

✦ ✦ ✦

Until the fight for mastery of the forces within himself begins a man is not worth anything.

The soldier who is not master of himself is worthless because he cannot be trusted. He may be perfect in deportment and drill and faithful in camp and on the march, but unless he can be trusted on an outpost he cannot be relied upon in a tug of war, therefore not worth anything.

By careful training of the child its impulses may be rendered laudable, and if maintained laudable until mature manhood the great battle of life may be won with comparative ease. But the man who wins thus easily must be ever on the alert lest he be tempted and fall.

The making of good men and great begins with their birth, and in a measure long before. Hence the importance of men seeking proper mates and of parents subjecting their children to a careful discipline in the matter of obedience to commands, promptness in action and respect for the rights of playmates.

Men whose early training has been neglected must fight the battle alone, and fight it to a successful finish if they would succeed and win distinction or fame.

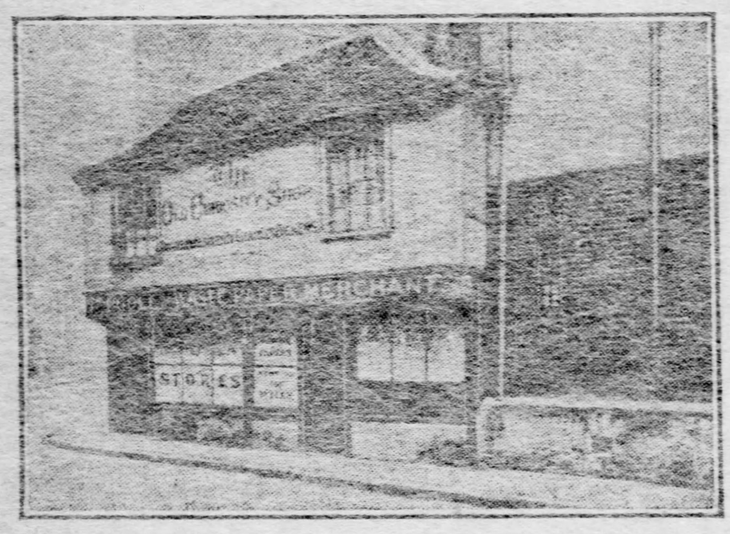
When the fight begins within himself it means that the man realizes that he is capable of something worth while, and that he means to prove it by first mastering himself and then resisting any opposition that may stand between him and success.

London Fakes That Fool Americans

By HAYDEN CHURCH.

NOT long ago a more or less official investigation was made into the history of the picturesque Fleet street barber shop that for years has been described by its proprietor as "formerly the palace of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey." The investigating committee's "findings" have just been made public, and they prove conclusively that the place was never a "palace" at all, and that neither the much-married sovereign or his much-tried prelate ever lived there. This is an uncommonly interesting development, because it means that of the three London establishments that Americans practically support because they believe them to be interesting links with the past, two are absolute "fakes." And it has been pointed out in the London press only recently that while the third of these places has real claims to historic interest its right to the distinction on the strength of which it has been a gold mine to its owner is open to a lot of doubt.

To the thousands of Americans who have visited and patronized the quaint little waste-paper establishment in Portsmouth street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, that calls itself "The Old Curiosity Shop Immortalized by Charles Dickens," it may be rather a shock to hear that—its proprietor's assurances to the contrary notwithstanding—the building is no more the one where Little Nell and her grandfather lived than the Fleet street barber shop is a former residence of Bluff King Hal. And though it seems a pity to upset a pleasing tradition, investigation proves that while "The Old Cheshire Cheese" in Fleet street may have been visited by Dr. Samuel Johnson, it almost certainly was not one of his favorite haunts, and not the scene of his famous symposia with Boswell and Oliver Goldsmith. Yet probably nine out of every ten Americans who visit London make a point of either lunching or dining at the "Cheese" in order to see "John-



The Fake "Curiosity Shop" of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

son's seat" there, just as nine out of every ten pay visits to and increase the revenues of "The Old Curiosity Shop" and the "Palace of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey."

Get Rich Off Americans.

The so-called "palace" is a tolerably good hairdressing establishment; the "Old Curiosity Shop" carries on a fair trade in waste paper, and the "Cheshire Cheese" really is over 300 years old and a first-rate place to go to imagine one's self back in the London of Queen Anne and to get a real English chop, a mug of "bitter" and some of the "pudding" which is the place's specialty. Probably all three of these establishments would be prosperous in any event, but it is simply and solely because of the Americans who patronize them under the fond delusion that they are what they pretend to be that each is a little Klondike to its owners.

Only the shop's proprietor—one Carter—knows how many American men have got shaved and how many American women had things done to their hair at 17 Fleet street, just because they believed the immense sign which tops the place. This distinctly states that the place was "formerly the palace of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey."

Probably, however, the number of folk who have been duped by the claims of the "palace" is nothing to that of those whom the "Old Curiosity Shop" has taken in. On the strength of its claim—also made in big letters on its outer walls—that it is the one "immortalized by Charles Dickens," this shop does a roaring business with Americans who visit it on the strength of its "associations." They buy post cards bearing pictures of the place, photographs and paintings of it (most of the latter showing Little Nell and her grandfather in the doorway) and Dickens' works in all sorts of editions and at highly advanced prices.

Proof That They Are "Fakes."

It has been said so emphatically that "Wolsey's palace" and the "Old Curiosity Shop" are humbugs that the statement should be substantiated without delay. Regarding the first, it was some question as to the desirability of acquiring its "freehold" that led the city officials to investigate its history, not long ago. Then it was shown that, far from having ever been a royal palace, the building began its career as an office of the duchy of Cornwall in the reign of Charles I., who, of course, came a long time after Henry VIII. It remained a government office for many years, but finally was turned into a "coffee house," and as "Nando's" became rather famous, especially as the scene of a rather picturesque little incident which started on his career the young lawyer who finally became Chancellor Thurlow. Some years later, however, the place degenerated still further—becoming the home of a wax-works show—this was at about the beginning of the last century—and after that its vicissitudes were many. It has been a barber shop for about 25 years, during which time it has been described systematically as "formerly the palace," etc.

So far as the "Old Curiosity Shop" is concerned, inquiry proves that it has not even the shadow of a claim to be a Dickens relic. Concerning this point the writer was told by a grandson of the late novelist that not only was the Lincoln's Inn shop spurious, but that no exact original of the home of Little Nell ever existed. And this informant called my attention to a definite statement by Charles Dickens the younger which settles the matter for all time. This was once made in the course of an English magazine article and runs as follows. "With more unintelligent and unsupported fable I do not intend to trouble myself—with the absurd credulity, for instance, which induces some travelers to believe that the house in Portsmouth street, Lincoln's Inn, which has in some inexplicable way come to be labeled as the 'Old Curiosity Shop,' has anything in the remotest degree to do with the story." Perhaps it is only just to add that the shop, though in no way connected with Dickens, is really quite old, there being reason, in fact, to believe that it dates back to the reign of Charles II.

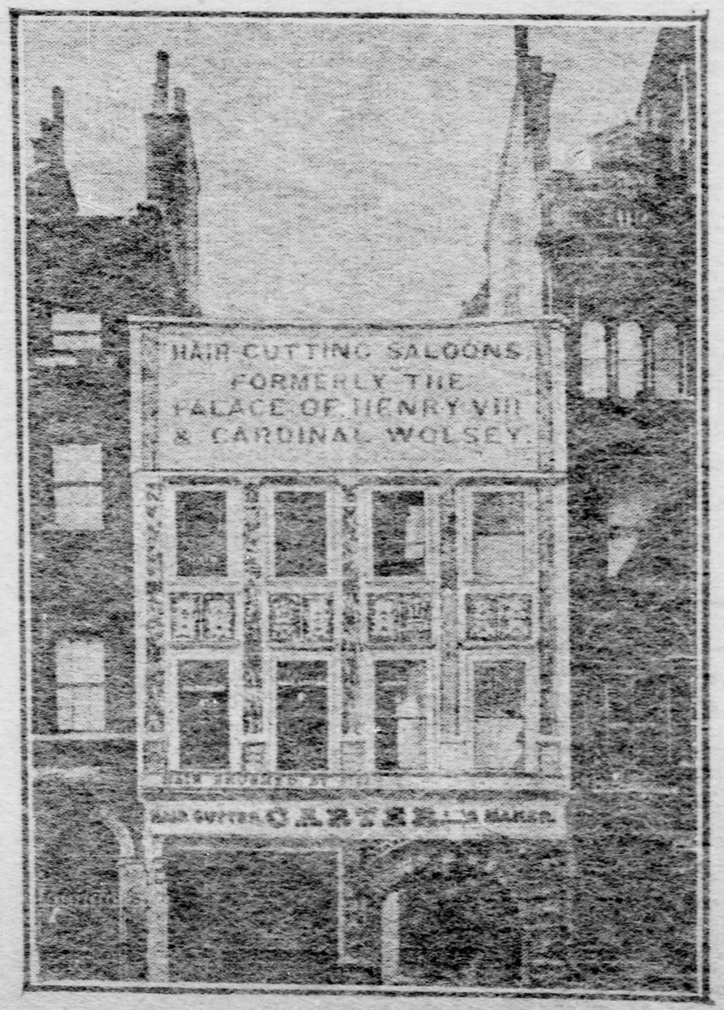
"Where Johnson Sat."

The Americans who burrow through the little Fleet street alley known as "Wine Office court," in which the "Cheshire Cheese" stands, and, ensconced in its old-fashioned, pew-like seats, partake of the time-honored dishes, are shown not only "Dr. Johnson's former chair" but his favorite "corner," with a smudge on the wall behind it, produced, supposedly, by the grease from the great lexicographer's wig. The corner seat is, of course, marked with a brass tablet which distinctly states that Dr. Samuel Johnson was in the habit of sitting there, and, as everyone knows, the old legend is to the effect that he, with his faithful satellites, Goldsmith and Boswell, used to be among the best customers of the place.

In the summer months the place can hardly accommodate all the transatlantic folk who want to eat "where Dr. Johnson did." Moreover, few such customers escape without investing rather heavily in the many "souvenirs" of the place, which are on sale and which include books giving its "history," post cards, beer mugs—which cost less than 5 cents and are sold for 60 cents—pipes, match safes and several other things, all, of course, bearing pictures of the "Cheese." The present writer does not pretend to know what this tavern makes every year out of its American patrons, but when its present proprietor acquired the place some 30 years ago it cost him $100,000, and the valuation which he now puts upon it is said to be $200,000.

To folk who have thrilled at the sight of "Johnson's" chair and corner at the "Cheshire Cheese" it may seem almost like sacrilege to question the genuineness of these "relics." But the fact remains that while there is only one reason for believing that Dr. Johnson may have visited the "Cheese" occasionally, there are quite a number of them for assuming that he was not one of its steady customers and that it was not the scene of his causeries with Boswell and Goldsmith. The burly philosopher did for several years live only a short distance from the tavern. He had a house in Gough square, which is at the end of another of the queer little alleys leading out of Fleet street, of which Wine Office court, where the "Cheese" stands, is another. Consequently he may have gone there sometimes. But if he went there so often and sat in the same place so regularly that his wig smudged the wall, why is it that Boswell, who recorded almost every movement of his idolized patron (and who is supposed to have gone there with him), makes no mention of the fact? "Bozzy" goes into details about the Fleet street taverns which he and Johnson—and occasionally Goldsmith—visited, but he says nothing about the "Cheshire Cheese." And what is rather striking, neither do the doctor's two other biographers—Hawkins and Crocker.

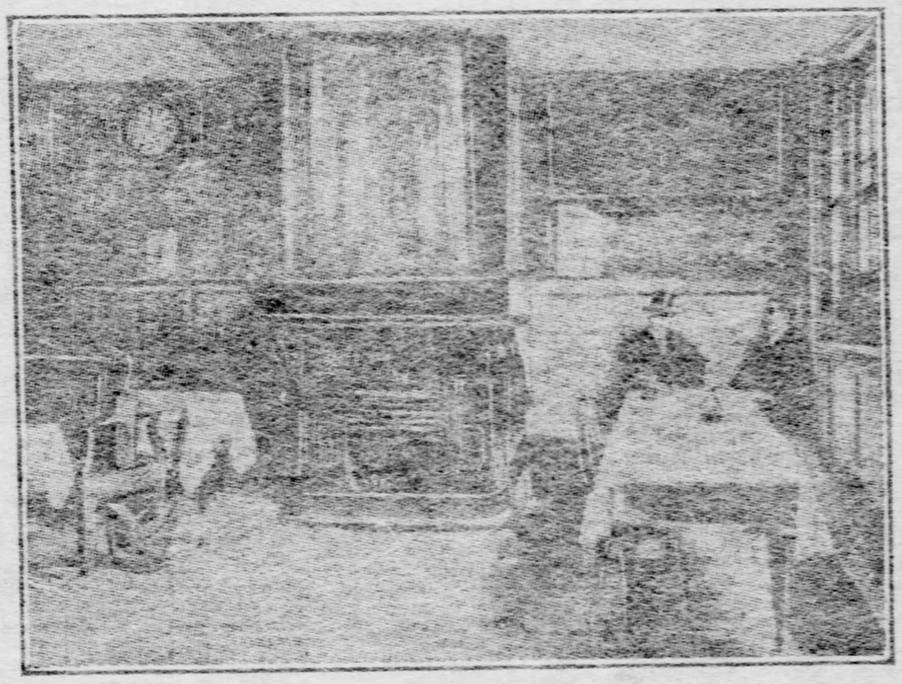
From Boswell one would gather that the Queen's Arms tavern, which used to stand in St. Paul's churchyard; the Cock tavern, in Fleet street, and the Essex Head, close by, were steady haunts of Samuel Johnson, and that his favorite "hang-out" was the old "Mitre," also in the street of newspapers. For here it was that, as his indefatigable biographer says, "he loved to sit up late, and often made my head ache with port." The "Mitre" was, in fact, the scene of Boswell's first supper with Johnson, at which, as the disciple says, "He called out to me with warmth, 'Give me your hand, I have taken a fancy to you.'" And Boswell's account leaves little or no doubt that it was at the "Mitre" that Goldsmith and Sir Joshua Reynolds so often joined them. Nathaniel Hawthorne knew this, and when in London he made a point of dining at the modern "Mitre," which stands near Temple Bar on the site of the ancient inn.



The Barber Shop That Never Was a Palace.

Some Contradictions.

In this connection, it is rather natural to turn to the somewhat laudatory volume about the "Cheshire Cheese" which visitors thereto have the privilege of buying and to see what it has to say. The result is rather amusing. The tavern's "press agent" has to admit, of course, that Boswell doesn't mention the "Cheese," but he gets around it by declaring that his biographer did not meet Johnson until the latter was an old man, or, in other words, until after he had left off coming to the "Cheese." But, a few pages on, Sir Walter Besant, another believer in the legend, is quoted to the effect that Dr. Johnson spent the evenings of his last years wholly at the tavern! And if it is true that Boswell fails to mention the "Cheese" because he never went there with Johnson, what of the following paragraph, which is to be found in the introduction to this entertaining volume? It runs: "We can see Johnson in his favorite seat, mouthing and talking as who should say, 'I am Sir Oracle, and when I ope my mouth let no dog bark,' and there Boswell may be seen, with eyes fixed reverentially on the sage, drinking in every one of his words to serve as material for that undying life of his."



Where Dr. Johnson Never Sat in the Cheshire Cheese.

Perhaps it is rather significant, too, that despite all the diary writing that was done in those days and of the frequency with which Johnson is supposed to have visited the "Cheshire Cheese" only one witness—and that a rather discreditable one—can be found to connect the lexicographer with the place. This is one Cyrus Jay, who perpetrated a small volume of reminiscences in 1813, or a quarter of a century after the death of Johnson. And Jay merely claims to have known several old gentlemen who used to meet Johnson at the "Cheshire Cheese." His value as a witness, however, can be guessed when it is said that his last years seem to have been devoted to the consumption of gin and water, which finally killed him.

Even Baedeker refers to Johnson's "alleged" chair at the "Cheshire Cheese." And although the Johnson club, which is composed of admirers of the lexicographer, holds its annual dinner at the "Cheese," it is, so the club's secretary states, because the place really is the last of the ancient London taverns, and not because of its supposed connection with Johnson.

Whether or not, however, Dr. Johnson was a visitor to the "Cheshire Cheese" there is one particularly ironic circumstance in connection with American patronage of the tavern. And that is the fact that Dr. Johnson hated Americans.

"I am willing to love all mankind except an American," Boswell makes him say, in conversation with Miss Seward. And when the lady replied, "Sir, this is an instance that we are always most violent against those whom we have injured," the lexicographer was, Boswell continues, "irritated still more, and roared out another tremendous volley which one might fancy could be heard across the Atlantic." However, at such times the irascible doctor said a good deal more than he meant.

Will Electricity End War?

OUR planet is in a fearful condition now. War is on every mind. The writer saw a hideous sight in the Government building at the St. Louis exposition. A young woman was making cartridges, loaded with high explosives—to kill. She has been at work since the opening of the fair; she attends to a machine that turns them out with great rapidity. According to all known laws of mind, this employment is dreadful. She has to keep her mind on the awful machine, and during the weary months of the fair must think of killing many times. And humanity cannot, or will not, see that if she ever gives birth to a child its mind will be scarred and singed with horrible thoughts. The entire exposition bears the sounds of war continually. The Boer and Santiago wars are each fought several times per day.

But listen to this, ye who would be delighted to see blood running. Prof. Thomson in his closing speech said these momentous words: "The electricians of the world have it in their power to make war so awful and so costly that no king will dare to begin. There is no limit to the destructiveness to which electricity may be developed in battle."

Ye fighters, see what is in sight: A few electricians can control an entire battlefield. They can go near, when two armies are in murder, and stop the battle by annihilating all the generals and officers above the rank of captain. This will be cheaper than to slaughter 50,000 men, not one of whom wants to be killed or is interested in the war.

But these things are too horrible to write about; however, the electrician has more power than can even be thought about by one not conversant with electrical matters. They can wipe out an entire army, for the methods are now known; and an entire navy can be obliterated from the sea.

Formidable power is in the clutch of the electrician. An army would be as grass and a $5,000,000 battleship of steel as an eggshell. They have veritable lightning at the fair now, and its thunder roars between the high potential terminals just to the north of the palace of electricity. The mere fact that the wizards of the earth—electricians—and a peace congress met in the same fair is prophetic. All teachers of men so far have been without influence against war. Something must be done.

The Evolution of the Ballot

By JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.

THE fifteen millions who will cast their ballots on November 8 will vote in all sorts of ways and under a great variety of regulations. The Constitution requires that "all elections shall be by ballot," but if this were interpreted literally all who have the right to vote would go to the polls and drop into specified receptacles little balls, such as used in our club elections.

The earliest users of the ballot for voting purposes were the Greeks, who, at their elections dropped into an urn or box balls bearing appropriate marks. Sometimes they utilized stones and shells for the same purpose, but even these crude methods were more progressive than those still obtaining in some of our own states. They assured a secret vote, which ballot reformers in this country have been fighting for these many years past. And speaking of these voting shells ("ostrakon") of the Greeks, doubtless you do not know that they gave us our word "ostracism." When a citizen became obnoxious to the Greeks they took a secret vote as to whether he should be driven into exile or not, by casting their shell-ballots.

Voting by ticket was an invention of the Romans. If the vote concerned a change in the law the tickets were marked "V. T.," the initial letters of the Latin words expressing consent to the new proposition, or "A," expressing adherence to the old law. In elections to public office these ancient Roman tickets bore the candidates' names. The Romans passed a law regulating secret voting as early as 139 B. C., but long before this, even, the popular assemblies voted by ballot.

Throughout the middle ages these forms of voting obtained, especially the colored balls. Sometimes the division of these was by boxes, with mouths together, and so hooded that no bystander could see in which the ball was dropped. Another method was to drop into the same box a white or black ball, according to the vote. Ticket ballots were used in America before they were adopted even by England. These were the "papers" which figured in New England elections during the early colonial days, and which the pilgrim fathers are supposed to have seen first in Holland.

Our First Elections.

Printed ballots gradually came into vogue as our civilization progressed, and are now general in almost all constitutional countries. But in most of the states of our Union, during more than a quarter century following the establishment of the government, the state legislatures "appointed" the presidential electors, and the people voted only indirectly for them, their choice being expressed by their votes for the members of the legislatures. South Carolina adhered to this practice even until the beginning of the civil war. Previous to 1804 each elector voted for two candidates for president. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared president; the next largest vice president. But in that year, the Constitution having been amended, each elector voted for a president and vice president. Not until 1824 did it become general for voters to cast their ballots directly for presidential electors; hence no reference books show the popular vote prior to that year, when "Old Hickory" was the successful candidate.

Months elapsed before the public knew the result of these old-time elections, whereas on the 8th of next month an electric throb will probably enlighten the whole land on this point before midnight.

Our first ballots were furnished by the candidates themselves, who had to pay for the printing and distribution. Practically every man at the polls could see how every other man had voted. Henchmen of candidates hung about the polling places and pressed their little tickets upon arriving voters.

The "party ballot" was the next step. The cost of printing and distributing the tickets was footed by the political organizations, and their agents now approached the voters with their bundles of tickets. This form of ballot did much to build up the great political parties, but was a prolific source of corruption. But it so happened that in 1856 experiments in voting had been made in Southern Australia, although wind of the innovation did not reach our shores for some years afterward. Out of this experiment grew the famous "Australian ballot system." It embodied a "state ticket" printed at the expense of the government and given to the voter by a special official. Privacy to those who cast these ballots was secured by voting booths or inclosed stalls.

Agitation for "ballot reform" was not commenced with vigor in this country until 1887. It was a reaction against the corruption, bribery and intimidation which had long obtained at the polls. It resulted in the gradual adoption by many states of the Australian ballot system. Good effects were immediate wherever the method was adopted. There was better order and decency at the polling places, diminution of fraud and intimidation.

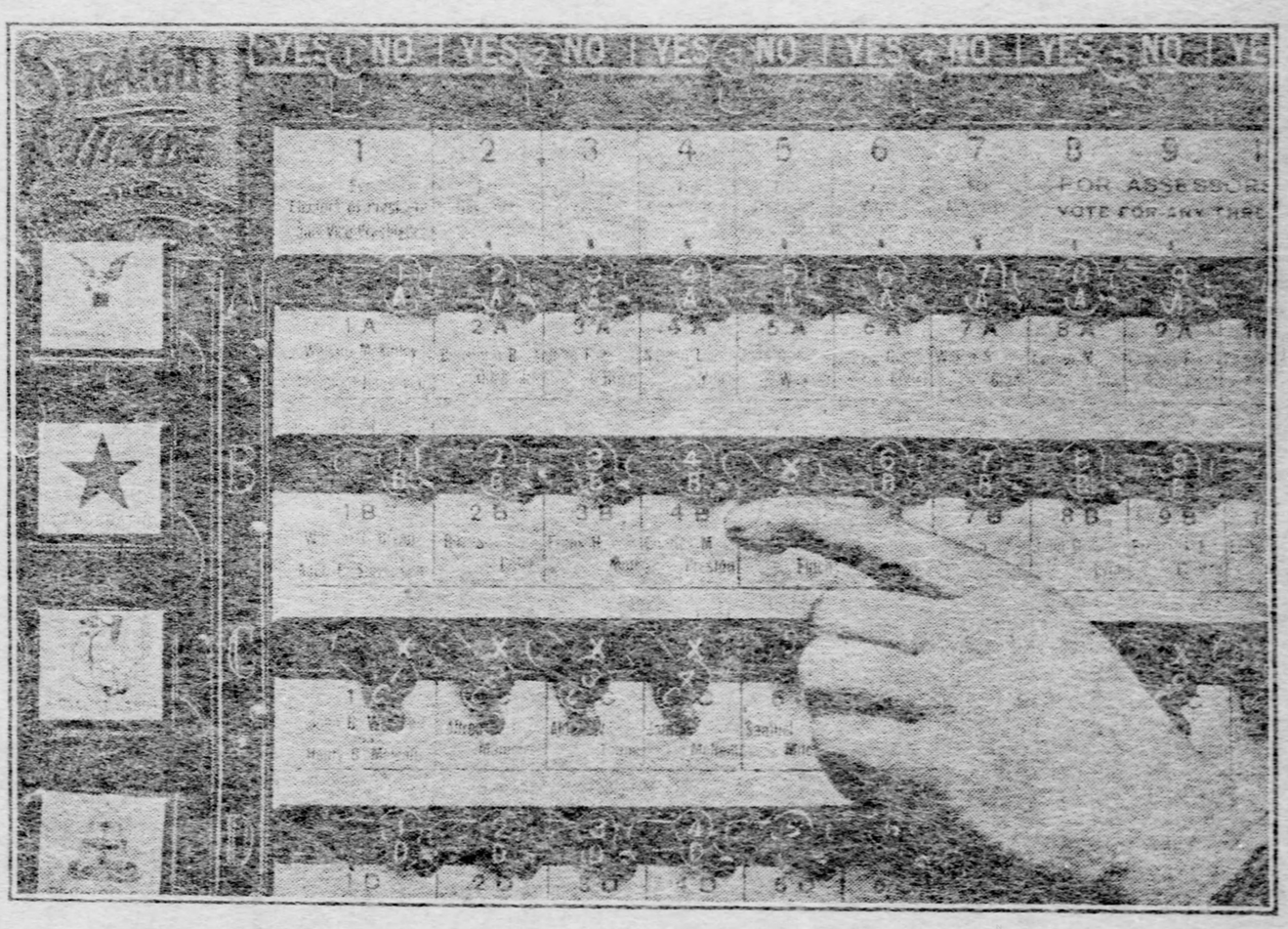
Blanket Ballot and Voting Machines.

The "blanket ballot" came into vogue with the Australian system. All candidates' names are, under this method, printed on the same ticket, sometimes in alphabetical order, irrespective of party. In some states there are "party columns" headed each by the emblem of the party—usually the eagle of the Republican, the star of the Democrats, etc. The illiterate voter places his mark at the head of his party column, as indicated by the emblem, and it is thus necessary for him to vote a "straight ticket." The blanket ballot is favored by the party organizations because it encourages this "straight" party voting—i. e., for the entire ticket—and discourages "scratching," or independent voting. But in New Jersey each voter has found in the booth stacks of tickets, each representing a different party. He selects his ticket, seals it in a blank envelope and places it in the ballot box after leaving the booth.

The Australian ballot system was in use in 36 states during the first McKinley-Bryan election. In the coming contest it will be used by all states and territories except the two Carolinas, Oregon, Oklahoma, New Mexico and parts of Georgia. England saw its value as early as 1870, when it was adopted for school board elections, and introduced it for elections to parliament two years later.

The advent of the "voting machine," however, marks a recent step in progress even beyond the simple Australian system, of which it is the outgrowth, and all of whose virtues it retains, adding valuable innovations.

That we should vote by machinery is not surprising in an age when our meals are dispensed, our dishes washed, our shoes "shined," our confections sold, our newspaper bulletins written and posted, our ciphering done, our clothes laundered, and countless other little odd jobs or gigantic feats are done for us by purely mechanical agents—an age which has actually given birth to thought-saving machines.



Voting a Split Ticket by Machine.

The voting machine, in one form or another, will be used at the coming election in 10 states—Maine, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska and California. It has also been legalized by congress for all federal elections.

The voter using this new system enters a curtained cabinet and finds before him vertical columns of candidates names, arranging themselves into horizontal rows of political parties. In other words, looking up and down, he sees in any one row the names of all candidates for the same office, or, reading from left to right in any selected row, all candidates of any particular party. To the left of each party row is the word "Republican" under the figure of an eagle, or "Democratic" beneath a star, or "Prohibition" below a bubbling fountain. Other parties in the field are similarly indicated. At each emblem is a large knob, lever or button, and if the voter wishes to vote the Republican ticket, for example, he pulls, turns or presses the appliance. If he wishes to vote the "straight" party ticket he simply throws a lever, which records his vote, rings a bell and resets the machine. But if he wishes to vote a "split" ticket he proceeds as follows:

At the head of each vertical column is the name of an office for which the respective candidates are running, as "president," "vice president," "governor," etc. When the big party knob, lever or button on the left was manipulated at first it threw down against each name card in the entire Republican column, for example, a little lever indicating that its man is to be voted for at the final register. But looking along the party row the voter finds the name "John Smith" below the column heading "alderman." For some reason he does not regard Smith as an honest man, and decides to "scratch" him. He, therefore, brings back to its original position the little lever over John's name, and, looking further down the column, finds some other candidate for the same office whom he prefers. He drops the little lever over the latter's name, and then with the large lever which rings the bell records his vote.

Cannot Be Cheated.

The voting machines adopted by the various states cannot be cheated. The bell or a similar signal announces to those outside that a vote has been cast by the man in the booth. No repeating is possible, and one machine adopted by New York, New Jersey and several other states is fitted with a lever which closes the curtain of the booth as soon as entered, and at the same time unlocks the machine. The final vote of the man thus secreted in the booth is cast by turning the lever back to its original position, locking the machine and at the same time throwing open the curtain and ringing the signal for the next voter. Another machine has a gate which answers the same purpose, and thus no man can repeat without opening the booth a second time, which is against the law. In some states each voter is limited to one minute's use of the machine, which is ample, considering the fact that in Milwaukee last April one machine cast 120 votes in one hour. The machines in that city automatically counted 60,158 ballots, and complete election returns of the entire city were received at headquarters 72 minutes after the polls closed.

All votes are automatically recorded and counted as fast as they are cast. The last voter having left the booth, the back of the machine is unlocked by the supervisors of the different parties, acting together. They find the total for each candidate ready for them as soon as the recording dial is exposed to view. Milwaukee's election in the spring just passed proved that the cost of balloting with a machine is just a trifle more than half of what it was two years previous with the old paper ballots. There were fewer voting officers needed and these were required to remain at the polls a less number of hours. The vote being automatically as well as secretly counted, there is no waiting after the polls are closed to go over the ballots, one at a time, no chance for dispute and no recounting.

The laws limiting the right of suffrage in the various states are in surprising variety. Many are quaint and even archaic. Duelists are forbidden a vote in Virginia, Florida and Michigan; accessories to dueling in the latter two. Bettors on elections cannot vote in Florida, New York and Wisconsin. United States soldiers, sailors and marines are deprived of the ballot in Nebraska, Ohio, Georgia, Texas and New Mexico; camp followers of an army in the last named. Idiots, insane persons, criminals and paupers are forbidden suffrage in a large number of states, while others allow the ballot to these while refusing it to women. Dishonorably discharged soldiers are excluded from the polls in Iowa, rebels in Kansas and Minnesota. Chinese are denied the ballot in Oregon, Nevada and South Dakota. Indians cannot vote in Nevada, South Dakota or Montana, whether civilized or not. In Minnesota and Mississippi they must be taxed to enjoy suffrage.

Throughout Vermont sit "boards of civil authority," and no citizen failing to gain their approbation may vote. In Alabama, Arkansas and Kansas one must have worked at lawful employment at least 12 weeks prior to registration. Length of state residence required for voters varies from three months in Maryland to two years in South Carolina, Louisiana and Alabama. In Mississippi, Kansas and South Carolina clergymen need live only six months in the state before voting, whereas all other citizens must have had such residence for one year in the first two and two years in the last-named. The same special privilege is extended to public school teachers in South Carolina.

All voters must read and write in Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas and Massachusetts. In Hawaii they must read and write either English or the native language. In Connecticut they must at least read English, while in Mississippi they must be able to read and understand the Constitution. In South Carolina they must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution; in California, read the Constitution and write their names; in Wyoming, read the state constitution in English. In Louisiana a man may vote if he can read or write, if he pay taxes on $300 worth of property or if his father or grandfather was qualified to vote on January 1, 1867—a clause intended to exclude ex-slaves and their children. In Alabama, Arkansas and Kansas each voter must pay taxes on 40 acres or $300 worth of property. Women may vote on the same footing with men in Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming; on school questions in Massachusetts, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Washington, Montana, Oklahoma, New Hampshire and North Dakota.

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The Typical American.

In the space allotted to me I can only touch on these two or three popular misconceptions which a personal friendship of many years' standing render to me more absurd than those which usually swarm about presidents, and which, in this case, are being used for somewhat mean and low political objects. But in the many attacks made upon President Roosevelt there is one thought which has come again and again into my mind, knowing him as I do. Every nation, or rather every historic race, has certain attributes in addition to the great and more obvious virtues which it believes to be peculiarly its own, and in which it takes an especial pride. We of the United States like to think of the typical American as a brave man and an honest man, very human, with no vain pretense to infallibility. We would have him simple in his home life, democratic in his ways, with the highest education that the world can give, kind to the weak, tender and loyal and true, never quarrelsome but never afraid to fight, with a strong, sane sense of humor, and with a strain of adventure in his blood, which we shall never cease to love until those ancestors of ours who conquered a continent have drifted a good deal farther into the past than is the case today. These are the qualities which all men admire and respect and which thus combined we like to think peculiarly American. As I enumerate them I describe Theodore Roosevelt. The use to which he has put these qualities of heart and character, as well as the fine abilities which are also his, is cut pretty deep into the history of our last 25 years, whether in the commission of the civil service, in the police commission, in the navy department, in the Spanish war, at Albany, or in the White House. —Henry Cabot Lodge in McClure's.

Beginning of Monroe Doctrine.

While the principle of non-intervention formed an integral part of the political philosophy of American statesmen, its practical importance was profoundly impressed upon them by the narrowness of their escape from being drawn, by the alliance with France, into the vortex of the European conflicts that grew out of the French revolution. Even before American independence was acknowledged by Great Britain, American statesmen scented the dangers that lurked in a possible implication in European broils. "You are afraid," said Richard Oswald to John Adams, "of being made the tool of the powers of Europe." "Indeed I am," replied Adams. "What powers?" inquired Oswald. "All of them," replied Adams; "it is obvious that all the powers of Europe will be continually maneuvering with us to work us into their real or imaginary balances of power. . . . But I think that it ought to be our rule not to meddle."—John Bassett Moore, in Harper's Magazine.

Stirring Days at the Dawn of the War.

By COL. A. K. McCLURE.

THE bombardment of Sumter accomplished the enforced secession of Virginia and North Carolina. The conventions of both of those states had previously refused to join in the secession movement. Looking merely on the surface of the history of those times, the firing on Sumter appears as an act of midsummer madness when Gen. Beauregard, the Confederate commander, had the assurance of Maj. Anderson, commanding the little handful of the Union force in Sumter, that he would surrender the fort at noon two days thereafter if not supplied with provisions. It was this firing upon a starving garrison by order of the Confederate government that inflamed the north and gave it substantial unanimity in support of the war, and it was, as I have on several occasions stated, the death knell of the Confederacy.

In a conversation with Jefferson Davis, who was then president of the Confederacy, when I visited his home some 10 years after the war, I asked him whether political conditions had not controlled his decision to order the firing upon Sumter when its surrender was assured at a given hour. He declared very positively, however, that the order to fire upon Sumter had been issued solely because the federal government had, as he believed, been guilty of a breach of faith by starting an expedition by sea to provision and re-enforce Sumter. I reminded him that there was no intention on the part of President Lincoln to violate the faith of the government, as was evidenced by his notification to Gov. Pickens that an expedition had been started to provision the garrison at Sumter, and with the notice the assurance was given that if provisions were allowed to be supplied to the fort, no attempt would be made to re-enforce the garrison or supply munitions of war.

However, Mr. Davis may have been influenced by his belief that a breach of faith had been committed by Lincoln, I cannot doubt that Sumter would not have been fired upon but for the fact that Virginia and North Carolina could not be brought into the Confederacy without first precipitating civil war. Immediately after the surrender of Sumter and the call of the government for 75,000 troops to maintain the Union, the reconvened convention of Virginia in secret session adopted the ordinance of secession, and North Carolina followed. The Confederate government at once transferred its capital to Richmond, and all that Virginia gained by reversing her verdict against secession and making common cause with the Confederacy was to make her soil the chief theater of civil war, with almost universal desolation within her borders.

Armies Organized.

Both sections immediately organized large armies. Gen. Beauregard, who had commanded the bombardment at Charleston, was placed at the head of one army and advanced to Manassas, a good strategic point because of its railroad facilities, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnson with another army took possession of the Shenandoah valley. An army of some 25,000 men was organized at Washington to make the advance upon Manassas and Richmond, commanded by Gen. McDowell, and Gen. Patterson, who was in command of the department of Pennsylvania, marched with an army of nearly equal numbers through the Cumberland valley to meet Johnson somewhere on the other side of the Potomac.

Gen. Scott continued as commander-in-chief and personally directed the movements of all the various military forces in the field, but he had outlived his ability to exhibit the great military genius which made his march from Vera Cruz to Mexico so lustrous in achievement, and his utter incapacity for his high command was clearly illustrated when McDowell and Patterson, both moving under his immediate orders, were kept far apart at the battle of Bull Run, while Johnson escaped from Patterson, joined Beauregard and changed a Union victory into a most disastrous Union defeat.

The people of the north had become somewhat accustomed to the idea of civil war, as immense preparations for it had been going on for nearly three months, but nearly all cherished the hope that in some way, without knowing or pretending to know how it might be accomplished, war would be averted, or at least that a single battle would surely end the conflict and bring about the restoration of the Union on some basis of compromise.

Expected Brief War.

When Gen. Patterson with his army was marching through the Cumberland valley to the Potomac, he encamped for several days on my farm on the outskirts of Chambersburg, and I had the principal officers to dine with me during their stay. Along with Gen. Patterson were Gen. Cadwallader, Gen. Doubleday, Gen. Keim, Col. George H. Thomas, then commanding the regulars, Maj. Fitz John Porter, who was on Gen. Scott's staff and represented the commander-in-chief, and Senator John Sherman, who was a volunteer aid on Patterson's staff. It was a pleasant May evening, and after dinner the parties were enjoying their cigars on the porch, where I heard the whole question of the war very freely discussed by the officers and the men whom I supposed to be unerring oracles on the grave question.

The only silent guest of the occasion was Col. Thomas. He was a Virginian and well knew how terribly the south was in earnest, and how desperately its people would fight for their homes, and only very few questions were asked him at any time during the conversation, to which he always answered very courteously and without expressing any decided opinion. All of the others, with the single exception of Doubleday, agreed that it might be necessary to fight one general battle, but beyond that the war could not possibly be extended. They assumed that the north with its advantage in numbers would be successful in the battle, and that compromise and peace must inevitably follow. Gen. Doubleday, who had been in Sumter and had been in immediate intercourse with the southern people, declared with great earnestness that if one general battle was fought between the north and the south it would precipitate the bloodiest war of the century.

Gens. Patterson, Cadwallader, Keim and Staff Officers Porter and Sherman were entirely agreed in the conviction that one battle might be necessary for peace, but that peace must follow the first defeat of the southern army. They regarded the capture of Richmond as certain to follow a successful battle in the field, and they believed that peace would come before the Confederate capital could be captured. Doubleday very earnestly combated the delusion of his fellow-officers. He was an impetuous man and expressed his views with unusual earnestness. He was called away to his command before any of the others left, and when he had gone out of hearing, Gen. Patterson remarked that it was very unfortunate for Doubleday that he was a spiritualist and "gone in the head."

Not Prepared for Conflict.

Both sections were unprepared for war, but the south had the advantage of the transfer of the major portion of the arms of the Union to the southern arsenals before the war began by Secretary Floyd of Virginia. The country had not been engaged in war for half a century with the exception of a short struggle with Mexico that did not require so much as a regiment from each state of the Union, and the martial spirit of the people had almost entirely died out.

Pennsylvania offered enough troops to fill the entire call of the government for 75,000 men, and with her reserve corps that was in an advanced stage of organization when the battle of Bull Run was fought, we had a very large excess of our quota of men in the military service. No one in the north doubted that with the overwhelming numbers under Scott's command the battle to be fought at Manassas must be a decided victory for the Union army, and the belief was very general that within a week or two at the most after such a battle, Richmond would be in the possession of Union troops.

Public sentiment was intensely inflamed on the subject of the war, and the cry of "On to Richmond" started in Greeley's "Tribune," was repeated in every community.

Why the battle of Bull Run was lost has never been officially explained to the public. Gen. Patterson, who was severely censured at the time for permitting Johnson to escape from the valley and join Beauregard at Bull Run, promptly demanded a court of inquiry at which he proposed to prove beyond dispute that he had literally and faithfully obeyed the orders of Gen. Scott, and in that he was undoubtedly right. The court of inquiry was refused to him because, as the department declared, it was not necessary for his vindication.

When McDowell's army was defeated and finally driven in utter confusion back into the defenses of Washington, the people of the north, and especially of Pennsylvania, for the first time began to understand the magnitude of undertaking to lock horns with the south to conquer its people into submission to the Union.

At first a tidal wave of despair swept over the north, but it was speedily dispelled as the people began to understand the duties and sacrifices they must accept. I then represented the Gettysburg district in the state senate, and was engaged nearly all the time with Gov. Curtin at Harrisburg. He stood out before the state and the country as grandly vindicated by organizing the Pennsylvania reserve corps in the face of the protest of the national government as it was that corps, enlisted for three years' service or during the war, that was the nucleus of the Grand Army of the Potomac that McClellan so completely organized after he was called into command.

The governor gave prompt utterance to his patriotic convictions and purposes and inspired the loyal sentiment of the state to aggressive action. It was then known that we were face to face with actual sanguinary war between brethren of opposing sections, and all understood that such a war must be even more desperate than a war between opposing nationalities. McClellan was called to the command of the Army of the Potomac, as he then stood alone with a record of victories in West Virginia, which a few years later would hardly have been regarded as skirmishes, but he had defeated or captured several regimental commands at different points, and as he was known to be one of the most accomplished officers in the army it was natural, with his prestige of victories in West Virginia, that he should be called to the command of the Army of the Potomac with the very cordial approval of the country.

Recognition of the South.

One of the amusing features of the early part of the war was the hesitation of the government to recognize a condition of war in the south and treat the Confederacy as a belligerent power. When Gen. McClellan demanded the surrender of Col. Pegram's regiment in West Virginia he addressed Pegram as if writing a business note, entirely omitting Pegram's title, and Gen. Andrew Porter, a gallant Pennsylvania soldier, and cousin of Horace Porter, who was on Grant's staff and is now minister to France, informed me of the ludicrous scene when the first flag of truce appeared between the two armies. Gen. Porter was provost marshal of the army, and when information came from the pickets that a southern command had appeared with a flag of truce it was brought to him and the grave question of acknowledging the Confederacy as a belligerent power had to be decided at once. There was great hesitation about the attitude to be assumed, but it was finally decided that any communication from the southern army should be received without any official recognition of her belligerent rights. The communication related simply to the exchange of some prisoners, and arrangements were made to carry into effect the request that was made, but with scrupulous care to avoid any official recognition as belligerents.

France and England had already recognized the rights of the Confederacy as a belligerent, and we could do nothing less without deciding that there should be either no capture or no exchange of prisoners, leaving the war to be conducted under the old-time laws of barbarism. The protection of the Union prisoners in the hands of the enemy compelled the government to treat with the Confederacy as possessing all the rights of a belligerent power, while we were very careful to avoid any form of distinct recognition. A regular cartel for the exchange of prisoners was agreed upon, and every belligerent right practically accorded to the south simply because it was an imperious necessity.

Army's Inaction.

It was confidently expected that Gen. McClellan with the new Army of the Potomac, that very largely outnumbered the Confederate force between Washington and Richmond, would march upon Manassas in the early fall, and the belief was generally shared in the north that he would be in Richmond by the first of October. But McClellan was, first of all, a thorough disciplinarian, and he was unwilling to advance upon the enemy until he had his army thoroughly disciplined, and September passed and finally October passed with the Army of the Potomac remaining at Washington, and there was profound disappointment throughout the entire north.

The fall elections, the most important of which were held in October, were seriously affected by the inaction of the Union army, and political interests as well as patriotic impulses demanded the advance of the Army of the Potomac. Fortunately, there were no state officers to be elected in Pennsylvania, but the Republicans would have lost the control of the popular branch of the legislature had it not been for a combination made by which a number of war Democrats were elected to the house by the support of the Republicans.

Gov. Curtin visited Washington certainly half a dozen times during the fall of 1861 to urge the vigorous prosecution of the war. President Lincoln and War Secretary Cameron both shared Curtin's anxiety, and, although the weather was unusually favorable throughout the fall for army movements, with excellent roads, the Army of the Potomac remained in its Washington camp until midwinter, when McClellan suffered a severe attack of illness, and the president assumed the responsibility of ordering a general advance of the army on the 22d of February, 1862. That order was withdrawn when the president reluctantly yielded to Gen. McClellan's assurances that the advance would be made at an early day. Finally the movement was made upon Manassas, when it was found deserted by the Confederate forces and the defenses mounted with wooden imitation guns.

Care of State's Soldiers.

Gov. Curtin inaugurated his wonderful system for the care of the Pennsylvania soldiers in the field and in the hospitals early in the fall of 1861. He appointed commissioners representing the state to visit soldiers in the field, and especially sick and wounded in the hospitals, and see that they had every necessary provision for their comfort. I have stated in a former chapter that every Pennsylvania soldier who addressed a letter on any subject, however trivial, received a direct answer from the executive chamber over the name of the governor, and he was entirely in advance of all the northern executives in making provision for the care of our state troops. He carried that theory to the extent of early legislation providing for the body of every Pennsylvania soldier who died on the field, in a hospital or anywhere in the military service, to be brought home at the expense of the state for burial with his kindred.

Curtin's affection for his soldiers was that of the most loving father for his own children. A man clad in his country's blue, although without insignia of command, always was the first of the visitors admitted into the executive chamber. It soon became well understood throughout the Pennsylvania portion of the army that Gov. Curtin was the "Soldiers' Friend," and by that title he was known not only to every Pennsylvanian in the service, but in the home of every soldier in the commonwealth.

No matter how grave or exacting were his official duties, the presence of a soldier, however humble, always received welcome and attention, and it was the grateful appreciation of this devotion of Curtin to the Pennsylvania soldiers that re-elected him in 1863, when some 70,000 Pennsylvania soldiers were not permitted to vote for governor, as the amendment to our constitution permitting soldiers to vote in the field was not accomplished until 1864. The soldiers could not vote for Curtin's re-election themselves, but earnest appeals came to the home of nearly every soldier of the state urging fathers, brothers and friends to support the soldiers' friend for re-election, and thus while the Pennsylvania troops were disfranchised, it is quite probable that they exerted even a greater influence upon the election by bringing Democratic relatives and friends to the support of Curtin than if they had been permitted to vote themselves.

If a dispatch or a letter came to the governor even from the most distant section of the Union, telling the story of a sick or wounded soldier who needed attention, it was the first matter to be disposed of, and always in favor of the soldier to the uttermost.

Flags Presented.

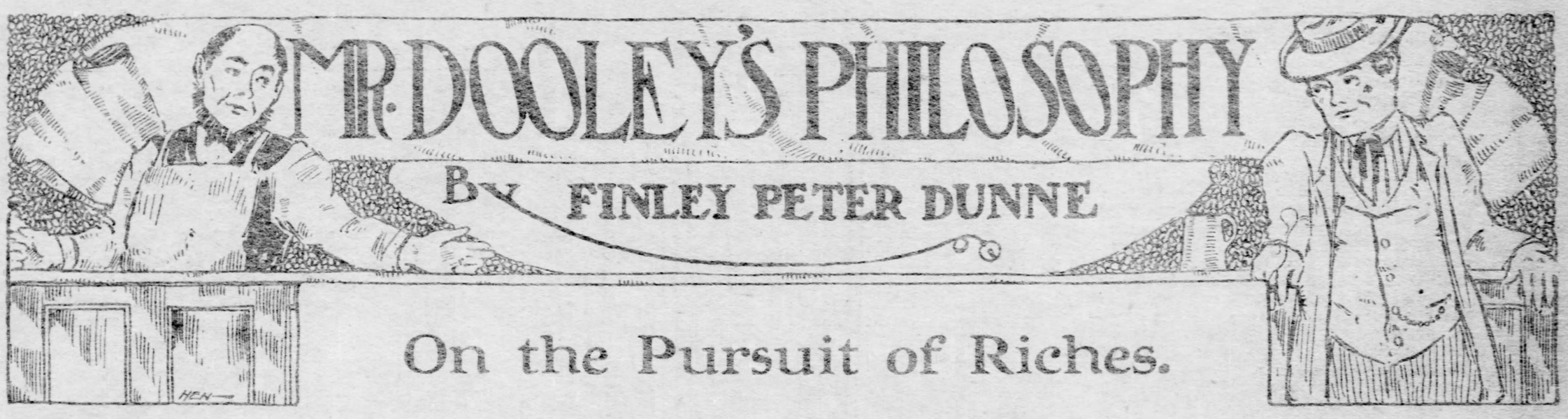
I was one of the party that accompanied him when he delivered the state flags to the Pennsylvania Reserves at Tenneliytown, in the presence of President Lincoln, Gen. McClellan, Secretary Cameron and a host of other dignitaries, and the affection exhibited by the soldiers, officers and privates, as he gave them their state standards, and expressed his entire confidence that they would bring them back with honor, was one of the most beautiful spectacles I ever witnessed. When he had completed his work, passing from regiment to regiment and handing each the standard of the state, he was quite overcome as the last flag passed into the hands of the commander of a regiment. With quivering lips and tear-dimmed eyes he raised his hand and said: "God bless you and preserve the flag."

After the flags had been delivered, a ceremony that was witnessed by a considerable portion of the army, a party consisting of eight or ten headed by McClellan and Lincoln, rode around the entire Army of the Potomac on horseback, a journey that occupied more than half the day. The only important feature of that ride, as I recall it, was the incident of McClellan stopping the entire party at one point and calling Mr. Lincoln's attention to the fact that they were for the first time outside of the Union lines, that is beyond the Union pickets, although the Union picket line was not far in our rear. President Lincoln answered in his quaint way that he thought it would be a very good place to leave, in which the entire party, including Gen. McClellan, heartily concurred.

Curtin did not leave a single Pennsylvania regiment unvisited on that occasion, and I well remember the satisfaction that all felt the evening after the work of the day and the journey had been accomplished, because of the superb organization of the Army of the Potomac by McClellan, which, as we believed, would capture Richmond before the frosts of autumn came again. How sadly all were disappointed is a story too well known to all to need repetition.

Nothing New Under the Sun.

War cartoons are not a modern invention. According to an archeologist, they appear in the Egyptian friezes in the British museum. One represents Pharaoh's chariot drawn by dogs and surrounded by an army of cats. The enemy, of course, are rats. Another cartoon represents a donkey and a lion playing draughts, much as a modern cartoonist might depict the British lion and the Russian bear playing chess or ping-pong or shaking dice. No doubt the Egyptians laughed at these cartoons until they cracked their angular stone faces. This may be why the ancient sculptures are so broken up.



On the Pursuit of Riches.

"DEAR me, I wisht I had money," said Mr. Hennessy.

"So do I," said Mr. Dooley. "I need it."

"Ye wudden't get it fr'm me," said Mr. Hennessy.

"If I didn't," said Mr. Dooley, "'twud be because I was poor or tired. But what d'ye want money f'r? Supposin' I lost me head an' handed over all me accumylated wealth? What wud ye do with that gr-reat fortune? Befure ye had spint half iv it ye'd be so sick ye'd come to me an' hand back th' remainin' eighteen dollars.

"A man has more fun wishin' f'r th' things he hasn't got thin injyin' th' things he has got. Life, Hinnissy, is like a Pullman dinin' car; a fine bill iv fare but nawthin' to eat. Ye go in fresh an', hungry, tuck ye'er napkin in ye'er collar, an' square away at th' list iv groceries that th' black man hands ye. What'll ye have first? Ye think ye'd like to be famous an' ye ordher a dish iv fame an' bid th' waither make it good an' hot. He's gone an age, an' whin he comes back ye'er appytite is departed. Ye taste th' ordher an', says ye: 'Why, it's cold an' full iv broken glass.' 'That's th' way we always sarve fame on this car,' says th' coon. 'Don't ye think ye'd like money f'r th' sicond coorse? Misther Rockyfellar over there has had forty-two helpin's,' says he. 'It don't seem to agree with him,' says ye, 'but ye may bring me some,' ye say. Away he goes an' stays till ye're bald an' ye'er teeth fall out an' ye set dhrummin' on th' table an' lookin' out at th' scenery. By an' by he comes back with ye'er ordher, but jus' as he's goin' to hand it to ye, Rockyfellar grabs th' plate. 'What kind iv a car is this?' says ye. 'Don't I get annything to eat? Can't ye give me a little happiness?' 'I wudden't ricommend th' happiness,' says th' waither. 'It's canned an' it kilt th' las' man that thried it.' 'Well, gracious,' says ye, 'I've got to have something. Give me a little good health an' I'll thry to make a meal out iv that.' 'Sorry, Sir,' says th' black man, 'but we're all out iv good health. Besides,' he says, takin' ye gintly be th' ar-rm, 'we're comin' into th' deepo an' ye'll have to get out,' he says.

"An' there ye ar-re. Ye'll niver get money onless ye fix th' waither an' grab th' dishes fr'm th' other passengers. An' ye won't do that. So ye'll niver be rich. No poor man iver will be. Wan iv th' sthrangest things about life is that th' poor who need th' money th' most ar-re th' very wans that niver have it. A poor man is a poor man, an' a rich man is a rich man. Ye're ayether born poor or rich. It don't make anny diff'rence whether or not ye have money to begin with. If ye're born to be rich, ye'll be rich; an' if ye're born to be poor, ye'll be poor. Th' buttons on ye'er vest tell th' story. Rich man, poor man, beggar man, rich man, or wurruds to that effect. I always have ayether two buttons or three."

"A poor man is a man that rayfuses to cash in. Ye don't get annything f'r nawthin', an' to gather in a millyon iv thim beautiful lithographs iv Salmon P. Chase ye have to go down ivry day with something undher ye'er ar-rm to th' great pawn shop. Whin Hogan wants four dollars, he takes th' clock down to Moses. Whin Rockyfellar wants tin millyon, he puts up his peace iv mind or his health or something akelly valyable. If Hogan wud hock his priceless habit iv sleepin' late in th' mornin' he wud be able to tell th' time iv day whin he got up without goin' to th' corner dhrug store.

"Look at McMullin. He's rowlin' in it. It bulges his pocket an' inflates his convarsation. Whin he looks at me I always feel that he's wondhrin' how much I'd bring at a forced sale. Well, McMullin an' I had th' same start, about forty yards behind scratch an' Vanderbilt to beat. They always put th' best man in anny race behind th' line. Befure McMullin gets through he'll pass Vanderbilt, carry away th' tape on his shoulders, an' run two or three times around th' thrack. But me an' him started th' same way. Th' on'y diff'rence was that he wud cash in an' I wudden't. Th' on'y thing I iver ixpicted to get money on was me dhream iv avarice. I always had that. I cud dhream iv money as hard as anny man ye iver see, an' can still. But I niver thought iv wurrukin' f'r it. I've always looked on it as dishon'rable to wurruk f'r money. I wurruk f'r evercise an' I get what th' lawyers call an honoraryium be dilutin' th' spirits. Th' on'y way I iver expict to make a cint is to have it left to me be a rich relation an' I'm th' pluthycrat iv me fam'ly, or to stub me toe on a gambler's roll or stop a runaway horse f'r Pierpont Morgan. An' th' horse mustn't be runnin' too fast. He must be jus' goin' to stop on'y Morgan don't know it, havin' fainted. Whin he comes too, he finds me at th' bridle, modestly waitin' f'r him to weep on me bosom. But as f'r scramblin' downtown arly in th' mornin' an' buyin' chattel morgedges, I niver thought iv it. I get up at siven o'clock. I wudden't get up at a quarther to siven f'r all th' money I dhream about. I have a lot iv things ar-round here I cud cash in if I cared f'r money. I have th' priceless gift iv laziness. It's made me what I am, an' that's th' very first thing ivry rich man cashes in. Th' millyonaires ye r-read about thryin' to give th' rest iv th' wurruld a good time be runnin' over thim in autymobills all started with a large stock iv indolence which they cashed in. Now, whin they cud enjoy it, they can't buy it back. Thin I have me good health. Ye can always get money on that. An' I have me frinds; I rayfuse to cash thim in. I don't know that I cud get much on thim, but if I wanted to be a millyonaire I'd tuck you an' Hogan an' Donahue undher me ar-rm an' carry ye down to Mose.

"McMullin did cash. He had no more laziness thin me, but he cashed it in befure he was twinty-wan. He cashed in his good health, a large stock iv fam'ly ties, th' affiction iv his wife, th' comforts iv home, an' wan frind afther another. Wanst in awhile, late in life, he'd thry to redeem a pledge, but he niver cud. They wasn't annything in th' wurruld that McMullin wudden't change f'r th' roly-boly. He cashed in his vote, his pathreetism, his rellijon, his rilliitives an' fin'lly his hair. Ye heerd about him, didn't ye? He's lost ivry hair on his head. They ain't a spear iv vigitation left on him. He's as arid as th' desert iv Sahara. His head looks like an iceberg in th' moonlight. He was in here th' other day, bewailin' his fate. 'It's a gr-reat misfortune,' says he. 'What did ye get f'r it?' says I. 'That's th' throuble,' says he. 'Well, don't complain,' says I. 'Think what ye save in barbers' bills,' I says, an' he wint away lookin' much cheered up.

"No, Hinnissy, you an' I, me frind, was not cut out be Provydence to be millyonaires. If ye had nawthin' but money, ye'd have nawthin' but money. Ye can't ate it, sleep it, dhrink it or carry it away with ye. Ye've got a lot iv things that McMullin hasn't got. Annybody that goes down to Mose's won't see ye'er peace iv mind hangin' in th' window as an unredeemed pledge. An', annyhow, if ye're really in search iv a fortune, perhaps I cud help ye. Wud a dollar an' a half be anny use to ye?"

"Life is full iv disappointments," said Mr. Hennessy.

"It is," said Mr. Dooley, "if ye feel that way. It's thrue that a good many have thried it an' none have come back f'r a post-graduate coorse. But still it ain't so bad as a career f'r a young man. Ye niver get what ye ordher, but it's pretty good if ye'er appytite ain't keen an' ye care f'r th' scenery."

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French Colonies Face the Yellow Peril

By A DIPLOMAT.

THE French republic is today the first colonial power and the first naval power in the world excepting Great Britain alone. Such a power has France become since the calamitous war with Germany in 1870-'71. When she lay at the feet of the proud conqueror, Prince Bismarck and Moltke decided that she should be crushed in prestige, political position and finances. To that end she was shorn of all of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, burdened with a large German garrison distributed in such a fashion as would disrupt her still further until the immense war indemnity of 5,000,000,000 francs should be paid, which was thought impossible without bankrupting her for a long time to come. The terrorism of the commune at the end of the war, the abolition of the Napoleonic empire, the efforts of the Bourbons and Orleanists to regain the throne, and the birth of a new republic under the most terrible agonies of the apparently dying country were to do the rest.

No sooner was the republic established when the government, under a series of the ablest presidents, set about to reorganize the afflicted country, the demoralized army and the shattered finances. Long before the time of financial settlement had come her great statesman, Adolphe Thiers, succeeded in paying the German indemnity, thus clearing the country of the German occupation. Further five milliards were expended to reorganize the army on a modern footing, introducing military service for every capable son of France, abolishing altogether any privileged classes, making education and ability the sole lever for military advancement. Germany having, as it were, both feet on French soil by means of the two powerful fortresses of Metz and Strassburg, one of which alone was worth to Germany 100,000 men, France was compelled to build up against them a perfect net of the strongest fortifications, which again cost her five milliards.

With all these expenses France built up the most powerful navy in the world, next to England's, and gradually paid the cost of the Russian alliance with a loan of more than eleven millions to that power. Notwithstanding this France has built up since then an immense colonial empire in Africa and in Asia. Germany, amazed at France's vitality and recuperative power, not only did not place any stumbling block in her way of acquisition of colonies in all parts of the world, but not infrequently frustrated England's attempts in this direction. Germany was glad to see all the French energies turned toward Africa and Asia and away from the German frontier, and did all in her power to make her forget the ancient German lands redeemed by Germans, though the statues of Metz and Strassburg are still draped in mourning every 14th of July, the French republican national day.

The Troubles of Colonial Possessions.

So far France's old claim as "grand nation" is quite legitimate. The enormous public debt, too, is but a proof of her immense credit, and the skill with which the payment of the stupendous interest is paid every year.

More serious is the handling of the immense colonial empire and its colonization by a French population, in view of the fact that the French nation itself is stationary at home, and would be retrogressive were it not for Italian and German immigration, especially the latter, which, teeming at home and increasing at the rate of 800,000 souls every year, spontaneously flows across the borders. In spite of this overflow, which has fertilized large sections of the United States, built up several German states in Brazil and distributed hundreds of thousands of Germans through Canada, Central and South America, it has further made Russian Poland the only great industrial section of Russia, and is upholding poor Germandom struggling against the overwhelming Slavic and Magyar wave in Austria—in spite of all these drawbacks, I say, Germany has today over 60,000,000 of inhabitants, against the scarcely 40,000,000 of France. The sheer weight of these numbers—even though the military excellence of the two powers might be considered equal—makes any future military success on the part of France alone against Germany well-nigh impossible. And as it is in military matters, so it is gradually becoming in naval affairs. The rise of Germany as a great naval power today is the most significant fact in world politics, so much the more significant as this naval tendency is not a transient policy, but a dire necessity and life question for Germany. She has to support one-fifth of her population with imported foodstuffs, and the proportion becomes larger every year.

A blockade of any length would reduce Germany to submission, for she can only pay for her increasing demands in raw products and foodstuffs by the large exports of her splendidly developed industry, by the proceeds of her shipping and by the interest accruing from her foreign investments. And all this can only be guaranteed by a most powerful navy. These facts have convinced even the Liberal and Centrist parties in Germany, usually averse to increased military and naval expenses. At the present rate of naval shipbuilding in Germany every year—two first-class battleships, one armored cruiser and six destroyers—while at the same time free scope is given by the reichstag to construct freely additional ships in order to replace those which have become obsolete, Germany will contest the naval supremacy of France in 1916, and in case Germany, owing to the world-stirring events in the east, increases her efforts already in 1910. The energy of Emperor William, who has proclaimed openly "the future of Germany lies on the waters," insures the execution of the program.

No wonder then that France, too, realizes her position in her home sea as well as in the Indian and Pacific oceans. She has come to an understanding with England regarding her African empire, which has become more consolidated since the greatly humiliating moral defeat of Fashoda. The recent treaty with Spain has given her a practical protectorate over Morocco, abandoning merely some coastland and forts to Spain, so that the African northland east as far as Egypt is almost entirely under direct or indirect French domination. The powerful Mediterranean fleet, the nearness of the strong military base of Toulon and the undoubted and firmly established French administration in Algeria and Tunis insure those valuable imperial possessions for a long time to come.

How Matters Stand in Asia.

Strong as the French position is in Africa it finds its counterpart in Asia. The vast and valuable colonial empire in farther India has become insecure through the great events in the far east. Tongking (Tonquin), won in hard campaigns against the Black Flags and the Chinese in 1873-74 and again in 1883-85, with an area of nearly 75,000 square miles and 9,000,000 of inhabitants, the protectorate of Annam, in the eastern part of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, with an area of over 27,000 square miles and about 5,000 000 of people; Cochin China, Cambodja and large tracts wrested from Siam, with their tremendous wealth, and the many millions of Annamite, Meis, Mongol and Malay races, belonging to Buddhism, Confucianism, spirit worship and Christianity, have become deeply stirred against France. Siam, which has been grievously despoiled by France, has for a long time approached the Japanese government for protection, and a marriage between the Siamese crown prince and an imperial Japanese princess has been planned.

With all these varied dangers the military and naval position of France in those regions and waters is extremely weak. Mr. Devrez, a high staff officer of engineers, lays bare, in one of the last numbers of the official "France Militaire," the precarious situation of his country in the East Indies. The Russo-Japanese war must be a serious lesson for France, since her Indo-Chinese possessions will necessarily be one of the first goals for later enterprises by the yellow race, as soon as the Manchurian question will be solved favorably for Japan.

There is not a single important fortress in the French Indo-Chinese empire comparable in the slightest degree to Port Arthur. Even though it might be possible in the south to prevent Japanese landings by submarine boats, which, however, have to be provided first, there is no way whatever in the north, from the island of Hainan, to keep the invading Japanese forces from landing and proceeding against Tongking. In the archives of the great general staff at Tokyo there is prepared a most perfect and detailed plan of invasion of Indo-China, a plan as carefully developed as that which worked like a charm in Korea. There is no doubt that the Japanese will choose the right moment for their plans with that cool head and undaunted heart by which they have surprised the world in the Russian war. The material loss and the loss of prestige would be fatal to France. Will the danger of a "yellow doctrine" in Asia, according to the model of the Monroe doctrine in America, bring about that Franco-German understanding in the far east which the reminiscences of 1870-71, with the concomitant loss of Alsace and Lorraine, have made impossible at home?

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THE GENIAL IDIOT

LAW | MEDICINE | ECONOMICS | ART AND LITERATURE

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

He Discusses Halloween.

"WELL, Mrs. Pedagog," said the Idiot, as the Landlady passed him his steaming cup of coffeeless coffee, "I suppose you have had your area gate nailed down and your front doors nailed up and placed under police protection for tomorrow night?"

"Mercy no!" cried the Landlady. "What would I do that for? There isn't going to be a riot of any kind, is there?"

"Why, no," said the Idiot. "Not that I know of, but you cannot have forgotten that tomorrow is All Hallowe'en, and that the practical joker invariably turns himself loose upon the just and the unjust alike upon that date."

"Why, so it is," observed the Landlady. "I had forgotten, and I am glad you reminded me. We will celebrate it with a Pumpkin Dinner—"

"Good!" said the Idiot, "and I will get up a few nice surprises for my fellow guests. For you, Mrs. Pedagog, I will rig up a tick-tack to play little staccato cadenzas on your window pane; for dear old Mr. Bib I will secure a first edition of the New York Telephone Book for 1901, bound in imitation calf, with the inscription, 'The American Peerage' on the back; to Mr. Whitechoker I will send a bogus invitation from J. Pierpont Morgan to join him and the Episcopal Church on an annual cruise of the Corsair from Newport to Bar Harbor; to the Doctor I will send a hurry call to come up to John D. Rockefeller's house and treat him for chronic baldness at $10,000 a treat; Mr. Brief will find in his Hallowe'en mail an invitation from President Swallow to enter his Cabinet as Attorney General and General Manager of the Bar for the first Prohibition Administration in this country, and for the Poet will come an order for $5,000 worth of Sonnets extolling the virtues of Jigger's Swedish Laundry Soap, to be used for advertising purposes. Then we will have a hilarious time of it."

"You seem to have forgotten me," put in the Genial Old Gentleman who Occasionally Imbibes.

"Never," said the Idiot. "But what I have for you, old man, I shall sneak in under my coat, and if you'll have the corkscrew ready we can enjoy it together after the rest of the world has sought its downy couch. It will be then that Mrs. Pedagog's area gate and front doors will be in the greatest danger."

"Tush!" ejaculated the Bibliomaniac. "You don't mean to say that a grown man like yourself would really stoop to those childish tricks which invariably disgrace the night of October 31?"

"You bet I do," retorted the Idiot. "I'm always on tap for the childish trick when there's a decent excuse for playing it, and when I find a man who isn't I never go to sleep in his presence with both eyes at once. The man who hath no childish tricks in his soul is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils, and I'd rather bob for apples with Russell Sage in a tub full of United States Nutmeg Common than trust him with my autograph for five minutes unless my account at the Bank was already attached for the benefit of my creditors. I don't believe in the childish trick as a steady diet, but for an annual whoop I think it's a safety valve. Your stock broker who bumps heads with you bobbing for apples on Hallowe'en isn't going to cut your throat in a railroad deal the day after, and two conspirators in the larceny of a garden gate after midnight are not likely to be found stealing the ready cash of a Savings Bank, or eloping with the funds of widows and orphans. When I find a man who is still kid enough to enjoy letting himself loose on Hallowe'en I feel as if I had found a human Safe Deposit Vault in which with absolute confidence I can repose the secrets of my heart, the gilt-edged securities of my soul, but I shall ever beware of the other chap who frowns upon those innocent pranks of childhood, for he is the one who is most apt to have a bad liver and an ingrowing conscience. Old man Samson, for instance, was a fair type of your Hallowe'en man gone wrong. In the careless, happy, free days of his youth when he wore his hair like a center rush from Harvard or Yale his tricks were the tricks of innocence. Such little stunts as carrying off the gates of Gaza didn't hurt him or anybody else, and Samson was at the top notch of everything. And then in comes the lady Delilah and Samson ceases to be the happy-go-lucky kid he used to be; the innocence of his youth flies out of the window, and the next trick to follow is disastrous to everybody, including himself. When he pulled down the temple to the destruction of himself and that vast assemblage of people it was the prank of craft that wrought injury to others; that was not mischief the innocent, but real malice prompted by a desire for revenge. If we had a lot of lively Samsons among us these days who went about the country mixing things up in a spirit of innocent pleasantry, picking the Statue of Liberty off Bedloes island and placing it on top of the Flat-Iron building, or setting the bronze figure of Horace Greeley astride of Washington's iron horse on Union square, it wouldn't do a bit of harm and would add much to the gaiety of the nation, and such a strenuous youngster would be popular with the great mass of the people. They might even nominate him for the Presidency. But the other strong-armed joker who pulled pillars from under the elevated and kicked holes in the subway during the rush hours, or who waited until Twenty-third street was filled with beautiful shoppers and then pushed the Flatiron building over on them—that chap, I grant you, is a candidate for the electric line to Eternity."

"Well, in character that's all your Hallowe'en joker tries to do these days," sneered the Bibliomaniac. "He is a plain, malignant mischief-maker, that's all. And I know what I am talking about. Only last year on Hallowe'en I went to dine with a man who was once my friend, and he gave me at dessert a caramel stuffed with cayenne pepper, and when I indignantly left his house to return home I hadn't walked a block before my new silk hat was knocked off into the gutter by a piece of fish line that some future candidate for the gallows had strung across the sidewalk from a lamppost to a stoop railing. That's what these assassins of comfort, these anarchists in the bud call fun."

"Didn't you ever do that sort of thing yourself?" asked the Idiot.

"Never!" retorted the Bibliomaniac. "Thank heaven—never!"

"That accounts for your feeling then," said the Idiot, smiling. "If you'd tried that hat business just once, Mr. Bib, from the other end of the transaction you'd understand the fun of it as well as any of us. I know of no more deliciously exciting moment than that which a small boy enjoys while peeping out of the darkness of an areaway waiting for the chimney-pot tile of the unwary passer-by to fall below his hat catcher. It isn't malice that prompts the youngster to do it. He hasn't the slightest grudge against the individual whose hat goes down, nor does he object to the hat. He is merely out for a lark and the disciplinary value of the emergent moment when he has to restrain his natural impulse to shriek with laughter lest he be caught and trounced by his victim is great. It teaches boys caution and self-repression—"

"But the victim, as you so well call him," interrupted the Bibliomaniac, "has he no rights the small boy of the land is bound to respect?"

"I haven't any sympathy for the victim," said the Idiot, "any more than I have for the intelligent person who peeps in at the barrel of a shotgun and pulls the trigger to see if it is loaded. The boy isn't to blame. It's the man who persists in wearing a dicer on Hallowe'en who should take the consequence of his own lack of caution. There are boys on every street, and they have come to regard Hallowe'en as the bright particular festival upon which they may let off their superfluous steam, and the wayfarer who doesn't look out for the locomotive is not their victim but the victim of his own carelessness."

"But why in thunder do your kids have to let off steam—that's what I can't understand," cried the Bibliomaniac.

"Say, were you born grown up?" demanded the Idiot. "Gracious, what a question. If you've ever been a boy, Mr. Bib, or have ever known a boy of the full 18-karat value in natural cussedness you wouldn't ask it. If you don't give a boy a chance to let off steam in a perfectly legitimate way such as Hallowe'en affords he'll do one of two things, explode or run amuck. I've never seen a boy who had exploded, but I have met youngsters who were held in check to such an extent that when the opportunity arose to put a giant cracker in the upright piano or hide a stick of dynamite in the furnace they turned the trick to the Queen's taste. The small boy whose home is made over into an institution where all his natural instincts are held in repression stores up a lot of surplus mischief that must find its outlet somewhere, and that's why I bless Hallowe'en and dispute your idea that it is a curse. I'd rather bet on the future citizenship of the lad who knocked your beaver hat into the street in the sheer innocence of his heart than on that of the man whose only chance to hit things up in his youth lay in putting rat poison in the sugar and filling his grandfather's slippers with chestnut burrs."

"And do you believe all the foolish superstition of Hallowe'en?" demanded the Bibliomaniac. "Do you believe that if you walked down the cellar steps at midnight holding a mirror in your hand you would see the face of your own true love reflected therein?"

"Well, I don't know," said the Idiot. "But I believe you would see the face of the person who is stuck on you if you were to do it."

"Whose, for instance?" asked the Bibliomaniac.

"Your own," replied the Idiot, suavely, leaving the table in an uproar of laughter, and Mr. Bib on the verge of apoplexy.

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Significance of the World's Fair

By MARTHA L. ROOT.

THERE is only one more month of the world's fair. Then this splendid drama representing an "International City of Enchantment" will be over, and the curtain rung down upon its magnificence and marvels. Internationally this Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be of incalculable value to the world generally and to the United States in particular. The nations of the earth have sent their representatives to live as our neighbors here. Over a cup of Ceylon tea I talked with the commissioner from the Cingalese island, Mr. De-Abrew. "Yes," he said, "from all parts of the world we have come to this exposition for mutual advantage, both socially and commercially. In society here we have exchanged views and ideas and become acquainted with the chief characteristics of each nation. Commercially this fair has been a marvel of success. Products which were almost unknown have been made familiar and each part of the world sees what the other has. Above both the social and commercial aspect, however, I regard the Louisiana Purchase exposition as significant in that it has brought about a better understanding between nations and a fellow feeling for world citizenship which will lead effectually to the final brotherhood of man."

I see that the eager Filipino youth are studying the fair with the same enthusiasm American boys might show in a trip around the world. In fact, when I saw them observing so intently the processes here, I wonder if in coming epochs, when our boasted civilization shall have declined and may be classed with that of Greece and Rome, perhaps the orient may not be giving a world's fair the first beginning of which was implanted centuries earlier at our Louisiana Purchase exposition.

So much for the enlightened foreigners who have come to learn our ways, but one speculates also on what the savage races who are seeing their first civilization will carry away with them. They will all carry back trunks; this is evident, as every Igorrote and even the pygmies from interior Africa have insisted on having American trunks. For the most part the natives have nothing in these receptacles and the keys are scattered carelessly over the reservation; still a hut that doesn't have anything else in it will contain four or five steamer trunks.

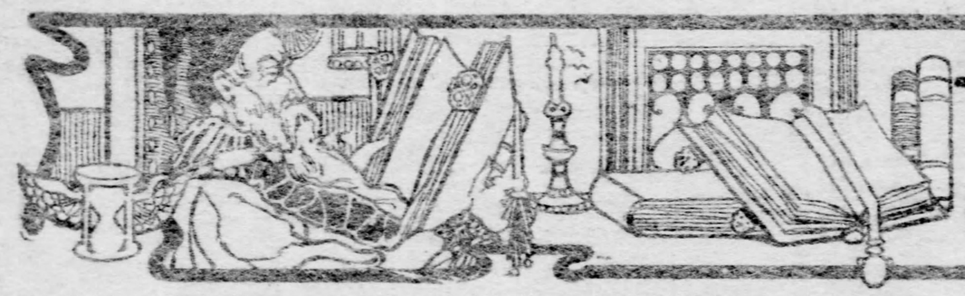
One happy contented Igorrote, a young married woman, remarked to me the other day: "Yes, I like 'Amerken' clothes, but I no like the price." When she returns to the Philippines she is going to take some American shoes and a dress. Though she does not realize it much, she is going to take something infinitely more valuable—a new language, of which she has gained a surprising knowledge in six months' time. She has been to the model school and learned the elements of reading and a little writing in English, while in a singing school she has conned by heart the words and music of "America." She is only one member of tribes which with their chiefs had never before been out of their barbarian fastness, and knew absolutely nothing of countries where people wore clothes and ate with knives and forks. Will these tribes go back to their islands only to resume headhunting as a pastime and to enjoy as of old the feasts of dog meat? I think the microbe of civilization has bitten them rather too deep for that.

States have seen the products from other states, and how each commonwealth produces them. Pennsylvania notes the alfalfa of the west; Georgia sees the opportunity of flax raising; young men who never knew half a dozen facts about Oregon are so impressed by its opportunities that the commissioner says 70 young men who visited the fair have since arranged to go to Oregon; easterners see the reclaiming of Idaho by irrigation and the wonderful products there; California shows business men why it is worth while to settle in her fruit districts; and the Dakotas show comprehensively the wealth contained in their soils. There is a general western boom as a result of this present Louisiana Purchase exposition.

The congresses and conventions held this summer at the fair are of much significance. The thinkers of the world met and discussed the problem of an International Peace parliament to do away finally with the horrors of war; editors met, scientists convened, religious organizations came, and last week international librarians discussed the books of the world. On the other hand the "doers of things" held their meetings too—international good road congresses, manufacturers, saddlers, bakers, candy makers, and hosts of busy organizations have met in sessions here. Theories by the thinkers and processes by the doers are brought strictly up to the present in these world congresses at the exposition.

Among special days at the world's fair there has been an Automobile day, a Manufacturers' day, a Varied Industries day, Liberal Arts and Transportation days. Patriotism has been stirred by gorgeous state days and foreign days such as given by Germany, Italy, France and Mexico. Two individuals only have been honored by special days—Robert Burns and Miss Helen Keller. Burns's poetry for more than a century has proved the very embodiment of the world's fair idea—helpfulness and the brotherhood of man. For expositions are not money-making schemes, nor for national rivalries; they are held to help mankind. So also, the honors bestowed upon Miss Keller, the young woman who is deaf and blind, and only articulates with difficulty, yet was given a special day at the fair last week, prove how the strongest care for the weakest. This girl with her keen intelligence and beautiful soul added a spiritual significance to the exposition. The Philippine savages, who were told of her affliction stood reverently while she laid her hands upon them "to see" and "to hear" them by her delicate touch. They called her the "Spirit Beautiful."

This "Enchanted City" with its myriad wonders and attractions will stand during November, then its palaces will be torn down and removed. This great dream city will be destroyed, all except the Art building on the hill and perhaps some of the foreign structures. The stupendous architecture graced with statuary which breathes of Greece and America, the beautiful lagoons, the majestic avenues, and the splendid night illuminations will pass, but the influences of the great exposition will go on long after all who participated in its pleasures have passed beyond the things of time.



Books and Bookmen

BY GEORGE SEIBEL.

Renan's Letters to His Friend.

"Letters from the Holy Land." Ernest Renan to M. Berthelot. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 313 pages. Price, $2.

THE epoch-making "Life of Jesus" was published in 1863. Strauss' great work, to which Renan owed more than after 1871 he would have admitted, had appeared 28 years earlier, but had not made anything like the sensation produced by Renan's. "There is nothing else that will hold so much as a German head," said Renan in a chat with George Brandes. That was before 1871. After the Franco-Prussian war he who had been the foremost exponent of German thought in France became the most virulent of Chauvinists. Had he realized it, he might have consoled himself for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine by the previous annexation of the fruits of German thought, for Strauss trod the winepress and Renan drank the wine. Strauss' great work, translated into English by George Eliot, is more scholarly, more exhaustive, more logical, more clear in its conception if not in its expression; but Renan's religious romance has found twenty times as many readers, even in Germany, and has created a vastly greater sensation, though it is one of Renan's weakest works. Genius of a rare order would be required to decide upon internal evidence alone whether Renan considered Jesus as the Son of God, the son of man or a being between the two.

Perhaps this very indeterminateness was one secret of the book's great success, for people dearly love a puzzle. But the real reason lay in the warm color and literary charm of Renan's style, which has put him, a theological writer in arid fields, on a par with the poets and romancers of France. He was more than a great scholar; he was a great poet, a great romancer. If you wish the proof of this read "The Antichrist"—the third work in the series of the "Origins of Christianity." Then read "Quo Vadis," the historical and archeological machinery of which was borrowed by Sienkiewicz from "The Antichrist." You will find the unromantic work more romantic, the solid book more entertaining.

Thus we have a reason for Renan's popularity, but we must probe still deeper for the cause. Brandes has told us, with his customary sagacity, that Renan's person recalled to him Renan's own sentence: "La science est roturiere" (Science is plebeian); Brandes also records that his favorite exclamation was "Diable!" and we know there was a side of wholesome frivolity to Renan's character which his serious sister Henriette "had not loved." But these are the very things that show him human—like the puns of the historian Prescott or the "Damn!" of Lowell when Howells came into his study spouting Dante. And it is this plebeian strain, inherited from

ERNEST RENAN,
Author of the "Life of Jesus."

his Breton peasant parentage, this Gallic exuberance of gayety, this ironic and mocking smile tempering his solemnity, that saved him from becoming a fanatic and made him one of the most consummate literary artists of France, as well as her greatest scholar.

Mme. Darmesteter in her life of Renan has tried to gloss over this element of his being, as his sister Henriette did. Otherwise she is exactly just, even speaking of "the nation to which Renan owed all that was best in him—the nation of Goethe." Marcellin Berthelot, the father of modern thermochemistry, was Renan's intimate friend, but his sketch of Renan, prefixed to these letters, adds nothing to our knowledge of the man. Lorenzo O'Rourke, who has translated the letters very well, does what he can do to eke out the picture of "the reverent biographer of the Saviour of men." It is to the letters themselves we must turn to seek the true Renan, the Renan who looked on the nineteenth as "the most amusing of centuries," to be regarded with "benevolent and universal irony." The letters are collected under a title which is a complete misnomer, for of the 75 epistles not more than a dozen short ones are from the Holy Land or anywhere near it. Those who expect to find here any clue to the evolution of the "Life of Jesus" will be disappointed; those who hope to trace with him the footprints of sacred story are apt to consider the title of the book a flimflam. But we do find one intensely interesting passage in a letter from Beirut, dated September 12, 1861:

> I have employed my long days at Ghazir in correcting my "Life of Jesus," such as I have conceived it in Galilee and in the country of Sour. In eight days it will be finished; I have only yet to write the account of his last two days. I have succeeded in giving all these events an ordered sequence which is completely lacking in the gospels. I believe that this time one will have before his eyes living beings, and not these pale, lifeless phantoms—Jesus, Mary, Peter, etc., considered as abstract beings, and only typified. I have endeavored to do the same as he who, by drawing a violin bow, arranges grains of sand in natural waves on vibrating plates. Have I succeeded? You shall judge of this. But I ask you not to say a word of it to anyone outside of our circle. It must not be divulged. It will come out in its own time. Now that it is finished, I have arrived at the point of caring very little for the College of France or all the world besides.

The publication of the book cost him his professorship, and he was not permitted to lecture again until 1871, though he finally won the supreme crown of literary merit, a seat in the French academy. But we find nothing of these struggles, persecutions and triumphs in this volume. Instead, there are charming bits of landscape, travel episodes, artistic and historic sidelights and glimpses of the true Renan, the warm-hearted Breton, the somewhat "roturier" apostle of science. Speaking of one personage in disrepute, he declares his belief "that he is less ignoble than he is said to be. His perfect naivete in telling humorous stories which elsewhere are represented as very wicked ones has seemed to me an extenuating circumstance." When he writes of brigands in the clutch of the law, who "looked at our carriage with ill-disguised appetite;" when he tells of Neapolitan ex-votos, "where robbers are represented as being delivered by saints from the gendarmes;" when he tells, with the shadow of death hanging over him, that if someone else revises his "History of the People of Israel," he shall be "very impatient in the depths of purgatory," we get momentary flashes of this Renan. For the most part, however, the letters are formal though cordial; the friendship of Renan and Berthelot began when Renan was 22 and Berthelot 18, and might best be described as a partnership in idealism, and it never quite lost this stamp.

He is extremely sensitive in receiving impressions and graphic in recording them. It does not follow that they are always strictly consistent, any more than his theological opinions. He was an amiable chameleon, a psychical paradox, who aptly described himself as "a tissue of contradictions." This duality crops out in the letters written to his friend. Compare his picture of the Roman populace welcoming Pius IX. back to the Eternal City with his eulogy of their artistic instincts:

> Suppose a peasant, a workman, passing before the Tuileries: he will remain indifferent; he has had no part in building it; it is no affair of his. Here it is very different. Pisa and Florence made war upon each other for the possession of that famous painting of Cimabue which was the event of his century. Here the people very often say "bello" or "bellissimo;" the word "beautiful" rarely issues from the mouth of one of our people.

A similar inconsistency is revealed in his telling of some stones reddened with the blood of a murdered traveler, when but shortly before he has given this arcadian portrayal of conditions round about Beirut:

> There is not a single policeman, not a single preventive measure, no restriction of natural liberty, and withal there are fewer crimes against the person and property than elsewhere. Nothing can equal the safety of this country, outside of periods of crisis. Professional robbery, that fruit of civilization, does not exist here. A woman may cross the Lebanon without being molested for a moment.

Patriotic suggestions as to how France may secure "revanche," political prophecies which were not justified by the event (such as Asia Minor's being lost to Turkey), a most interesting portrait of Pius IX. gained from a five-minute interview, a momentary glimpse of Max Muller as the only one at Oxford who worked—these are among the things that put the reader into an amiable frame of mind in going through this volume of letters. They are not the letters of a specialist—the theologian will find nothing in them, there are travel letters far superior, they contribute nothing to thought; it is only the one who is interested in Renan himself that will derive any satisfaction at all from their perusal. If that one has read "Souvenirs d'Enfance et de Jeunesse," vibrant with tenderness and spiritual light, this volume will prove a cold sequel. Victor Cherbuliez in one of his novels mildly satirized Renan as George Richardet, and Lorenzo O'Rourke's ecstatic introduction might be conceived as a similar satire if he were not so serious a miea. For whatever Renan was, he was human; there was nothing ascetic or seraphic about his strigine face beaming with bonhomie. And so, to understand these letters we must take the halo off his head, and must consider him as the somewhat plebeian, volatile, benign, unctuous, sardonic, cautious and protean being he was.

Marion Crawford: Woman Hater.

"Whosoever Shall Offend." By F. Marion Crawford. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 388 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

WHAT a genius Marion Crawford is! Who else could tell such a bungling story as he has told this time, and make it at all interesting? It looks as if he had said to himself, as Charles Reade once did: "It's as easy as shelling peas, and I know how." He certainly hasn't taken much more trouble with this book. The hero is a weak-minded idiot; the villain is the most vapid malefactor that ever was; the heroines, there are two of them, lack both common decency and common sense. With such dramatis personae, Mr. Crawford has to push his story along at every point; if he didn't, these strenuous people would go to sleep, and so would the reader. "Whosoever Shall Offend" is noteworthy, however, for two reasons: It shows how poor a story a splendid story-teller can tell, and it shows Mr. Crawford in the novel role of woman-hater, snarling out epigrams at the

F. MARION CRAWFORD.

fair sex as cynically as Schopenhauer. At the very outset we have this hit:

> "Women," said Aurora, as if she were as near thirty as any young woman would acknowledge herself, "women have no imagination. That is why we have so much sense," she added thoughtfully.

Mr. Crawford may explain that he is not responsible for Aurora's sentiment, or may contend that this one is as much a compliment as a criticism, but he cannot get over his own comments upon the ignorance displayed by the hero's mother in respect to quail-shooting:

> She had never understood the winds, nor the points of the compass, nor why one should see the new moon in the west instead of in the east. Very few women do, but those who live much with men generally end by picking up a few useful expressions, a little phrase-book of jargon terms with which men are quite satisfied. They find out that a fox has no tail, a wild boar no teeth, a boat no prow, and a yacht no staircase; and this knowledge is better than none.

"Men are at least Christians," he lets one old fellow say, "but a female is always a female." Another tells us that "Women always end by learning how to spend money, unless it is their own." And he retails the remark of a certain great lady who was not strong in theology: "Temptation—that is what one yields to, isn't it?" Really, one could search literature through, from Simonides of Amorgos to Schopenhauer of Frankfort, without finding a book more ungallant toward the ladies. This might be forgiven, except by the ladies, but Mr. Crawford has further invited condemnation by telling a most unconvincing story in a most clumsy fashion.

It is simply the old fairy-tale of the wicked stepmother, only there's a stepfather, interwoven with the modern problem novel of two women and one man. The combination might doubtless be made congruous and fascinating with such gifts as Mr. Crawford possesses, but oh, his gifts barely save it from being tedious and tiresome. The wicked stepfather hasn't gumption enough to do anything until a prodigiously wise doctor happens along who exhibits some tablets of a new poison which he calls "the sleeping death," and which leaves absolutely no trace. After having been meek as a lapdog for three years, the villainous stepfather steals one of the tablets and puts it among his wife's phenalicene pills. She has a headache at the convenient moment, and dies. On the same day also this cautious scoundrel develops a fit of murderous energy and sandbags his stepson from behind. He drags the body into some bushes, and is no less amazed afterward than anyone else to find it has disappeared.

Never, never again, after the stepson reappears, does this Fabian Borgia manifest such pernicious activity. Instead, he devises a fiendish plot to kill the stepson by inducing him to drink champagne and smoke cigarettes. He promotes this diabolical purpose by the pleasantest sort of persiflage: "The cigarettes are there. You've not given up smoking too? No, that's right! A man without a small vice is as uninteresting as a woman without a past or a landscape without shadows. Cigarettes never hurt anybody. Look at me! I used to smoke fifty a day when I was your age."

Meet it is we set it down, with Hamlet, "that one may smile, and smile, and be a villain."

But villains are sure to be foiled. As Mr. Crawford's hero is too stupid and too slow to do any foiling on his own account, Mr. Crawford calls down a whole regiment of gods from the machine, to counteract the Machiavellian schemes of this archfiend. There are at least ten points in the story where the story would have turned out quite differently if some blind chance—Mr. Crawford calls is Fate—hadn't intervened. Suppose there had been no beautiful Regina at the inn whither young Marcello wandered after his stepfather had cracked his skull. Suppose there had been no ship in the offing, or the captain hadn't had his spyglass out to see the murderous attack. Suppose Marcello and Regina hadn't met the Contessa after the opera in Paris. Suppose Aurora's foot hadn't slipped in the Alps, or Regina hadn't been there to save her. Suppose Marcello hadn't seen Settimia's letter to his villainous stepfather, or hadn't recognized the handwriting; or suppose the two of them hadn't met the Contessa and Aurora in front of the hotel afterwards.

Again and again Mr. Crawford calls in chance, or Fate, to help him out, but there are holes that even chance or Fate cannot get him out of. Why didn't Regina's father kill her a la Virginius after sharpening his knife a la Shylock? Why didn't the wicked stepfather kill her when she was struggling with his accomplice? Mr. Crawford may find these questions hard to answer. His plot is so amateurishly constructed, his characters are so totally lacking initiative that he has to call in a dog to get rid of the villain and a fever complicated with pneumonia to get rid of the superfluous woman, so that Aurora can have her second-hand lover and everything end happily.

The aforesaid dog is also made the excuse for the solitary jest that adorns these pages. His name is Nino, "short for John, because he barks so well at night. You don't understand? It is the 'voice of one crying in the wilderness.'" This joke deserves to be immortalized in an appendix to Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." Mr. Crawford does not solve the mystery of the dog, who is taken for everything from a calf to a werewolf, so the reviewer may be permitted to offer a suggestion as to the beast's real identity. May it not be the scapegoat mentioned in Leviticus 16:21-22. Mr. Crawford ought to lay this book upon him and send him forth into the wilderness. And then Mr. Crawford should vow to sin no more. His latest book is very crude and slovenly, utterly unworthy of the genius that gave us "Greifenstein," "Saracinesca" and "Marietta." Even the free-love epigrams put into Regina's mouth do not redeem it from being dull and slow. If Scheherazade had told this tale to the Sultan, it wouldn't have been continued in her next.

Below the Happy Average.

"The Happy Average." By Brand Whitlock. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 347 pages. Price, $1.50.

The hero and the heroine are strolling along through the first chapter of Mr. Whitlock's new novel when "suddenly there was a rush, a loud barking, and a dog sprang at them out of the darkness. Lavinia gave a little cry. Marley was startled; he felt that he must run, yet he thought of the girl beside him. He must not let her see his fear. He stepped in front of her. He could feel her draw more closely to him, and he thrilled as the sense of his protectorship came to him. He must think of some heroic scheme of vanquishing the dog, but it stopped in its mad rush, and Lavinia, standing aside, said: 'Why, it's only Sport!'"

This is about the most thrilling incident in the book. The characters are "the happy average," and they are probably happy because they do not know they are silly. Their conversaziones are delightful seances of imbecility; usually the beauty of the night or the chilliness of the atmosphere is the principal ingredient. Marley, the hero, is continually embarrassed, but can't always hide his embarrassment "by eating the cold chicken, the ham and sardines, the potato chips and pickles, the hard-boiled eggs and sandwiches" of a picnic lunch. When Lavinia tells him what a beautiful voice he has, he notes that a little line of freckles runs up the bridge of her nose and thinks they are very beautiful. A few chapters further on he asks her father whether he may marry her, and her father, who is a judge, delivers a learned opinion to the effect that he may not. But Marley goes to Chicago, gets into the newspaper business, and at last marries her in spite of all. One wonders why this commonplace story about commonplace people has been made into a novel. It comes dangerously near to being absurd.

Our Asiatic Neighbors.

"Indian Life in Town and Country." By Herbert Compton. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 281 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.20.

Those who know India from the pages of Kipling and Mrs. Steel may yet find a new revelation of that ancient land in Mr. Compton's pages. It is a land where an umbrella is a badge of gentility, where the cow is a most sacred animal, where a widow's shadow pollutes any food that it may fall upon, where it is forbidden to eat with the shoes on, where a husband may not notice his wife in public nor a wife pronounce her husband's name, where the powdered liver of a tiger is a specific to instil courage, where beggars are accounted holy, where the tails and manes of white horses are painted pink to improve their appearance—a country where three hundred millions of natives are ruled by three thousand foreigners, and prosper under the rule. Mr. Compton's account is certainly as picturesque and graphic as the most gorgeous fiction. Could anything illustrate better the persistency of venerable custom, for instance, than that, "even in this age of cheap matches, if you call for a light for your cheroot in Bombay, you will be supplied with a piece of glowing charcoal between a pair of tongs, because that is the method adopted in lighting the native hookah." Could anything better illustrate the power of superstition than the author's experience of being besought on bended knees not to discharge the gun he had leveled at a poisonous snake. Cruelty to animals, nevertheless, curses this land, and the degradation of woman in the most glaring fact. All in all, Mr. Compton's book is a masterpiece in impressionistic realism, and will give the reader a better idea of India than bales of novels or missionary volumes.

Queen Bess and Her Lovers.

"The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth." By Martin Hume. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 404 pages, octavo. Price, $3.

The revised edition of Major Hume's "Courtships of Queen Elizabeth" contains two new chapters, dealing with the queen's philanderings among her court favorites. The book gives a very frank and not very delicate picture of Elizabethan manners, and shows that the imperial votaress' maiden meditations was rarely fancy-free. While the various political negotiations for her marriage were going on, her vanity delighted in dalliance with various courtiers, from Leicester to Essex. Their grossly fulsome letters, even those of Sir Walter Raleigh, leave the impression that manhood was far to seek when knighthood was in flower. As for womanhood, if Elizabeth was a fair sample for her day, there has been considerable improvement in the sex. "Essex had ostentatiously turned his back upon her, whilst she was arguing with him about Ireland; whereupon she rose from her seat and gave him a sounding box on the ear, and told him to go and be hanged." When any of her favorites tired of lauding her divine charms, and took unto himself an earthly wife, the Tower rewarded his fickleness. Major Hume thinks better of the queen, however, than most writers. All her love affairs, he says, "were but the solace of a great governing genius who was supremely vain. Though they were accompanied by circumstances which were reprehensible, undignified and indelicate for any virtuous woman, much less a queen, the arguments and evidence that I have been able to adduce should lead, in my opinion, to the delivery of a verdict of non-proven on the generally believed main charge against the Queen of actual immorality."

The Animal Story Limit.

"A Kittiwake of the Great Kills." By Charles Frederick Stansbury. New York: The Grafton Press. 219 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.25.

Someone has said that humor is most effective when the intention of being humorous is concealed. Mr. Stansbury has certainly concealed his intentions most effectively, and it is hard to say whether he wishes his animal stories to be laughed at or wept over. Thompson Seton and his followers have come so close to the ridiculous that it would be difficult to parody them, yet hardly any other raison d'etre can be assigned for such a story as "Two Gentlemen of France," in which the heroes are two edible snails that came to America to be eaten, but quote Cowper and Lewis Carroll and have their sentence commuted to deportation. Then there is a piteous tale of a mamma mouse, who lost her reason and committed wholesale infanticide. "The pretty little ones were destroyed by the unhappy mother in her mental blindness," is the way Mr. Stansbury puts it. Aphrodite, the Kittiwake or seagull, who is the heroine of the first tale, has a "tortured soul" which finally "fades into the twilight of the seas of Time." The court of the storks, trying a case of marital infidelity, is another odd extravagance. The book is well written and will prove mildly amusing—if it is really intended to be humorous; immensely amusing, if it is meant to be serious.

Tone-Masters of Our Time.

"Modern Composers of Europe." By Arthur Elson. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 291 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.60.

While there are libraries of information about the classics, there are few books about modern tone-masters. Richard Strauss and Rimsky-Korsakoff, Hugo Wolf and Claude Debussy have not yet found their way into the encyclopedias, and anyone who would know about them must ransack the files of music periodicals for fugitive critiques. Hence Mr. Elson's book deserves a warm welcome, for it really fills the traditional longfelt want. Grieg, Dvorak, d'Indy, Charpentier, Massenet, Humperdinck, Mascagni, Puccini, Frank, Cui and Glazounoff are among the composers treated with special fullness and critical sanity. It would be difficult, however, to crowd more real information into a book of this sort than Mr. Elson has succeeded in doing. Scores of composers and hundreds of compositions are analyzed, and in every case his estimate is conservative and just. There is little technical jargon, and all music lovers will enjoy the book, which is embellished with 32 portraits.

A Book of Cats.

"Cats by the Way." By Sarah E. Trueblood. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 115 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.25.

The dog has a much larger literature to his credit than Puss, who nevertheless may be proud of having inspired the most touching tale in Pierre Loti's "Book of Pity and of Death." Mrs. Trueblood's book cannot claim to rank as literature with Captain Viaud's, but she has earned the gratitude of all cat-lovers by her charming presentment of feline virtues and her amiable connivance at feline vices. The story of the cat for whom Santa Claus always hung a little jar of malted milk upon the Christmas tree is ample proof that Kitty's merits are abundantly recognized outside of the human sphere. The didactic stories at the end, which remind one of Bruce and the spider, are the least sympathetic part of the book, but the many cat pictures scattered through it, drawn by the author, constitute one of its chief charms, and would do credit to a Henriette Ronner.

An English Country Novel.

"Sabrina Warham." By Laurence Housman. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 439 pages. Price, $1.50.

The author of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" has given us the conventional English country novel, with characterization better than the average and style better than the average, yet both a good way below George Eliot. Sabrina's fortunes, or rather misfortunes, and her love affairs, which are mazed in some perplexity, are narrated with much feeling. She marries the wrong man, and he turns out to be a blackguard, but a novelist can arrange such things without straining the canon law and Sabrina gets her freedom because her husband is not a good swimmer. Gradually the true lover has won his way into the widow's heart, and in a fog they finally understand each other. Such is the story, told with much prolixity, devoid of humor, yet a conscientious piece of work.

An Idyl With Humorous Charm.

"The Soldier of the Valley." By Nelson Lloyd. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 335 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

An idyl full of gentle philosophy and quiet humor is what Nelson Lloyd has given us in "The Soldier of the Valley." The title is completely descriptive, for the story, if a story it may be called, revolves about a young soldier who comes to the happy valley as a cripple, to be the village schoolmaster. The doings in the school and the quaint unworldliness of the valley's happy prisoners are told with freshness and much charm. And, of course, there is a love story, tender and pathetic. It is a book to be enjoyed, reminding one of James Lane Allen's early work.

Romance in a Gift Book.

"Old Love Stories Retold." By Richard Le Gallienne. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. Pittsburgh: W. W. Waters. 183 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

Mr. Le Gallienne's poetic fancy finds just the sort of material to embroider upon in this retelling of the world's old love stories, such as "Dante and Beatrice," "Abelard and Heloise," "Sidney and Lady Devereux," "Shelley and Mary," "Lassalle and Helene von Doenniges," etc. This book is printed in two colors with panel designs in soft brown, and plentiful illustrations from old engravings and portraits. It is a holiday book equally attractive in contents and makeup.

Literary News and Notes.

"The Amateur Spirit" by Bliss Perry, "Biddy's Episodes" by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, "Bits of Gossip" by Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, and "Women in the Fine Arts" by Mrs. Clara E. Clement, have just been published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Macmillan Company has issued three new volumes in its admirable series of Pocket Classics—cloth-covered volumes of from 200 to 300 well printed pages, selling at 25 cents each. The new issues are "The Arabian Nights' Entertainment," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" and Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair."

The Macmillan Company announces for issue early in November the first volume of the new edition of Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians." The revision is said to have been exceptionally thorough and exhaustive, and the new material is said to be especially full in relation to American music and musicians.

Four new volumes have appeared in the beautiful series of "What Is Worth While" booklets published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. They are "Bethink Yourselves!" Count Tolstoy's utterance on the War; "The Lost Art of Reading," by W. Robertson Nicoll; "The Inner Life," by the Rev. J. R. Miller, and "How to Bring Up Our Boys," by S. A. Nicoll.

Richard G. Badger announces the publication of some fifty new volumes of verse for 1904. Particularly noteworthy are "Cassia and Other Verse" by Edith M. Thomas; "Contrasted Songs" by Marian Longfellow, a niece of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; and a volume of Hildegarde Hawthorne, granddaughter of Nathaniel, and daughter of Julia Hawthorne.

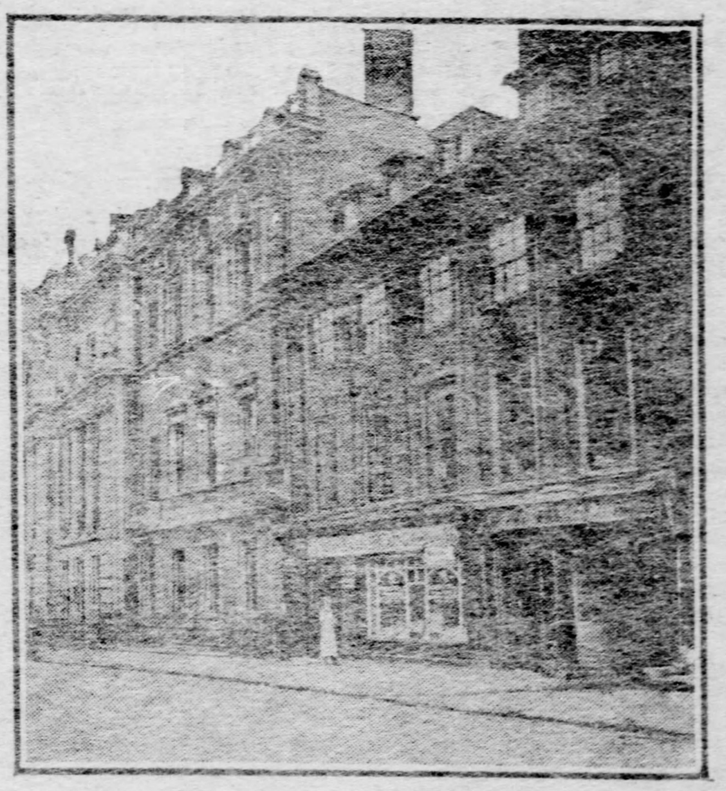
"The Ideal Mother," by the Rev. B. Gwernydd Newton of Pittsburgh, has just been published in beautiful form by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Newton has written a series of religious meditations on the life and character of the God-fearing mother. The treatment is suggestive of the Song of Solomon, and seems very little like a work written in this material and practical age.

The oft-postponed play by Stephen Phillips appeared this week under the title of "The Sin of David." Its theme is the story of David and Bathsheba; its time, the English civil war. Sir Hubert Lisle, commander of the Parliamentary forces in the Fenland, falls in love with Miriam, the wife of Colonel Mardyke, who does not find in her husband the man her being craves. He sends Mardyke to lead a forlorn hope. The utter hollowness of life as the punishment falls on Lisle and Miriam five years later paves the way to such an ending of the drama as no one except a modern poet would have conceived.

The Lounger in the Critic tells a good story to illustrate the modesty of Galdos, the great Spanish novelist. Emilia Pardo Bazan on a journey through the north of Spain, paid a visit to Galdos at his villa of "San Quintin," looking out upon the ocean. As Galdos was showing his visitor through his garden, devoted almost entirely to fruit trees and vegetables, Senora Pardo Bazan's attention was attracted by the fluttering of numerous bits of paper strung together and hung over a patch of green peas, for the purpose of frightening away the birds. On drawing nearer she discovered that these bits of paper were covered with close writing. In answer to her look of inquiry, Galdos answered simply: "The manuscript of 'La Loca de la Casa,'" one of his most famous plays.

Felix E. Schelling, whose "Queen's Progress and other Elizabethan Sketches" has just been published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is perhaps the best-read scholar in Elizabethan literature now in this country. His studies in the older writers have resulted in the following previous publications: "Literature and Verse Criticism of the Reign of Elizabeth," "The Life and Works of George Gascoigne," "A Book of Elizabethan Lyrics," "A Book of Seventeenth Century Lyrics," and "The English Chronicle Play." Mr. Schelling has for many years held the chair of History and English Literature at the University of Pennsylvania. "The Queen's Progress," which is made up upon such subjects as An Elizabethan Will, An Old-Time Friendship, Plays in the Makings, etc., etc., shows Mr. Schelling's Elizabethan learning to the best advantage. It deals not only with literary matters, but with personalia and little known historical episodes in a very agreeable and entertaining way.

While exploring the quaint old courts and alleys off Fleet street, London, which Samuel Johnson, Goldsmith and other geniuses made famous, many an American has looked in vain for some house authentically associated with the immortal Boswell. Thanks to the perseverance of several London county council members, admirers of Bozzy may now see in much its original state the house at No. 56 Great Queen street, which was occupied by Johnson's biographer during part of his career in London. Within a few weeks the county council will have placed on the building one of its memorial tablets. It was only recently that the county council's committee discovered the identity of this house. Last May the council gave permission to mark a building in Great Portland street, which stands on the site of the house



The House Where Boswell Lived.

in which Boswell died, but this committee managed to postpone placing the tablet until it could find out whether there still remained a house in which Boswell had lived, and which might therefore more fittingly be associated with his memory. Dr. Johnson first met this Scotchman who was to become his greatest admirer in the back parlor of a little shop in Russell street, just around the corner from Great Queen street. Afterward, when Johnson lived in Gough square, Boswell, no doubt found the Great Queen street residence more convenient to reach after the coffeehouse sessions memorable for their brilliant conversation and severe demands on the tavern's bar. Improvements have swept away practically all the buildings associated with those gatherings and the men composing them, except this house of Boswell's and Johnson's home in Gough square, which also bears the

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

BY CHARLES M. BREGG

THE opening of a new, commodious and beautifully furnished theater is an event of no small importance to a city. Even if one accept the lowest estimate put upon the duty and value of the modern stage the occasion is fraught with more than ordinary civic interest. Theaters are usually architectural ornaments. They serve to give distinction to the purely architectural outlines of a city, while as places of respectable foregathering they are usually conducted on lines that make them infinitely superior to the saloon or the gaming house. But these advantages are in respect to the commonest and least worthy view of the theater's place in the lives of the people. That in these days of strenuous living a great mass of the people have their education in human affairs shaped to some extent by their sole means of recreation, the theater, gives to this institution a moral importance that it would not otherwise have under present conditions. More people are going to the theaters today than at any other period in the history of the stage. Thousands of those who crowd nightly into these places of amusement, especially in the popular-priced theaters, read but little, study human life from other sources even less, and as a rule are people of easily impressed mentality, such as young and inexperienced girls and boys. When these clearly obvious facts are considered the educational and moral influence of the theater becomes one of tremendous importance, and the building and equipment of a new theater bears a relation to a city's progress almost as interesting and significant as the completion of a new school building. You will doubtless hold that the seriousness of these views is wholly out of proportion with the usual importance attached to theater-building. As a rule we regard the venture altogether from its commercial side and imagine that the gist of the entire enterprise is contained in the question of dollars and cents that may be drawn into the box office. I admit this is the most apparent view. Nowadays we regard even more serious influences upon life in pretty much the same sort of way, so it is quite natural that an over-commercialized institution like the theater should come in for less worthy attention than its real merits deserve.

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Of the new Gayety that will tomorrow evening throw open its doors to the public the principal question among those people who discuss local theatrical affairs is, naturally, whether the new theater will win out financially. It is pretty generally conceded that Pittsburgh is slightly overloaded with popular-priced amusement houses. This to me is not an important danger to the new house. The city is growing constantly and the increasing facilities for communication and travel between the immense suburban population of all the outlying districts gives this city a population of nearly a million from which to draw its theatrical support. Then, too, as intimated above, the theatergoing population is always being recruited. Five years ago Pittsburgh had five theaters open, and while the business was enormous it was never thought that a great many people were deprived of the privilege of going to the theater because of inadequate seating capacity. Soon there will be nine theaters in operation and a prosperous vaudeville experiment in a hitherto inaccessible section of the city. I do not believe any of the seven houses already open have lost money so far this season, and in one instance an entirely new experiment has fairly coined wealth. Should present conditions of prosperity and increase continue there is no very great risk to run in the opening of a new theater so far as creating a clientele is concerned. The main question, it seems to me, is, Where will the producers and managers get their attractions for all these popular-priced houses in one town without playing return engagements? And these are always dangerous experiments. Messrs. Stair and Havlin, with such assistance as Klaw and Erlanger may be able to give them with return engagements, are now booking four Pittsburgh theaters. Hyde and Behman do not own any attractions, or but few, that can go into the new house. "I may be wrong," as Tom Seabrooke says, but for the life of me I do not see how conflict between the several houses or else a paucity of attractions is to be avoided. This is a matter that primarily affects the managers alone, however, and will only concern this department in the event that entertainment below the price value or questionable in character should be introduced. Until that time I shall not attempt to prophesy, contenting myself with a hearty welcome for the new Gayety and the hope that it may be as useful as its managers hope it will be profitable.

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Outside the opening of the new theater the week has little of an exciting nature to chronicle beyond what is claimed to be the most sensational melodrama of a period when sensationalism in the building of melodrama is about all that is left of this once stable and interesting stage product. This latest melodrama seizes, and, according to the advance notices, does all sorts of things with the Russo-Japanese war. Perhaps we will have to go to the theater, after all, to get our impressions of the ugly fight that is raging beyond the western seas. What the correspondents on the spot do not see and know our Theodore Kremers and others will be amply able to imagine. This new melodrama is said fairly to reek with bloody heroics in which the central figure, that of a woman—a veritable Japanese tigress—tears the surrounding scenery and the circumambient atmosphere into tatters. Miss Fanny McIntyre, an actress of much repute, plays the role of the tigress. Of Miss McIntyre's work I have only favorable memories. She was for several years leading woman of the Forepaugh stock company in Philadelphia and has had besides this a varied experience in character parts and in legitimate work with traveling companies. The public that affects melodrama will doubtless be pleased to have so live a topic as the eastern war dished up to them in melodramatic form. Already one such play has been seen in Pittsburgh this season. The field having once been entered we may expect a deluge. At the Duquesne theater, which Manager Gulick calls his "home of comedy," "King Dodo," the Pixley and Luders musical comedy which was seen here in a higher priced house, will be put forward with practically the same company. I am told that Mr. Myers, who plays Dodo, is second only to Raymond Hitchcock in the role and far superior to Richard Golden, who was the last Dodo we saw. It is to be hoped that this latter estimate is a true one.

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Pittsburgh is also going to be treated to some high-priced frivolity at the Nixon theater, where Fay Templeton and Pete Dailey will shine in a vaudeville admixture called "A Little of Everything." If I mistake not, this piece of hilarity was a reigning roof garden joy in New York all last summer. Those things that have floated out of Gotham concerning the hodge-podge of nonsense, coupled with the fact that certainly the most gifted variety artiste on the modern stage is the leading star, rather prejudice me in favor of "A Little of Everything." If we are to have high-priced vaudeville in first-class theaters by all means let us have it artistically done. I am chary, however, as to accepting a New York roof garden verdict as the open sesame to our beautiful high-grade playhouse. It is not infrequent that what shines with brilliancy under the glow of New York roof garden chandeliers turns out to look very cheap and tawdry when the quiet elegance of $2.00 a seat is demanded. It is pretty thoroughly settled that Pittsburgh cannot accept New York's ultimatum as to the value of an attraction. Especially does this apply to the light and frivolous amusement that seems to tickle the perverted palates of the Knickerbockers. Remember, for instance, how New York worshiped the Weber and Field style of entertainment, and how discontented we were at the loss of our good money over it. However, on general principles I welcome Fay Templeton. She is an artist down to her finger tips, and there is a certain rough-and-ready nonsense about our jocund friend Pete Dailey that promises laughter. I am not unwilling to admit, also, that artistic fun when artistically and cleanly put forward is considerably more tolerable at a maximum price than worn-out musical comedy or bad dramas. If "A Little of Everything" encourages good humor and aids digestion, then let us have it occasionally. Good health waits upon good humor—but the emphasis must be placed on the word "good" in both instances.

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The stock company will bid farewell to the Avenue theater this week in one of Augustin Daly's successful comedies, "A Night Off," quite a happy selection for an event that marks a radical shaking up in the local theatrical field. "A Night Off" is a delightful comedy melange, adapted, I believe, as so many of Mr. Daly's successes were, from a foreign field. The stock company ought to be able to do the piece with engaging success. I believe Manager Davis' players are much better equipped for light modern characterization than for heavier work. At least it has been in such plays that they have so far scored most heavily. The opening of the Alvin next week will be an event of great interest. Personally, I rejoice that this fine old house is to be saved from the danger of vaudeville or variety oblivion. Of course, this is a mere sentiment that will not be allowed to stand in the way of commercial exigencies, but I am sure the sentiment is shared by a majority of theatergoers for whom the old Sixth street house possesses very many pleasant associations. Its physical rehabilitation by Mr. Davis has been extensive and its adaptation for stock company work is apparent. That its career may be renewed, even though the "uptown drift" is still a threatening problem, is the desire of all the old friends of the theater.

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At the Grand a good vaudeville bill will attract, while at the Empire another melodrama with universal peace as its theme will be seen. At the Academy one of the many burlesque attractions of the familiar type, promising some novelties, will secure the usual patronage of that theater.

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Miss Cecilia Loftus narrowly misses being a great actress and Mr. Zangwill has narrowly missed giving her a fine play. Even this qualifying statement may sound too strong for those who saw Miss Loftus last week in her new Zangwill play. I am told that there has been much "doctoring" of the comedy since it came from the author's hands, and as Mr. Zangwill is now in this country it may reasonably be supposed that there will be more. The piece presents one instance in which a playwright overdid instead of underdoing his work. There is too much in "The Serio-Comic Governess." Or, perhaps, I should say its superabundant material is confusingly put together. The first act is a delightfully conceived prologue, but it undertakes to do too much. The little detail counter reflection of church and creed oddities is not only unnecessary, but may even suffer the charge of bad taste from over-sensitive ones. The second act has some splendid comedy moments, but here the dialogue gets in the way of the acting and only the extremely clever character work of Miss Eva Vincent saves the act. The third act is almost unnecessary except for the deft introduction of Miss Loftus' imitations. The last act is delightful, and its closing scenes bring Mr. Zangwill and Miss Loftus both to the point which places the first statement of this paragraph well within reasonable limits. Miss Loftus, if she perseveres and continues to intelligently apply herself to her art, will do great work some day in roles of character and eminence. The fine mobility of expression, the readiness with which she assumes in thought as well as gesture and pose the character she is playing come to her by inherent gift, as her vaudeville days amply prove. Add to these broadened study, serious intellectual discernment in more complex characterization, and you have an actress of splendid equipment. Miss Loftus is still very young. It will depend upon herself whether she shall realize the possibilities that are apparent now more in outline than in actuality.

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In the case of our old vaudeville friend, Charley Grapewin, we had another instance last week where top-heavy material obscured real acting talent of a high order. Grapewin is a comedian of strength and is capable of very much more creditable work than he has opportunity for in the expanded Mr. Pipp. As a vaudeville sketch the Pipp playlet was an exceedingly fine bit of work. Not only did Mr. Grapewin's inebriate attract by his naturalness, but that delightful little wife of his, Anna Chance, contributed quite as much to the dramatic symmetry of the piece by her impersonation of the tenderly patient wife. Under present conditions Mr. Pipp is overworked. The real meat of the sketch is in the second act, and even this has undergone too much elaboration. All that comes before and follows after is padding and not very good padding at that. There is no telling to what lengths the "musical comedy" bacillus will work if once contracted. In Grapewin's case it has bored a big hole through what would otherwise be a very deft bit of art. I am grateful, however, for the cleanliness of this made-over vaudeville act. There is a grateful and refreshing absence of varicolored limbs and prancing young women. There are girls, but they are robed in thoroughly civilized style. Mr. and Mrs. Grapewin are players worthy of a finer comedy setting, and I believe would not suffer by comparison in good, straight, serious work.

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Pittsburgh theaters are somewhat unique in the excellence of their entr'acte music. In a majority of the local playhouses one will find orchestras that do very high grade work. I was especially impressed with the fact last week in my visits to the theaters and am not at all averse to giving this voluntary word of praise. Personally I believe the time has come for some innovation in the style and character of orchestral music in the theaters, but so long as the orchestra in its present form must exist I do not believe there are better examples anywhere than in some of the Pittsburgh theaters. The program and execution of Mr. Radin's orchestra at the Avenue, for instance, was last week a marvel of excellence. The Bijou with its wonderful dramatic hodge-podge has one of the most spirited and inspiring orchestras in this country under the leadership of Mr. Wolf. These examples of good theater music are found in varying degrees in all the theaters. Usually the theater orchestra is a lifeless and spiritless affair that does its work as though it had to. When the reverse of that is true and one may enjoy really delightful concerts as a part of a theatrical performance the relief is worth mentioning, especially, as is too often the case, when the concert is about all that one gets out of the investment.

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Professional prestige when fairly and honestly won by industrious and worthy work is a marvelously rich asset in any calling. For the player folk it is a mine of riches as well as a sweet solace in the days when the glamour of youth is gone. Look at dear old Mrs. Gilbert—who is just now furnishing a vivid example of what genuine, solid reputation can do for an actor or actress. Mrs. Gilbert has never in her career been a star. She won the love of the public as a member of companies in which some one else was always the "star." In response to a sentiment which did him credit, Mr. Frohman, under whose management Mrs. Gilbert has played for some years, determined to make the last season on the stage of this dear old lady a "starring" season. It was a mistake to go to Clyde Fitch for a play for this venerable and seasoned old player, but he was doubtless the only source in sight. So it is a Clyde Fitch play which Mrs. Gilbert presented in New York for the first time. It is conceded, I believe, that the play is a hopeless and unequal affair. In the hands of any other actress it would doubtless be a flat failure. But the professional prestige of Mrs. Gilbert, the warm place she holds in the affections of theater goers, will pull the Fitch play through the season, making it, doubtless, a great money winner. The ovation given the actress on her opening night in New York was beautiful, demonstrating that not always is "the play the thing."

Stage News and Gossip.

Apropos of the interesting and somewhat heated discussion aroused by the alleged engagement of two well-known stage favorites in Pittsburgh last week, it is amusing to note the varying shades of opinion as to the propriety of publishing with much display these social items concerning stage people. Undoubtedly properly presented news concerning stage people, their personal affairs and incidents of their private lives has been long regarded as good reading matter. But the poor, helpless stage people have been made the victims of their supposedly best friend, the press agents, so many times that now it is a question whether even real stage stories have any value. Nor can one wholly condemn the enterprising and imaginative press agent. He is not in

Fannie McIntyre
-BIJOU-

Rose Cecilia Shay-DUQUESNE

the business for his health. There is no profession which has the making of money as its principal aim so much advertised as the profession of acting. This is all natural enough, but there has grown up in the public mind so much suspicion of stories and items about actor-folk that those things that fall legitimately under the head of news sometimes fail to receive more than a passing smile of incredulity. A lot of people read the published stories about players, but very few of these ever believe them until the alleged facts are verified. It is very grievous, no doubt, to the promulgators of theatrical stories to find reputable newspapers more and more inclined to investigate these stories and subject them to the same rigid rules that apply in well regulated newspaper offices to all news. A denial of a theatrical story is readily accepted, because the news gatherers usually begin their investigations with a suspicion that there is no foundation for it. There is no more reason under heaven why a fake theatrical story should be published than that a fake financial or commercial or ordinary social story should be used. It is true the same disrepute does not attach to a newspaper for using the stage story that might follow the use of other bogus stories, but that is because of the public leniency. A newspaper that refuses to use a questioned story about stage people ins't "beat." It is simply careful as was that burned child which dreaded the fire.

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"Under Northern Skies" is an early attraction at the Gayety, as is also Tommy Ross in "Checkers," and the big melodrama, "Siberia."

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The styles of dramas change as do the fashion of dress. There is now an impending boom in plays clothed in the resplendent garb of Hindu life. Not only are Klaw & Erlanger preparing a dramatization of General Wallace's "Prince of India" and David Belasco is busy with a production of Joseph Arthur's "Cross and Crescent," but a young Australian writer is to bring a thrilling play direct from the Orient. Albert Goldie is the author and the play surrounds the life of Akbar, the founder of the Mogul empire in the sixteenth century.

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The Elinore Sisters come to the Duquesne, week of November 7.

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"Pay-day was always an especially interesting event at Daly's theater, where I served my apprenticeship on the stage," says William Courtenay. "At 'home' it was on Tuesdays, and on the road was generally on Saturdays. Every member of the company had to show up personally at the business office on Tuesdays, and wait in the little outside box until Mr. Dorney pulled the string on the door and let one in at a time. On a table was the black receipt book in which the name was to be signed, under a declaration that all demands to that date were paid. That book became a very precious packet of autographs, and was occasionally intrusted to one of the staff to take to Boston or Philadelphia to obtain the signatures of the company that might be playing there. I had it once in my possession, and was thankful enough to get it back in Mr. Dorney's charge. No one knew by any official statement the amount of salary paid another. Sometimes an envelope would contain five or ten dollars more than the salary due; but there was no mistake about it, for Mr. Daly himself, curious to relate, counted the money and sealed every envelope in private every week! We never could understand just why he assumed all this trouble. But, as I intended to say, when an envelope contained an extra "tenner," it also had a little brown slip on which was written: "With compliments of A. Daly;" and the recipient generally understood. I knew of one occasion when an envelope contained an addition of five times the amount of salary. On the slip was written: "You are welcome; words at such a time are useless." The receiver of this had just gone through a calamity. And yet there are some people who have said Augustin Daly had no heart!"

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The management of the Gayety declare that everything will be in shipshape at the pretty new theater when the curtain goes up tomorrow evening on "Way Down East."

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In London they are trying the experiment of dispensing with entr' acte music. They retain the orchestra, but it is dumb while the curtain is down, although frequently used while it is up. The argument is that the diversion of general conversation (without music) puts a more distinctive and effective line of demarkation between the acts, or to say it simply, separates them one from the other more effectually. This is said to increase the appreciation of an audience. Music as a stop-gap, so it is claimed, "panoramas" a performance—sort of blurs it into a continuous whole. This, according to the new cult, prevents the realization of the highest artistic ideals.

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"Gismonda," the big Sardou melodrama, will serve the stock company to open the new Alvin theater.

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Something or other is suggested by the extraordinary circumstance that an unusually large number of first-rate players this season are either segregated in particular companies, are engaged for stock companies, or are playing in vaudeville. One company contains James O'Neil, Louis James, J. E. Dodson, Jameson Lee Finney, Grace George, Clara Morris, Elita Proctor Otis, Mrs. Lemoyne and Sarah Truax. Six or seven of these players were starring a few years ago. Frederick Paulding, Vaughn Glaser, Edwin Arden, ex-stars and well-known leading men, are this season playing in stock companies. Henry E. Dixey, Rose Coghlan, Helena Frederick, and, until a week ago, Charles Hawtrey, besides numerous others, are playing engagements on the vaudeville stage.

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Willy Zimmerman, who is an imitator of band masters, will shortly appear at the Grand.

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Mrs. Charles Grapewin, Anna Chance, celebrated a birthday anniversary in Pittsburgh last week, which one this deponent saith not, though if appearances count for anything, could not have been very far along on the calendar. The marriage of Mr. Grapewin, and Miss Chance which occurred several years ago was a romance of unusual kind. Mr. Grapewin was playing a vaudeville engagement in Philadelphia and at one of the performances Miss Chance was in the audience having come over from her home in Trenton, N. J. on a shopping expedition. By an accident a mutual friend met the player and spectator in the lobby. They were introduced, dined together on Saturday following and were married in New York the following Tuesday. But the "married in haste repent at leisure" proverb fails to apply. There is not a happier couple in stagedom.

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Annie Russell in her new play, "Brother Jacques," is the Nixon underline.

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A recent plan, by which the Actors' Fund of America will be greatly benefited, has become operative at one Pittsburgh theaterthe Nixon—and will likely soon be in nes llaniddin oy local playhouses. A 10-cent stamp is attached to every "pass" issued as a simple courtesy to those people who enjoy the courtesies of the theater, such as professinal people, officials, etc. The receiver of the pass pays this 10 cents and it goes into the Actors' Fund, which is used for the benefit of disabled and worn-out actors, or their helpless families. The fund has built a beautiful actors' home and is constantly being used for the benefit of a profession the members of which very frequently have to meet sickness in old age with no means of support. Ten cents contributed by every recipient of the courtesy of a theater is a trifling sum, but in the aggregate the amount goes to swell a fund, than which we know none more helpful.

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"After Midnight" is the Bijou underline.

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The report comes from the east that William Ingersoll, formerly of the Harry Davis stock company and now playing the leads at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street theater, New York, will enter vaudeville at the end of the present season. He is having a sketch prepared for him that is said to be entirely different from anything heretofore seen in vaudeville.

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Klaw & Erlanger's spectacular production, "Mother Goose" will be an early attraction at the Nixon.

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A writer in the Dramatic News says: "The success of the co-stars, E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, has led some of the gossipers to the belief that a spring engagement of Richard Mansfield and Mrs. Patrick Campbell would be the proper caper. In fact, one man, who is noted for his exploits which have always been of the first magnitude, has made advances in this direction. Mr. Frohman as Mrs. Campbell's manager, and Mr. Stevens as Richard Mansfield's representative, the two are more or less closely allied, and in print this seems an easy combination. Just how the stars will take it themselves, remains to be seen. Mrs. Campbell appeared abroad for a brief spell with Sarah Bernhardt, but ever since Mr. Mansfield reached stellardom he has never associated himself with any other star."

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Maude Adams will be seen at the Nixon soon.

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Marie Tener.

An interesting event in connection with the production of the new melodrama, "Thou Shalt Not Kill," at the Empire Theater, East End, this week, will be the first appearance of Miss Marie Tener, a well-known little lady, daughter of Mr. W. G. Tener of this city. Marie has won high honors in amateur theatricals and is one of the prize dancers at the annual dancing exercises. Miss Tener has hitherto declined professional engagements, desiring to complete her studies and to perfect herself in the work to which she will likely devote her life. She is a niece of Miss Amelia Gardner and gets her dramatic talent by inheritance. Her specialties at the Empire this week will be a pleasing feature of the performance.

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Stage Director Huffman of the Avenue was called to his home, near Toledo, O., the early part of the week, through the dangerous illness of his mother, aged 86. Mr. Huffman returned to the city on Thursday.

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"The Beauty Doctor," a big musical comedy with the Imperial quartet, is the Empire attraction for November 7.

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Of the Cecilia Loftus company, in the city last week, Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor figured as the happy bride and groom. Mr. MacGregor was married only a week ago. He is the stage manager of the company. Mrs. MacGregor was formerly Miss Blanche Worden of Mr. Sothern's company.

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Mrs. George Spencer, wife of the young actor who played the role of Captain Doherty in "The Serio-Comic Governess," is the daughter of F. W. White, the well known and gifted dramatic editor of the Denver Post. Mrs. Spencer is not a professional, but has written several plays.

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Preparations for the inaugural of the travesty company at the Avenue are going rapidly forward and the big burlesque, "Whirl-I-Gig," will be elaborately put forward on the evening of November 7, at that house.

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Fay Templeton and Peter F. Dailey at the end of the tour of "A Little of Everything," will head a stock comedy company that will go into the new Liberty theater in New York.

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Augustus Thomas sailed on Saturday for the winter in Paris. Mr. Thomas will return soon for the rehearsals of "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," which Charles Frohman is to produce some time in December. Mr. Thomas says he is writing a play for Lawrance d'Orsay, in which the actor will play the part of a secretary of the British embassy in Wasington.

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Charles Richman is going back to his stellar career at the conclusion of his season with Ada Rehan. It is said that the Shuberts have made him an offer.

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Boyd Gilmour, who is in the city as a member of the Harry Davis musical and travesty company, says he likes Pittsburgh better than any city in the United States, because it has so many banks. "Everybody seems to have a bank here," says Gilmour. "They are thicker than drug stores." Gilmour was in search of a drug store the other day and walked into three different buildings, only to find them to be institutions where they keep money.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Lowry, the latter better known as Miss Nellie Hanly, who will be at the Academy next week, are from Allegheny.

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Mrs. Leslie Carter will not appear in any play this season and will rest until next autumn. She has played almost steadily for the past 12 years and is in need of a holiday.

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Frank Abbott, business manager of the "King Dodo" company, is the author of "Lamb, Lamb, Lamb," "Melancholy Mose," "I Only Had a Quarter to My Name" and other popular coon songs.

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Johnny and Emma Ray, in their hilarious farce, "Down the Pike," will be at the Duquesne theater again, during the week of November 14.

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A novel and interesting feature in connection with the opening of the new Gayety Theater Monday evening will be a dedicatory address by James Francis Burke, Esq., to be delivered just before the curtain goes up on the first act of "Way Down East."

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Richard Mansfield will open his season at Buffalo, N. Y., tomorrow evening. During the tour he will revive seven plays, and will make two productions. His company will number one hundred and six people, and will include four leading women, who are Gertrude Gheen, Julia Marie Taylor, Eleanor Barry and Irene Fraher. Other members of the company are A. G. Andrews, who has been with Mr. Mansfield for 15 years; Mildred Morris, daughter of Felix Morris; Helen Glydden, who has been off the stage for four years; Morton Selton, William Elliott and Dallas Anderson. The company will travel in a special train made up of Mr. Mansfield's private car, four sleeping cars and six baggage cars.

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Deronda Mayo, daughter of Frank Mayo, will be married November 17, in Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, to John Green, of New York. After the wedding a reception will be held at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. James Elverson, Jr., at No. 2126 Walnut street.

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A Handsome Souvenir.

One of the handsomest things displayed in connection with the opening of the new Gayety theater is the souvenir opening program of that house. From the beautiful aluminum cover design to the last page it is one of the finest products of the printer's art. The program contains a description of the house, cast of the opening play and a list of the contributing manufacturers to the erection of the theater. The program is wholly a product of Pittsburgh high art printing and reflects unlimited credit upon the artistic work of the Elite Publishing Company from whose presses it comes.

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Aft. Nov. 5
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Programs for the Week.

OPENING OF GAYETY—"Way Down East."

When the doors of the Gayety theater, corner of Sixth street and Duquesne way, with the main entrance in Sixth street, are thrown open Monday evening, there will be presented to the amusement-loving people of Pittsburgh a really model playhouse. Hyde & Benham have met with that success which has ever characterized their theatrical undertakings. A small army of artisans has been working night and day for weeks past in order that the Gayety might be opened on the date selected, and now that the day is here the theater will open tomorrow evening with an elaborate production of "Way Down East," with the cast, scenic embellishments and accessories employed during previous engagements at higher-priced theaters in Pittsburgh.

Whatever the charm of "Way Down East," no one can deny that it is potent and long-lasting. The attendance in every city where the play is produced is made up largely of persons who continually show their familiarity with the piece, but who, nevertheless, seem to have lost none of their powers of appreciation. Perhaps the explanation of this lies in the humaneness of the characters introduced and in the naturalness of the story they tell—the story of Anna Moore, of her sufferings and of her final happiness.

Much credit must also be awarded to the excellent interpretation of the play, the individual and ensemble performances of which are of a nature to distinguish each of the characters of the piece and give uniformity to its enactment. The company is still headed by Phoebe Davies, in the role of the unfortunate heroine, Anna Moore, with Robert Fisher as Squire Bartlett; Ulric B. Collins, Charles Craig, J. H. Bunny, John E. Brennan, C. C. Blanchard, Josephine Bacon, Ella Hugh Wood and Kate Benneteau.

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NIXON—"A Little of Everything."

"A Little of Everything," which begins a week's engagement at the Nixon theater tomorrow night, is brought to Pittsburgh on its tour of but five cities. During the past summer nights it was seen at the New Amsterdam aerial theater, New York, and it is to be seen here with its original company and production. Messrs Klaw & Erlanger have secured the services of some of the best artists on the stage today and the organization numbers 100 people, at the head of which are Miss Fay Templeton and Peter F. Dailey, and to them fall the singing of the important solos. These two clever fun-makers are ably assisted by Lee Harrison, Joseph Sparks, Neil McNeil, Carl Kahn, Victor Bozart, Adelaide Sharpe, Susie Fisher, Charlotte Leslay, Elphye Snowden

GAYETY—Kate Benneteau.

and a host of pretty girls who can sing and dance. "A Little of Everything" typifies its name, for we do get "A Little of Everything" and the "Little" is par excellence. There is introduced a burlesque on "Camille," with Miss Templeton as Camille and Mr. Dailey as Armand Duval. The caricature of the "Florodora" sextet is also a novel number; the "Evolution of Ragtime," a burlesque on the old-time minstrel show, with Neil McNeil as the interlocutor and Miss Templeton and Mr. Dailey with the tambourine and bones, respectively, is humorous, to say the least. There are many bright and catchy songs, including "Fishing," by Miss Templeton; "Campaign Cries," by Neil McNeil; "A Little Bit of Blarney," by Mr. Sparks; "You Won't Do Any Business If You Haven't Got a Band" and "The Salt of the Sea," by Miss Easie Fisher." The "Offenbach Review," which created a sensation in Paris last season, consists of a selection of complete musical scenes from that well-known composer's principal operas, and are presented in the spirit of burlesque.

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AVENUE—"A Night Off."

This week will be noteworthy at the Avenue theater, marking as it does, the close of the Harry Davis stock company at this house, preparatory to their advent in the new Alvin theater a week hence, which is to be their permanent home. Manager Davis has arranged with the Augustin Daly estate for one of the most attractive plays in the entire Daly repertoire, "A Night Off," which will serve to introduce in the extended cast every member of the stock company. Several of the principals will have equally important roles, and the fine old comedy will suffer nothing in comparison with the performance of the same play given here some years ago by Mr. Daly's company, when that organization was in its prime. A singular coincidence in connection with the production of "A Night Off" at the Avenue this week, is the fact that it will present in the Avenue's leading man one of the original members of Mr. Daly's company in "A Night Off." Mr. William Courtenay was then playing general utility, in other words, serving his apprenticeship under the direction of that past master, the lamented Mr. Augustin Daly. Miss Kennark will have splendid opportunities for the display of [illegible] as a comedienne in Miss Rehan's original role of Nisbe. Miss Dunn, Miss Dills, Miss Gale, Miss Darling, Mr. Paulding, Mr. McVay, Mr. Wyngate, Mr. Melrose and Mr. Harris will all appear in the cast. Stage Director Huffman will give the four acts of the play a series of very pretty and appropriate stage settings, while the gowning of the women in the company will be a feature. The same manuscript of the play used by Mr. Daly himself will be in evidence at the Avenue.

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BIJOU—"The White Tigress of Japan."

"The White Tigress of Japan," the melodramatic story of the Russian-Japanese war, which was produced in New York a month ago, comes to the Bijou tomorrow with the same excellent cast headed by Fannie McIntyre. As a commentary on the present war the play is instructive; as a panorama of the much-read-of scenes it is entertaining and as a museum of collections of oriental relics, religious images and Japanese vehicles, it is interesting. The author has searched for a solution of the unequal distribution of victories in the east and while he may not have hit upon the right theme he has made an original and vivid story. He usese "The White Tigress," who is an American girl born in Japan, to thwart the best movements of the Russian army and in the end the sturdy Japanese fly their flag over the land of the frozen north. The woman, during early life, visits Russia on a mission of charity, when she is arrested and sent to Siberia as a spy. She escapes, however, after long imprisonment, and returns to Japan, where she marries the minister of war. It is through his influence that she accomplishes so much. Two of the remarkable scenes are the steel fort palace of the czar, from which the tigress makes her escape over a ladder of naked swords, and the pagan temple of the Golden Ox. The last of the four acts shows a fort on the Yalu river and the second escape of the spy. The accessories are rich and the costumes quaint and true to environment.

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EMPIRE—"Thou Shalt Not Kill."

"Thou Shalt Not Kill," a new and powerful melodrama, is the coming attraction at the Empire theater, and will be seen for the first time in Pittsburgh, commencing at the special Hallowe'en matinee, Monday. The drama passed criticism in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, hence we may be pretty sure that it is of good quality. Mr. Frederick Schwartz, the author, has taken his theme from Tolstoy's famous paper to the czar and other rulers, in which he flays the monarchs responsible for bloodshed and war. The famous socialist has been driven from his country for his views, but they are very much in keeping with out advanced civilization and respected by true Americans. The play is essentially a love story, but an incident calls forth the argument against murder and also legal killing, and is vigorously contested by the heroine, who is a gifted mind-reader. The production is said to be far ahead of plays of this sort, employing a competent cast of about 40 people, including Mr. George Trimble and Miss Franklyn Gale. An interesting affair of a local nature occurs in this engagement in the professional debut of little Miss Marie Tener of Pittsburgh, who is said to be a very clever singer and dancer. She will sing two new songs by Frederick W. Grove, entitled "Come Into My Airship" and "Grave O'Leary."

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DUQUESNE—"King Dodo."

The unconventional story of "King Dodo" and its dashing, tuneful music, comes to the Duquesne theater tomorrow for a week's stay and will be seen for the first time at popular prices. The plot tells of the difficulties of King Dodo in finding

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Gorgeously embellished throughout at a cost of over $50,000. Inaugural production the most beautiful and sumptuous stage spectacle Pittsburgh has ever seen.
Sardou's Picturesque and Powerful Play "GISMONDA"
Sarah Bernhardt's version. Subscription and single sale of seats will open simultaneously at the box office Thursday, November 3d, 9 a. m. Popular Prices Prevail.
Monday Nov. 7 Opening Avenue Theater
THE Harry Davis MUSICAL TRAVESTY CO.
IN
WEBER AND FIELDS'
Brightest and Most Tuneful Success,
Whirl-I-Gig
Refined Clever Comedians
TUNEFUL SONGS
Pretty Girls
60 People

Annette Hanson -EMPIRE-

everlasting youth so that he may marry his ward, Angela, who of course, is engaged to an adventurer, Piola by name. This soldier of fortune knows of a life-giving spring and thither he conducts the monarch and his court. A year later finds King Dodo and his followers in Spoopjaland, which is ruled over by Queen Lili. This beauty of the jungle falls in love with the decrepit ruler and suggests that he remain as he is, abdicate and share her throne. He consents and a feast is prepared. During the midst of the banquet the king asks for a cup of water and—well, he gets a draught from the magic spring. Once to his lips old age is banished and the king stands a boy of 15. The change is accomplished without the aid of low lights or gauzes and is a clever bit of stagecraft. Charles W. Myers, who was "discovered" by Henry W. Savage, plays the leading role. Piola is in the hands of Miss Rose Cecelia Shay, a former queen of grand opera, and Elvin Croix Seabrooke, the wife of the comedian, plays the queen. The chorus numbers 50.

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GRAND—Vaudeville.

A diversity of attractions is one of the striking features of the bill at the Grand opera house this week, there being embodied in it nearly every class of specialty known to refined vaudeville. There are at least half a dozen headliners, among which is the scientific sensation, "Enigmarelle," a marvelous automaton recently brought to this country from England. It is in the form of a man and walks, rides a bicycle, smokes, writes, and, in fact, conducts itself like a human being in a manner that is wonderful. Another headliner is William Harcourt, a legitimate actor of wide repute, who, with the aid of his company, introduce for the first time here "The Dakota Widow," a one-act comedy. Another feature, also a headliner, is Harry Gilfoil, a comedian who was a great comedy hit with Hoyt's farce comedies. As a musical comedy feature Snyder and Buckley will no doubt be entertaining. The Meredith sisters will make their first appearance here since their return from Europe. Frank Bush, the inimitable story teller, will occupy a prominent place among the fun-makers. Ford and Wilson, the black face comedians; the Rigoletta brothers, a recent European importation; Lavine and Leonard, and Adelaide Drake, a pleasing vocalist; the German comedians, Curtis and Adams, and Vontello and Nina, in their physical culture specialty.

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ACADEMY—"The Merry Maidens."

What may be considere das a positive novelty in the list of the season's attractions offered at the Academy, is the ever-popular "Merry Maidens" company, which begins a week's engagement tomorrow. This organization is too well and favorably known to the patrons of this house to need any introduction. Suffice it to say, that the company will present one of the most pleasing programs ever seen on the vaudeville stage. It is headed by Miss Nellie Hanly, assisted by a coterie of charming girls handsomely costumed, who sing well and dance gracefully, forming beautiful groupings in the choruses. Among the many specialties of the olio will be found Europe's sensational gymnasts, the Flying Rathborns, an act wholly new to this country; the Vans, in an amusing skit; the Hiatts, in their pleasing and always funny musical sketch; Sam Rice and Sheppard Camp, the ever-popular comedians and parody singers; Miss Patti Carney, the pretty little soubrette, and others.

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Annie Russell's New Play.

Charles Frohman is giving playgoers of this city an early opportunity of seeing Miss Annie Russell in her new comedy, "Brother Jacques," which will be presented at the Nixon theater Monday, November 7. "Brother Jacques" is from the French and is said to give Miss Russell unusual opportunities. This artist's sympathetic and gentle style of acting and the winning girlhood she puts into her creations, have won her a popularity that is widespread and undisputed. An excellent company will support the star. The cast includes Joseph Wheelock, Jr., George Wilson, Oswald Yorke, Grant Stewart, Mrs. Charles Walcot, Elizabeth Johnson, Florida Pier and others.

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Travesty Company at Avenue.

Everything is going along smoothly at the Avenue theater where "Whirl-I-Gig," the Weber-Fields great success, is being whipped into shape for the opening of the Harry Davis musical and travesty company, November 7. The large chorus has been well drilled by Stage Director Lask and he gives it as his opinion that they are the finest lot of show girls he has ever had anything to do with. Miss Elfie Fay, the clever mimic, who has been engaged by Manager Davis as a permanent member of the company, bids fair to become as great a favorite in Pittsburgh as in London and New York. This clever little artist has few equals in her line, and will be a tower of strength to the new organization. St. John Lewis, the scenic artist, announces that he will give a private view to the press of his work, on Sunday evening.

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Opening of the New Alvin.

The premiere play of the season at the beautiful new Alvin theater is quite in keeping with the importance of the event. Victorien Sardou's sublime play, "Gismonda," as originally produced by Sarah Bernhardt in Paris and London, and by Fanny Davenport in this country, will be the opening play on Monday afternoon, November 7. Every member of the stock company will be seen in the play, together with an ensemble of more than 100 people. The subscription sale of season tickets for patrons who reserve the same seats each week during the season, for the stock company at the new Alvin

Nellie Hanly -ACADEMY-

theater, will open at the box office of the Alvin, on next Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

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Melodrama at Bijou.

"After Midnight," a melodrama which shows the pathetic side of life in the metropolis, comes to the Bijou the week of November 7. The production is credited with having several unique scenes. A sterling cast, headed by John Webster, has been engaged.

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The Elinore Sisters.

The Elinore Sisters, who have become famous by their impersonations of Irish women, come to the Duquesne theater the week of November 7, in "Mrs. Delaney of Newport," a name given to a reconstructed musical company. Kate Elinore is the female Johnny Ray and the supporting company and chorus is very strong.

In New York Theaters.

There have ben but two plays put forward in Gotham this week about which discussion and opinion has been at all active. Mrs. Gilbert, the loved old duenna of the American stage, presented at the Lyceum theater on Monday evening a new play by Clyde Fitch, called "Granny." Conservative critics declare that the play is exceedingly weak, but everybody agrees that hardly ever before in New York theatricals has an actress received such an ovation as that given to Mrs. Gilbert on the opening night of the play. It is remarkable that a woman 84 years old should retain so completely her vigor and be found at that advanced age winning the plaudits of the public. "Granny" is a play that, were it more cleverly constructed, would suit Mrs. Gilbert admirably. Even as it is it is quite likely that she will have a successful season from both a popular and financial standpoint. The management states that at the end of the present theatrical season Mrs. Gilbert will retire to private life. We doubt whether the public will permit her to do that. "Granny" is good for a two or three years' tour, even though Clyde Fitch has not written anything wonderful. Mrs. Gilbert's engagement at the Lyceum is for three weeks. She must vacate to permit Charles Wyndham to appear. Probably she will be transferred to some other theater.

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The other new production was the much talked of English musical comedy at Daly's. The name of this latest London claimant upon our favor is "The Cingalee." It is gorgeous scenically, but did not at first blush arouse great enthusiasm, though it would seem that there are many elements of a successful musical spectacle in the skit. The piece is by that combination of gentlemen who have worked harmoniously for years. The book by James Tanner is a typical Tanner book, usually lost in the haze of costumes and business; the music, by Lionel Monckton, has some additional numbers by Paul Rubens, whom we have on exhibition in "The School Girl," at the Herald Square theater, and Adrian Ross and Percy Greenbank supplied most of the lyrics. The story concerns Nanoya, a Cingalese girl, who is united by a juvenile engagement to Boobhamba, a Kandy nobleman. She runs away from him and falls in love with a young tea planter named Harry Vereker. The nobleman appeals to the English justice, Sir Peter Loftus, who decides in his favor. After various attempts to escape and through a series of purely comic opera plots, she marries the man she loves, and as a counterplot a Baboo lawyer is worked in to supply the comedy situation in the search of a black pearl, and he has as his foil a young English woman, a sort of teacher of calisthenics. Now this, like all of Mr. Tanner's books, is very vague, but with such fine scenery and a company of the very excellent people the piece ought to go.

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Among the new things announced for the near future are Mme. Rejane at the Lyric theater, November 7; George M. Cohan in "Little Johnnie Jones" at the Liberty theater, November 7; Sir Charles Wyndham and his London company at the Lyceum, November 14; "Humpty Dumpty" at the New Amsterdam on the same date, and Fay Davis in "The Rich Mrs. Repton" at the Criterion on the same evening.

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George Ade, the humorist and playwright, will be the guest of honor at the next dinner of the American Dramatists' club, which will be held at Delmonico's on Sunday evening, November 6, at which Bronson Howard will preside. Many distinguished authors, prominent managers and actors will be present.

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Paul Lindau's new play, "So Ich Dir," was put on view for the first time in this country at the Irving Place theater last Tuesday night, and with a story cleverly told and acted with spirit by the German players, it made a big hit. It is too German for much use here, because it is built on the line of "Taps," excepting that the military flavor is absent. Agnes Duhren made her debut with the company and Frau Neuendorff, in a low comedy bit, scored heavily. The piece was on exhibition for a few performances only.

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Charles Hawtrey revived Richard Ganthony's play, "A Message from Mars," at the Princess theater last Tuesday night with considerable success. Very few of his old company remain. Frederick Thorne was again seen as the tramp and Henry Hadfield was the messenger. Mona Harrison in the part of Minnie Temple and Hetta Bartlett were acceptable. The piece will fill the unexpired time allotted to Della Fox.

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Harry Woodruff has replaced Frank Worthing in Amelia Bingham's company. Mr. Worthing returned to New York last week.

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Gertrude Gheen has signed with Richard Mansfield.

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Georgia Mendom has gone to Chicago to become a member of Nat Goodwin's company.

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Isabel Irving has secured the rights of Israel Zangwill's one-act comedy, "Six Persons," and will appear in it in New York this season before she goes to London to play in "The Crisis" under the management of Charles Hawtrey. Mr. Zangwill will personally direct the rehearsals and supervise the production of his comedy.

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Tim Murphy is to take the place left vacant by the retirement of Joseph Jefferson and will next season appear in Mr. Jefferson's great successes. His repertoire will consist of "Cricket on the Hearth," "Lend Me Five Shillings," "David Garrick" and "The Rivals." A specially selected company will be employed.

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John W. Ransome, who has just returned from Europe, where for the past eight months he has been playing with the "Prince of Pilsen," has decided to run a stud farm for the purpose of raising yearlings for racing purposes. Through Joseph F. Vion he has purchased the Milliner farm, consisting of 120 acres, located at New Canaan, Conn.

Spell It "Shakespeare."

It is a singular fact that it is only the Bacon-Shakespeare cohorts who alone are one as to the spelling of the bard's name. That those who reject the Baconian theory differ as to the spelling, and that many persons agree that it should be "Shakespeare," is peculiar, to say the least. But in this case the Baconians seem to have the best of it, for the reason that the majority of the five signatures Shakespeare left us, the dramatist spelt his name "Shakspere." "Shakespeare," however, is the customary spelling, and the one Horace Howard Furness chose for the "Variorum." Yet Malone spelled it "Shakespeare" and Cartright as "Shakespere."

Furnivall, who ridicules those who spell it "Shakespeare" said: "The evidence to decide the question is Shakespere's own signature, leaving 'Shakespeare' without any authority at all. An examination of several hundred magazines and newspaper articles, covering a period of 10 years, reveals the fact that the spelling is about equally divided between Shakspere, Shakespeare and Shakespere.

The Macready Shakespeare offers a curious example. The binding is lettered "Shakespeare," the title page has it "Shakspere," and in the will, printed verbatim, it is spelled Shakspeare."

TOMORROW

Evening will witness the opening of a brand new playhouse in this city, one erected with a view to placing before the amusement-loving public of Pittsburgh a theatre modern in every respect, positively fire-proof and built to add another link in the chain of medium-priced playhouses, such as McVicker's, Chicago; Academy of Music, New York City, and the Boston Theatre. The

GAYETY THEATRE

Is the name of the new institution and the main entrance is situated on Sixth street, near bridge. It is a well-known fact that Pittsburgh has for a long time needed a theatre where for a medium price one may be able to see the best of traveling organizations. Heretofore, there have been two choices, the popular price and the high price. No intermediate. It was left to Messrs. Hyde and Behman to establish the precedent. The

WAY

Is now paved so that the honest son of toil who, heretofore, could not afford to take his family to see a first-class production may do so at the nominal price laid out by the management and not feel that he or they are extravagant.

DOWN

For an engagement of two weeks with matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday the opening bill is a fair sample of the good intentions and liberal policy of the management. The cast and production of this great play are identical with that last seen in this city some three years ago at top prices, but the Gayety offers it at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 evenings and 25c, 35c, 50c matinees. Wm. A. Brady's special production of 'Way Down

EAST

By Lottie Blair Parker and elaborated by Joseph H. Grismer, is the opening attraction, and the company contains many of its original members, among them being: Phoebe Davies, Robert Fisher, Ella Hugh Wood, J. H. Bunny, Josephine Bacon, J. E. Brennan, Kate Bennetean, Ulric B. Collins, Jennie Millard, C. C. Blanchard, Katherine Gimmell, C. B. Craig, Cora Campbell, W. T. Elwanger and the Village Choir.

EMPIRE THEATER
UPTOWN COLLINS AVE.
P. & A. 'Phone 351 East. Bell 'Phone 9141 Highland.
Reached by all Car Lines.
F. J. McCULLOUGH, - - Manager.

Week Commencing with a Special . . . MONDAY HALLOWE'EN
Matinee and Wednesday and Saturday.
This Season's Big Melodramatic Success—

Thou Shalt Not Kill

Large Cast of 40, Including
MISS FRANKLYN GALE and MR. GEO. S. TRIMBLE.
Elaborate Scenic Production, etc.
Special Event:—Professional debut of little Marie Toner, of Pittsburgh, in her songs and dances.
NEXT ATTRACTION—The big musical comedy success, "THE BEAUTY DOCTOR."

Financial Review.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN.

THE action of the stock market last week was ostensibly governed by the Anglo-Russian situation, but a review of events leads to the conclusion that this was not strictly true. The news that the Russian Baltic fleet had fired upon defenseless English fishermen in the North sea and had sunk one of the craft was known to the world on Monday morning. This startling incident was entirely ignored by Wall street on that day, and the only real effect abroad was to cause some selling of American securities by London and the continent. On Tuesday the British populace was reported to be more highly wrought up over the outrage than by anything that had occurred in recent years. Still the markets almost ignored it, and so far as Wall street was concerned the speculation was wilder and the volume of dealings larger than at any time since May, 1901, when the Northern Pacific "corner" occurred. Not only did the market refuse to share the scare of the war correspondents, but it passed almost unnoticed a very unexpected event in the international money market, namely, the engagement of $1,250,000 gold for export to Paris. The dealings for Tuesday exceeded 2,000,000 shares stock and $11,000,000 bonds, and a score of active issues advanced to the highest prices of the year. At the close of the market on that day the average price of stocks showed an advance of 22¾ per cent over the low average of the year. Throughout the four and a half months covered by this rise it was never once interrupted by a reaction amounting to as much as 3 per cent—a movement which financial authorities say is without precedent.

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On Wednesday the foreign markets displayed more uneasiness over the situation, English consols, Russian bonds and French rentes declining and foreigners continuing to sell American securities. The New York market was agitated by violent fluctuations, but support was in evidence and the strength displayed by a few specialties held the market comparatively steady. On Thursday the first real reaction of the year occurred. New York prices opened one per cent lower and from start to finish liquidation was in order. At times the market was quite weak, but at no time was there any evidence of demoralization, such as existed so often in the liquidation which prevailed just a year ago, when each day witnessed a lower range of values and confidence in some of the strongest houses was being shaken. Comparing the low point of Thursday with the high point of Tuesday, some of the typical declines were 4½ per cent in Union Pacific, 5 in Southern Pacific, 6⅜ in St. Paul, 3¾ in Pennsylvania, 4⅜ in Baltimore & Ohio, 3⅝ in Atchison, 5¼ in U. S. Steel preferred and 3¾ in Amalgamated Copper. These losses were much more severe than those which occurred in the same class of foreign securities, and yet no one will question the statement that in the event of war foreign securities would suffer to a greater extent than those of the United States. On Friday English consols declined to a point which represented a net loss of about one per cent for the week, but before the hour for opening the New York stock exchange there had been a recovery in consols and an almost buoyant market for other foreign securities as a result of the favorable turn in the diplomatic negotiations between England and Russia which seemed to assure a peaceful settlement of the North sea affair. There was an immediate response on this side and a resumption of bull manipulation. The standard railroad and industrial issues which had suffered most in Thursday's reaction recovered 1 to 2 per cent, but the greatest advances were in such stocks as Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which rose from 299 to 320, the highest price ever quoted on the present capitalization, and in Sugar, which rose to 142½, the highest price in three years. While the sales on Friday were the smallest for any day of the week, they nevertheless foot up a very respectable total, and sentiment again veered around to the bull side of the market. On Saturday bull speculation was more rampant than ever before.

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It is probably safe to say that no man who has any business in the stock market ever seriously entertained a belief that war would be declared by Great Britain against Russia. England has not recovered from the effects of the South African war, and while she is possibly in better financial shape than any other foreign nation to incur the cost of another war, it is nevertheless a fact that her consols are now averaging lower than for more than a generation, and her burden of debt has been steadily increasing. Besides this, it was certain that France would exhaust every resource to avert a conflict which would add to the financial burdens of Russia, for France is the largest creditor of Russia, and when the war with Japan broke out France narrowly escaped a financial crash from the threatened depreciation in the market value of Russian securities. In the mass of matter cabled from London during the week there was one little isolated sentence which had a world of meaning for those who could read between the lines. It was stated that on Thursday "Baron Rothschilds had an audience with Premier Balfour." No banker is better acquainted than Baron Rothschilds with national credits, and none knows better the strain at present upon the foreign money market to meet the requirements of Russia. He is also competent to give some idea of the effect of another war at this time upon international security values.

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The New York stock market had been ripe for a reaction long before the North sea incident, and in the opinion of conservative financiers prices still discount much of the improvement expected in 1905. The quarterly report of the U. S. Steel Corporation was in line with this view. The market price of the preferred stock has advanced to the highest for more than a year, while the earnings of the company are still far below those for any corresponding period in previous years and the unfilled orders on hand are the smallest ever reported. The average price of many railroad stocks are above the level quoted prior to 1901-1902, and the quotations temporarily established during that boom period can hardly be accepted as a criterion of fair values. There is no known reason why Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, for instance, should be quoted on a 2¼ per cent basis, and if the profits of the company from the anthracite business should prove sufficient for the payment of extra or special dividends, as hinted during the week, it will not be long before there is an agitation which will force an attack upon the alleged combination that controls the anthracite trade and exacts unreasonable profits out of a commodity of such prime necessity as coal; or if such attack should prove unavailing, there will be a substitution of other kinds of fuel. If the advance in this and other stocks is the result of speculation pure and simple, which is probably the case, then the inevitable reaction will be much more severe than that which took place in the general market last Thursday. As to the mass of low-priced issues which were abnormally active during the week and advanced to the highest prices for more than a year, there can be little doubt that the most of them are years away from a dividend and that they will be much lower before they go on the dividend list or really justify present prices. This column could be filled with the rumors that were given currency during the week of consolidations and deals which were said to be under way and which would justify the present rise. Such rumors always make their appearance in markets like those of the past two weeks. There can be no doubt that important movements are taking place in the railroad world and that the financial managers of great systems are endeavoring to fortify their positions by the acquisition of control of possible disturbers. In pursuit of this object they can possibly afford to pay more for control than the general public can afford to pay for an investment. All this is recognized by professional speculators, whose object in buying at any price, even if it appears absurdly high, is to sell to someone else at a higher price. When hundreds of thousands of shares of a given stock are handled one day and only a few thousands the next, it may be accepted that the movement is purely speculative, and one will do no violence to fact if he sometimes entertains the suspicion that a large percentage of sales reported are fictitious and made for the sole purpose of getting the public interested.

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In addition to the more than ordinarily interesting events bearing upon the financial and speculative situation, the public had two statements that appealed to its attention during the week. One of these was the remarkable card to the public issued by the legal representative of the Standard Oil Company, and the other was the interview credited to James J. Hill, president of the Northern Securities Company. The Standard Oil statement was unique from the fact that it is believed to be the first time in history that that great corporation made formal acknowledgment of the presence of public opinion. The departure from its usual policy of silence was so striking that it is just possible the "point" of the statement was overlooked in the general amazement. The last of the allegations which the statement was ostensibly issued to deny was this:

> "Furthermore, it is entirely untrue that there is any 'Standard Oil party' banded together for speculation in stocks, as commonly charged. The name of the Standard Oil Company is frequently used by designing persons in the manipulation of the stock market, but its use is unwarranted."

No one ever charged the Standard Oil Company, as a corporation, with speculating in stocks, just as no one would charge a religious body as an organization with doing the same thing. At the same time no one will deny that members of religious bodies speculate in the markets, and it will require a stronger denial than that issued by the attorney for the Standard Oil Company to convince the public that the 14 men composing the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company do not speculate, or that there is not a "community of interest," with or without "bands," among the members of this directorate in the important operations in the stock market. The Standard Oil Company has been credited with a more perfect organization than that of any government in the world, and its secret service, so-called, surpasses that of even the czar. It is within the realms of possibility that what the public recognizes as the "Standard Oil party"—which it has never confounded with the Standard Oil Company as a corporation—foresaw the international complications growing out of the North sea incident, and that it graciously gave notice—somewhat veiled, to be sure—that the bull movement in the 1904 stock market had run its course.

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The interview with Mr. James J. Hill was in the usual pessimistic strain that has characterized that gentleman's public utterances since the supreme court handed down its decision in the Northern Securities case. Mr. Hill suggested that some of the speculators "had better be a little cautious or they may get bumped." He went on to say that "Some of the railway stocks are selling for more than I would be willing to pay for them, and I think one ought to be a little careful about rushing in to buy them after their market prices have advanced $20 or $30 a share." This opinion is likely to prove more valuable than the same gentleman's predictions regarding the yield of wheat and corn, made about a month ago.

Stage News and Notes.

There was once a remarkable "Romeo and Juliet" combination for one afternoon only, says the Washington Post. George Rignold, a matinee idol of his time, found himself with an empty wallet, and sought to fill it by means of a Romeo who wouldn't be content with shifting his love from Rosalind to Juliet, but would have a different Juliet for each act—six in all. He counted up Adelaide Neilson, Fanny Davenport, Marie Wainwright, Sarah Jewett, Minnie Cummings and Adolfine Mowbray at the final rehearsal. But Miss Mowbray, an amateur, was scared out just before the rise of the curtain, and Miss Davenport played in two acts, being prompted almost line by line through one of them. Then Miss Cummings suffered some slight or other—probably in the allotment of dressing rooms—and quit the theater in a huff to be brought back by the strong arms and coaxing words of a man sent after her. That was a funny matinee.

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The New York Journal says that Lillian Russell is to receive from Sam S. Shubert, under whose direction she will star in "Lady Teazle," a salary of $2,000 a week. If this is true, Miss Russell need only sing during a season of twenty-five weeks in order to obtain a sum equal to the annual salary of the president of the United States. Her pay for each appearance at this rate would be $285.70, or about $95.23 an hour.

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It has been announced that Grace George will withdraw from "The Two Orphans" and star once more in "Frou-Frou." A new play is to be produced later.

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Frank J. Wilstach contributes to one of the November magazines a most interesting article on the subject of great trial scenes in great plays. Mr. Wilstach has found several hundreds of pieces in which the most important incident is a legal tug-of-war, chief among the number, of course, "The Merchant of Venice" and "The Winter's Tale." He believes the most stirring example in the modern drama to be Franz Adam Beyerlein's "Taps," now being acted by Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon. This play reaches its climax in a court-martial episode in which a young woman confesses her relationship with an army officer in order to prevent his perjuring himself.

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Nance O'Neill presented for the first time upon any stage a week ago, Thomas Bailey Aldrich's new scriptural play "Judith, of Bethulia." The Tremont theater in Boston was overcrowded, and there was immense enthusiasm. The story of the play follows closely the history of Judith in the Apocrypha. Miss O'Neill won much applause, and Charles Dalton, in the role of Holofernes, rendered excellent assistance.

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Ethyl Barrymore appeared at the Lyceum theater, Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday evening, October 20th, in the new English play, "Sunday." The plot deals with an orphan girl a sort of "Luck of Roaring Camp"—who is reared by four Rocky mountain miners. The first reports, written by the press agents, announce a big success.

Bijou ALL THIS WEEK BAR GAIN MATS. MONDAY WED. & SAT. BEST RESVD SEATS 25 & 50

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THE GREATEST OF ALL

THE WHITE TIGRESS OF JAPAN

RUSSIAN JAPANESE WAR PLAYS

The Season's Marvelous Novelty.
You Can't Afford To Miss It.

NEXT WEEK.
New York's Latest Melodramatic Sensation.
Extra Bargain Matinee TUESDAY, Nov. 8 (Election Day).

"AFTER MIDNIGHT"

Tuesday (Election) Night Full Election Returns Received by Special Wire and Read from Stage.

BE WISE—SECURE SEATS EARLY.

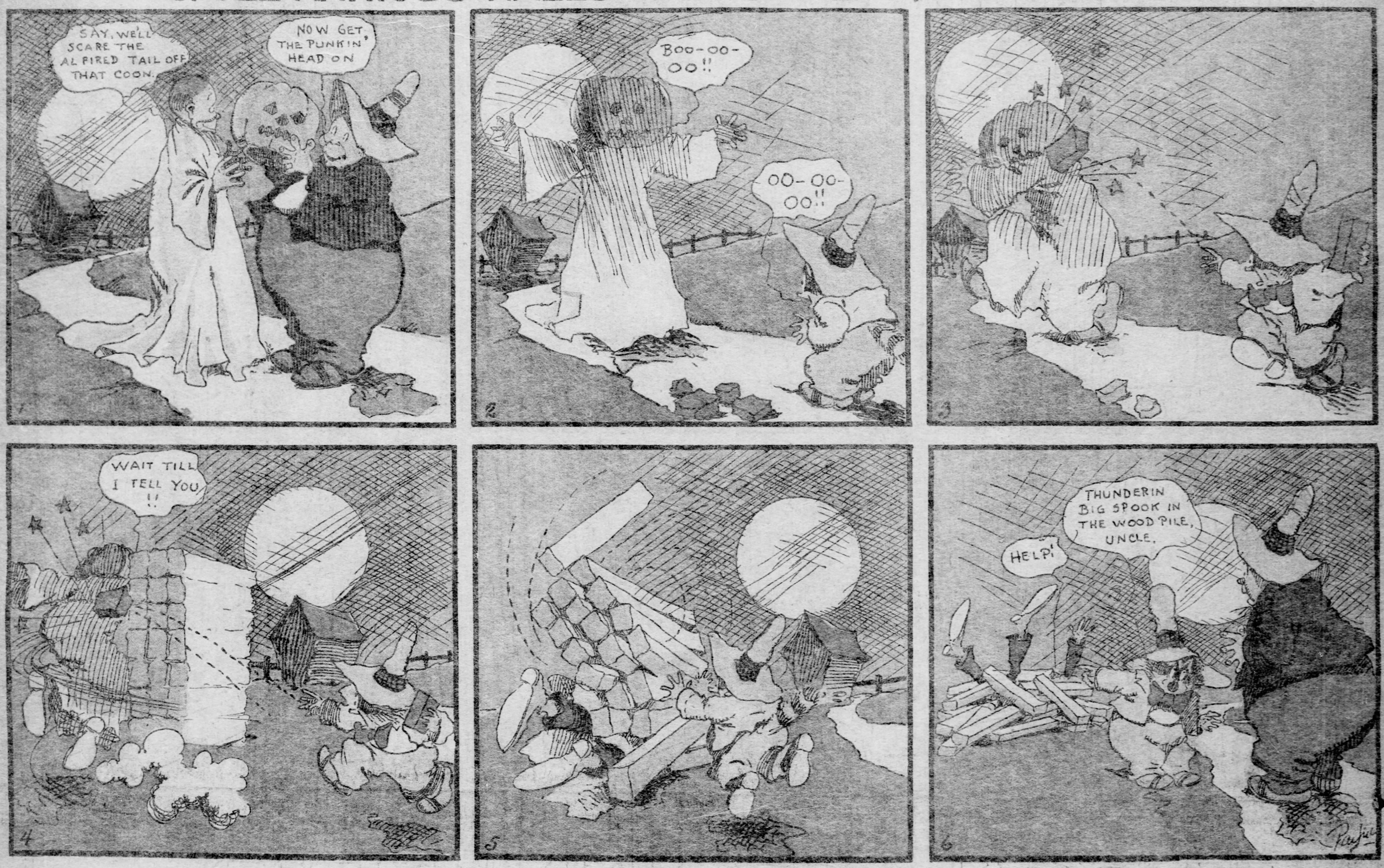
HARRY W. WILLIAMS'
ACADEMY
SIGN OF THE BIG ELECTRIC LIGHT.
THE HOME OF BURLESQUE
2 SHOWS A DAY 2
MAT. 2. EVE. 8.
COMMENCING MON. MAT., OCT. 31.
A COPY OF NONE!
THE
MERRY MAIDENS
HEADED BY
JOLLY NELLIE HANLY
And Including the World's Greatest Gymnasts, The
FLYING RATHBONS
2—MUSICAL SATIRES—2
A Large Company, "The Majority Girls"
AND ALL CAPTIVATING.

SPECIAL—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, (Election Day) the Academy, as has been its policy for years, will give
TWO SHOWS THAT NIGHT.

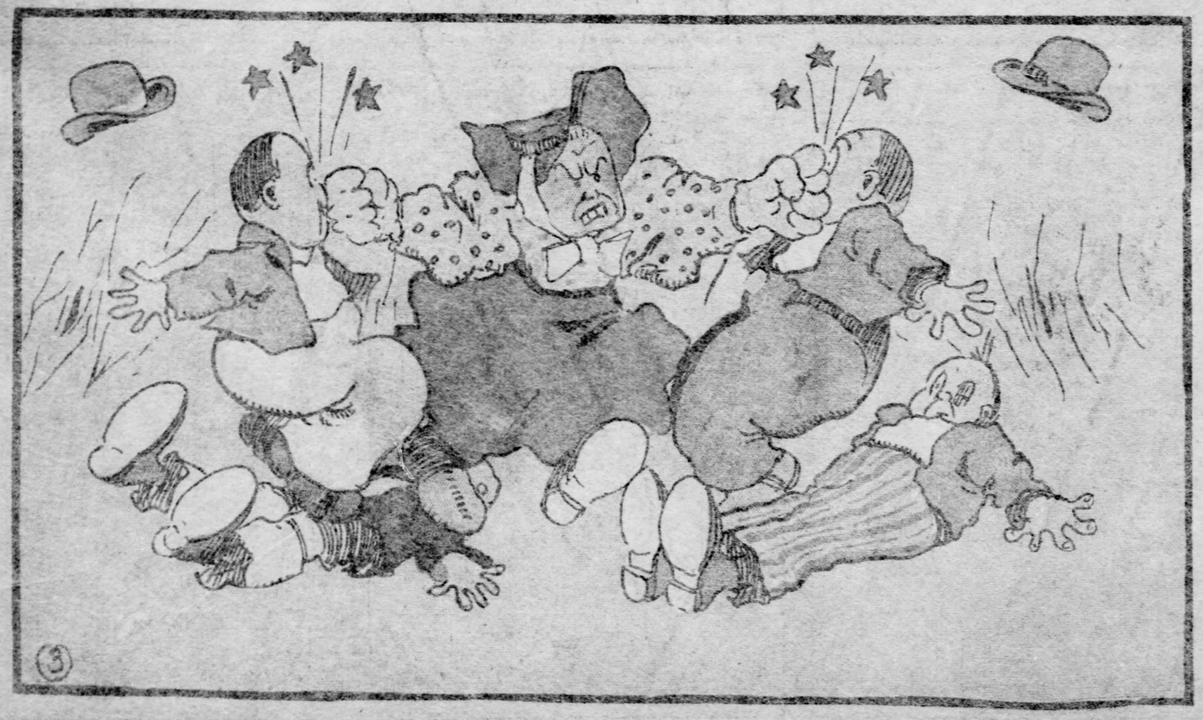
The Pittsburgh Gazette.

COMIC SECTION PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1904. FOUR PAGES.

UNCLE ANXIOUS' HALLOWEEN JOKE WENT WRONG.



THOSE SIDEWALK FUNNY FELLOWS – YOU KNOW THEM.

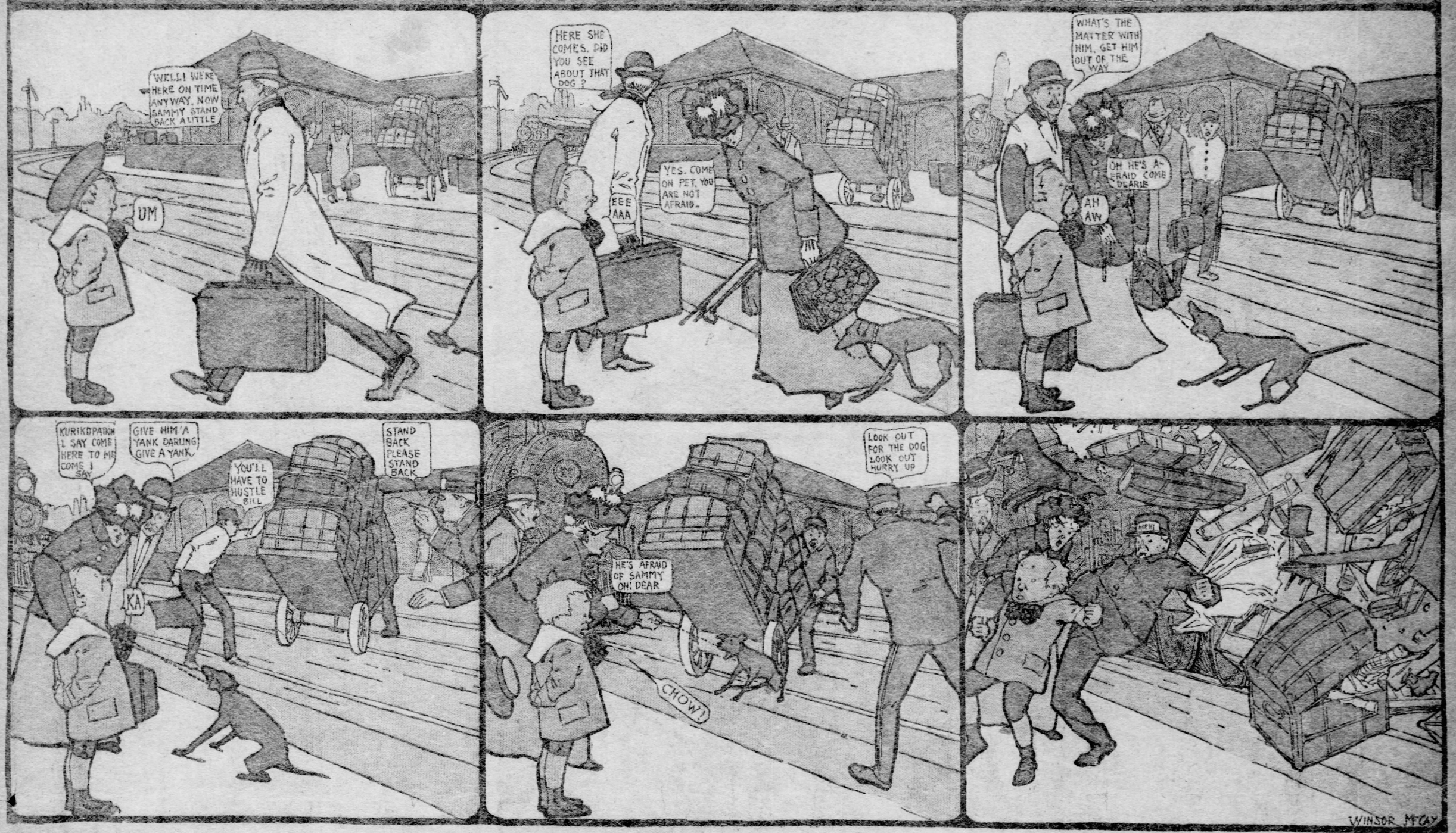


Sammy Sneeze and Betsy Bouncer

HE JUST SIMPLY COULDN'T STOP IT

LITTLE SAMMY SNEEZE

HE NEVER KNEW WHEN IT WAS COMING



BETSY BOUNCER and her DOLL

The Pranks and Resolutions of Buster Brown

CECIL

LONDON

Oct 30th 1904

Dear Mary Jane.

We arrived in London at the Charing Cross Station on Friday. We loaded our luggage on a four wheeler and came directly to our hotel. It was just five and all London was having tea even the clerks and office boys have tea at five. I love London they have tea and yarmouth bloaters with marmalade for breakfast, I like it. The money all has slang names here and the elevator is a Lift. You dont say hello over the phone but "are you there" put me through to six, nothing, five, Madison. The bell boys in our hotel are pages and the head portier is more magnificent than the Duke of Wellington. The drivers all turn to the left and there are thousands of penny busses. Pa says their clubs dont compare with ours, perhaps pa does'nt know. The best seats in the theatre cost more than in New York and the worst seats are just behind them.

Good Bye Buster.

BUSTER BROWN IN DEAR OLD LONDON

BUSTER BROWN AT THE GARRICK
MANAGEMENT OF FROHMAN
HENRY IRVING IN THE LEADING ROLE
SPECIAL NUMBERS BY LIONEL MONCKTON AND PAUL RUBENS
STALLS 12s. 6d
BOX STALLS 20

EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL SKETCHES BY DUDLEY HARDY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE NEXT WEEK

(COPYRIGHT, 1904, BY THE NEW YORK HERALD CO.)

1
I WANT YOU TO TAKE THIS LITTLE BOY AND SHOW HIM ABOUT TOWN
THE CLARK SENT ME UP ON THE LIFT, 'E SAYS YOU WANT A MESSENGER
THE CLARK SENT HIM UP ON THE LIFT

2
VOTE FOR HIS MAJESTY
EAT FOOD
PICCADILLY STRAND
DONT YOU THINK OUR BOBBIES DRESS VERY SMART?

3
EAT PEARS HOPE
SMOKE BUSTER CIGAR
READ THE DAILY MAIL IF YOU CAN'T READ COME UP AND WE'LL TELL IT TO YOU
HAMMERSMITH
THIS IS A LONDON POST-BOX WHERE YOU PUT THE LETTERS
CHALLONER ST W. KENSINGTON

4
LOOK OUT, HERE COMES THE POST-MAN
STOP IT.
THAT BOX HOLDS TEN GALLONS

5
LIFE IS AN OMELET, LOVE IS AN EGG
OH! I SAY.

6

7
IT WASN'T ME IT WAS A BIT OF A LAD IN A PINK DRESS
'E SOUGED ME BOX WITH 'IS BLOOMING 'OSE
OH! I SAY!

8
I'LL PUT YOU TWO LITTLE CHAPS IN A FOG
BUCK UP OLD CHAP, HE CANT CATCH US - ITS ONLY A LARK ANY HOW
HE'LL HAVE US IN THE HOOSGOW
MY WORD! WHATS THE HURRY?

9
HERES YOU'RE TWO LADS MA'M
ITS NOTHING MA
IT WASN'T MY FAULT

R. F. Outcault LONDON

Dear Little Katy & The Man From Timbuctoo

DEAR, SWEET KATY! AND ALSO HER CUTE FRIEND WILLIE JONES

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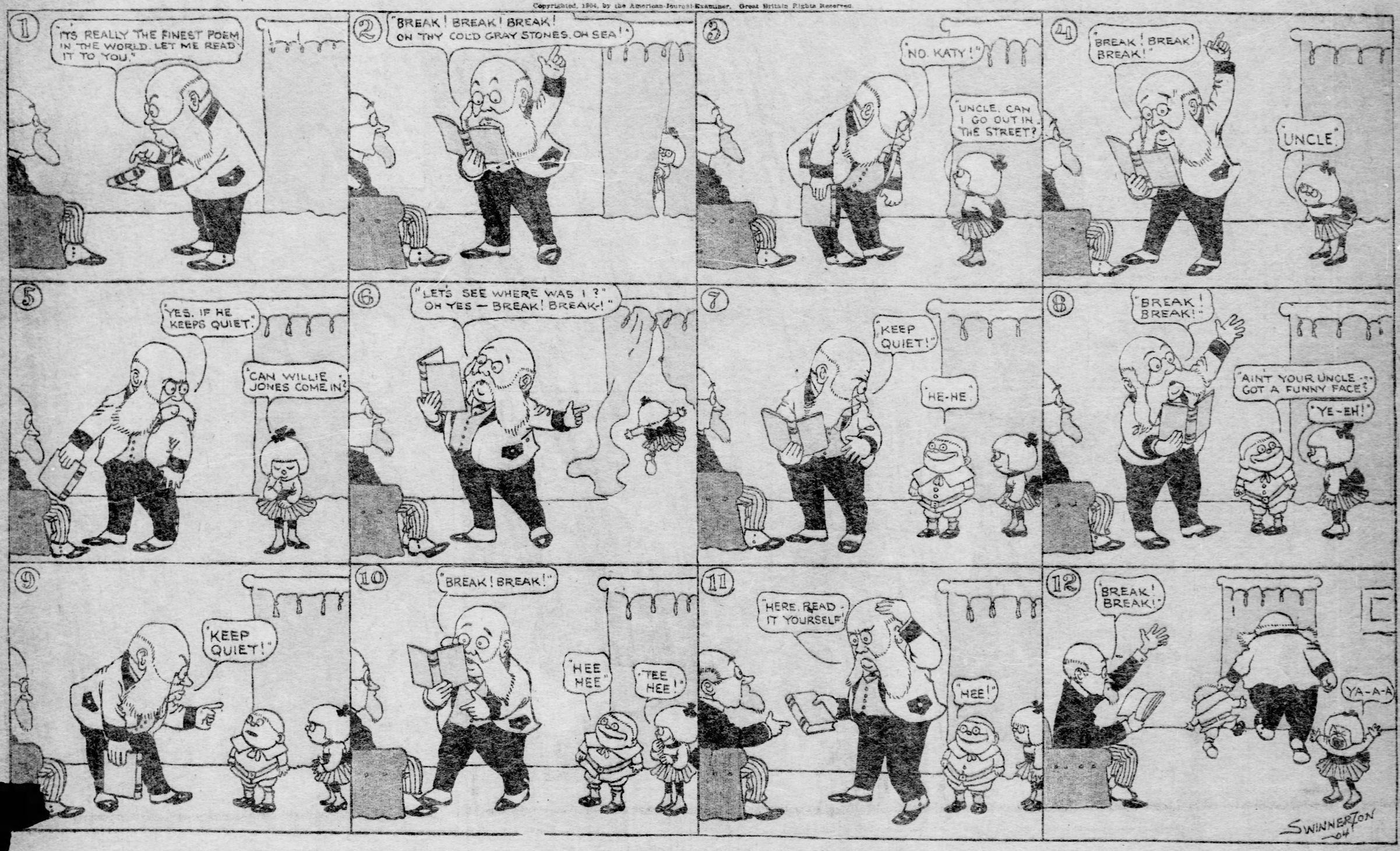

THE HANDY MAN FROM TIMBUCTOO AND HIS FASCINATING TIGER

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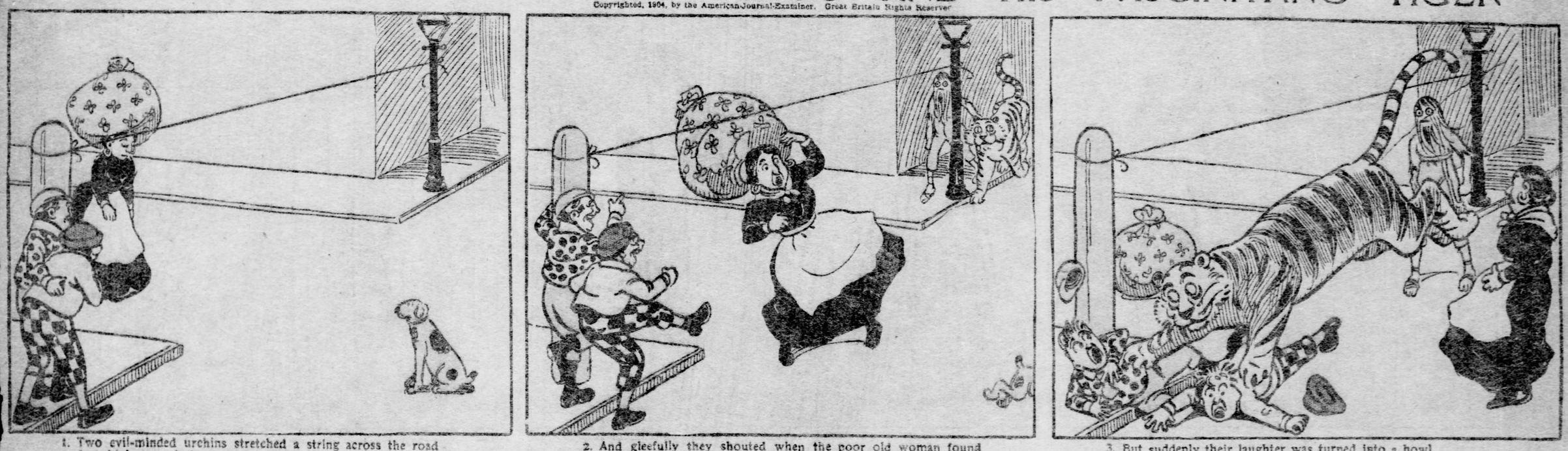

1. Two evil-minded urchins stretched a string across the road
Just high enough to overturn the washerwoman's load;

2. And gleefully they shouted when the poor old woman found
Her bundle, to her great surprise, was tumbling to the ground.

3. But suddenly their laughter was turned into a howl,
For on them sprang the Tiger with a fierce and savage growl.

4. The Handy Man came after him, and ended that day's fun—
The boys required spanking, and the job was ably done.

5. And when in tears they ran away, they both well understood
The very simple maxim that it's safer to be good.

6. The washerwoman, though, was glad; she had a Tiger ride,
And her unwieldy bundle was carried home beside.

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